



Report National and Local Stakeholder Consultations for ADSWAC Project

“Resilience building as climate change adaptation in drought-stricken south-western African communities”

December 2020



Consultation Report for the development of the ADSWAC project to be submitted to the Adaptation Fund

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Table of Contents

1. Introduction	3
2. National Stakeholder Workshop.....	3
2.1 - Minutes of the Meeting	4
3. Local Stakeholder consultation: ADSWAC Project Locations	8
A - The Municipality of Rivungo - Commune of Luiana	8
B - The Municipality of Dirico.....	11
C – The Municipality of Calai.....	13
D – The Municipality of Cuangar	15
4. Conclusions	18
5. Annexes.....	19
5.1 – National Stakeholder Workshop - List of Participants	19
5.2 – Local Stakeholder consultation - Attendance sheets.....	19
5.3 – ADSWAC Project Locations	21
5.4 – Consent Letters	22

1. Introduction

The border between southern Angola in Cuando Cubango and northern Namibia in Okavango / Kavango constitutes a cross-border corridor dominated by arid hyperarid, arid and semi-arid areas, depending on the amount of annual precipitation and temperature. This area faces an increase in drought due to increased temperature and rainfall variability. Under projected climate change in both countries, the transboundary area faces environmental tensions, making its communities highly vulnerable to severe droughts aggravated by climate change. The area's population suffers from the impacts induced by climate change, in the form of prolonged periods of drought and drought conditions that are not about to improve without interventions to increase their resilience and adapt to climate change. The dominant livelihoods in the area are rain-fed subsistence agriculture, practiced mainly by small farmers and herders, as well as dependence on climate-sensitive natural resources. As a result, communities are not only insecure in terms of food and energy, but also economically poor and prone to waterborne diseases, aggravated by limited livelihood options. With these limitations, small farmers and herders are more vulnerable because of their limited mechanisms for tackling climate change. Therefore, deliberate efforts are needed to improve their resilience and ecosystems to facilitate their adaptation to such drought (and flood) impacts.

ADPP Angola and DAPP Namibia together with the Sahara and Sahel Organisation are in the process of applying for financing from the Adaptation Fund for a regional project called ADSWAC which will address the impact of climate change experienced by rural communities in the Okavango river basin, both in Angola and Namibia.

ADPP Angola and DAPP Namibia have carried out extensive consultations at national level and in the target areas during elaboration of the Concept Note which has been approved in October 2020. The final proposal to be submitted for approval, requires further specific tasks to be completed. Thus ADPP and DHPP were assigned to facilitate internal Stakeholder Consultations both at national and subnational and local levels, with the aim to obtain the feedback from partners and beneficiaries regarding project objectives and and main indicatorsplanned activities as foreseen in the Concept Note, as well as to facilitate local stakeholder community engagement trough signed consent letters including of minority groups wich could benefit from the project actions. Other tasks consist in identifying and mapping the ADSWAC project areas providing their GPS locations.

The present report is a compilation of the information collected from both the National Stakeholder Consultaion Workshop held on 30th November 2020 and the Consultation with local community stakeholders and municipality authorities.

2. 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: the following stakeholders (organizations) were represented at meeting:

- Ministry of Culture, Turism and Environement (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)

The agenda:

- Welcome and individual presentations
- Opening of the Workshop
- Objectives of the National workshop
- Presentation of the Project: objectives, components, results table
- Open space for contributions
- Conclusive remarks

2.1 - Minutes of the Meeting

BUILDING RESILIENCE AND ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN SOUTH WEST AFRICA COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY DROUGHT IN ANGOLA AND NAMIBIA

MINUTES OF THE WORKSHOP

NATIONAL CONSULTATION WITH PARTIES INTERESTED IN THE PROJECT

November 30, 2020 from 09:30 to 12:00, through the ZOOM platform

I. Welcome and individual presentations

Mr. Evaristo Waya (ADPP) began by greeting and welcoming the participants, asking each one to make their individual presentation after he indicated some procedures to be followed so that the meeting could proceed in the best possible way and that everyone could make their contribution.

II. Opening of the Workshop

Extract from the opening remarks by Dr. Giza Martins, National Director of Environment and Climate Action, at the opening of the National Consultation Workshop with Stakeholders on the Project.

“As we all know, climate change is already being felt a little bit everywhere and the communities of Cuando Cubango, in particular, have suffered the effects of drought that affect, above all, their way of life as regards agriculture, food security and incomes to ensure their resilience.

In order to prepare this document, it is essential that partners who are intervening in the regions where the project is to be implemented are consulted, both from a political and from a practical point of view. For this reason, we want to appeal to everyone here, to contribute and to participate in the process of designing this project, this intervention, so I wish you all an excellent meeting, a lot of contributions and good work. We will also be here to participate as the National Directorate for the Environment and Climate Action, which, within the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment, is then responsible for promoting actions related to Climate Action.

Thank you.

Good meeting for everyone.”

III. Objectives of the National workshop:

Introduction / Project Context: Ms. Rikke Viholm (ADPP):

"First of all, I would like to thank the Ministry and the National Directorate for the Environment and Climate Action for these words.

I would like to point out that the path we are taking is to present in early January, which means that we must complete the entire presentation of the project proposal for the Adaptation Fund.

describing the complete proposal The objective of this workshop, therefore, is to collect contributions, at this moment where we are still at the stage of.

We who are working are ADPP, I hope everyone knows about us. We are very engaged in community work, both in the area of education, agriculture and environmental issues. We planted trees, we have been cultivating trees for 30 years and have taken actions that are very relevant for adaptation and resilience.

The Regional Project is a project where we have an entity set up in the more northerly part of Africa, but with a Pan African understanding and of great importance in cross border work. It is called OSS - Sahara and Sahel Observatory. It is an Intergovernmental Agency and with several other entities, and has the mandate, in relation to the Adaptation Fund, to present and manage regional proposals at the level of Africa. Therefore, with this partner, new to the country, we have the opportunity to gain African experience in other similar contexts and, at the same time, to understand our local and regional context.

The other implementing partners at the moment, along with the Ministries of the Environment on both sides of the border, are two organizations that also have a long experience of coordinating along the border of Cunene and Cuando Cubango with Northern Namibia. On the other side of the border we have DAPP Namibia, which is an Association like ADPP Angola, with a strong community component in the areas of health and agriculture in the areas where we will intervene. In addition, of course, there are the Ministries and focal points and complemented actions and the provincial authorities and, even more importantly, in our four southern municipalities, the Municipal Administrators.

With this, we have a strong community engagement and our goal is really to be side by side with the people who suffer the most and, as Dr. Giza Martins said, how do they have a chance to adapt and to create the need for resilience?

We hope today that we can receive many contributions, we still have time, although time runs fast, so that the project has the desired impact when we start the implementation.

That is all for now.

Thank you."

IV. Considerations: Evaristo Waya (ADPP)

In the second part of our program, we will follow the presentation of the Project: its Objectives, the Components and the Results Framework" I remind those present that some colleagues are now participating in this exercise for the third time, as we have been consulting since April, whether through the workshop we held in April, as well as the bilateral meetings we have already had with some partners. As was also said, we are still in the process of building the proposal and the goal is that in the end we have a robust proposal that can be approved by the Adaptation Fund.

The results table and a contribution collection form have been handed out. Those that we can do during the workshop will be welcome, but we will still have a margin so that we can receive more contributions, until the submission of the complete proposal.

V. Presentation of the Project: objectives, components, results table: Mr. Paulo Vicente (ADPP)

The following topics were introduced:

- Objectives; - Beneficiaries; - Logical framework; - Budget; - Implementation structure; - Results table for debate; - Next steps; - Images of the municipalities visited Jan 2020.

VI. Open space for contributions

From the discussions held, the following contributions were collected:

Main Findings:

1. The participants expressed a clear satisfaction with the project proposal and its importance in contributing to Food Security and stability at the level of the target communities and in strengthening subnational, local and national institutional capacities in relation to Adaptation to climate change and resilience to adverse impacts of drought.
2. There was unanimity in considering the project to be very interesting, very necessary and with a good design and focus. However, some important points were highlighted, based on the understanding, experience and knowledge of the reality on the ground, as indicated in the following.
3. The biggest problem in Cuando Cubango, and consequently for communities and farmers, does not lie in the lack of water, but in the lack and irregularity of rain, causing drought and causing the problem of hunger to emerge, given that the populations do not have the culture to cultivate in the lowlands of rivers. Cuando Cubango is a province abundant in water, which is the greatest wealth of the province, with many rivers, some of which bear the name of the towns through which they pass.
4. The project has the opportunity to generate very relevant information for the Government.

VII. Main Recommendations:

On the use of river water

1. That functional mechanisms for harnessing river water be implemented to address water needs as important means of subsistence for communities, so that through the project agricultural production problems in the high and low areas of the rivers can be solved.
2. That the land downstream of the Cuito River and in parallel with the Okavango, where there is a good flow of water, be valued, for greater use and agricultural diversification, where rice and fish cultivation may be encouraged on its margins.
3. Need to organize irrigation ditches for the production of vegetables, drainage ditches for the production of corn and some water points where required for drinking water for cattle.
4. Need to improve land use in areas where good water management for agriculture can be carried out, including the possibility of opening a channel to support horticultural production.
5. Empower farmers at the level of Field Schools (ECAS) so that they can adopt new agricultural practices that go beyond the monoculture of millet and sorghum, with the introduction of drought-resistant varieties.
6. Need to train farmers on Conservation Agriculture (CA) techniques and practices.
7. Create dynamics that favour the production and availability of food in the period when there is no rain, adopting a systematic policy that embraces both regions (Angola and Namibia), since

they are almost the same populations on the cross-border fringe (the grandfather lives in Namibia and the son in Angola, the grandson in Namibia or Angola and vice versa).

About the Indicators

8. Participants consider the project to have very ambitious but achievable indicators.

9. It is recognised that the project has the opportunity to generate very relevant information that contributes to other strategic objectives of the country. In this sense, it is considered recommended that the Gender Study and Action Plan can also contemplate relevant aspects about youth in communities and their participation in agricultural and rural activities, as activities that could be included in the next steps.

10. It was considered important to be able to correlate the problems of the communities with the adaptation mappings, but a mapping of risks and vulnerabilities related to the climate in each of the communities is lacking, as one of the activities that should be included in the next steps.

11. It would be advisable to correlate the project's indicators with other indicators such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

About Partnerships and Synergies

12. The ADSWAC project has the potential to bridge possible partnerships with the projects that FAO is going to implement in the southern region of Angola, in the sense of complementary efforts, seeking the necessary synergies.

13. FAO has a large presence in the southern region of Angola, where a regional office has been installed to assist projects in the southern region. However, so far FAO is not yet present in Cuando Cubango. Only from 2021 will it be present in Cuando Cubango with two specific projects. FAO will also implement a component of a regional project funded by GEF – 7, which will include Angola, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Malawi. It will be implemented in Cuando Cubango and Cunene. In Cuando Cubango, FAO will work in the Municipality of Cuchi. FAO was to send ADPP the areas where partnerships and synergies could be established.

Note: The workshop received important contributions from the following participants: Dr. Giza Gaspar Martins (MCTA), Dr. Ivone Pascoal (MCTA), Miguel Kanhime (DPE CC), Paulo V. Pereira (DPAP CC), Maria Cadahia (UNDP), Carlos Andrade (GABHIC), Danilo Silva (FAO). Additional contributions will be collected through a contribution collection form / questionnaire distributed relatively well in advance to all participants.

VIII. Final considerations: Dr. Giza Gaspar Martins

“Very valuable contributions were made in the context of the design process for this project. Obviously more consultations are necessary given the circumstances in which we find ourselves when we carry out this activity via this digital platform, which not everyone has the possibility to access at this precise moment. Here is a vote of encouragement to ADPP, to make an effort to consult all public actors and others at community level where this project will be implemented, but also the ministerial departments that have the responsibility to produce policies that in some way have an impact on the activities planned under this project, not only to enrich the set of activities that are being identified. It will also be an opportunity to share the project objectives and timings with these actors, who will be equally important in the process of implementing the project.”

3. Local Stakeholder consultation: ADSWAC Project Locations

A - The Municipality of Rivungo - Commune of Luiana

Local Consultation Meeting

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

Agenda:

- Presentation of the ADSWAC Project and its objectives by the ADPP team
- Appraisal by those present
- Identification of the 5 intervention areas of the ADSWAC project
- Recommendations and conclusions

The meeting was introduced with reference to the initial observations on climatic conditions of the Angola-Namibia cross-border region. This information, collected in this area in January 2020, allowed the approval of the Concept Note for the Project in October 2020. The documents were displayed as was the letter from ADPP Angola to the Cuando Cubango government authorities for the current phase and a copy of the presentation on the project was distributed to all those present.

There was a brief discussion about the project with questions and answers. The communal administration on behalf of those present expressed their full commitment to the project, which they consider opportune.

Meeting Results:

The project was received with great satisfaction and the local administration promises to disseminate the information to all smallholder farmers to gain their commitment.

The Communal Administrator assumed local responsibility during the implementation phase of the project to help to ensure the involvement of the farmers.

Areas of direct project intervention:

In the commune, it is understood that all farmers should be part of the project to ensure that, in the future, people will no longer face hunger because the project will help in adapting to climate change

The communal administration, based on the needs of the project, presented five areas considered for intervention by the project as being Bairro Paz, Bairro Novo, Rungamambwe, Bairro Caraó and Bairro Mbambangando.

Contact persons were also identified from each identified area to answer the questionnaire and assume the role of leading communities in the project's activities during implementation.

Current situation of the selected communities:

The area comprising the municipality Luiana is one of the former bases of Unita from the time of the war. Its population is made up mostly of ex-military personnel. They are currently engaged in subsistence agricultural activities. The market for agricultural produce is almost non-existent. Everybody cultivates produce for local consumption, crops including corn, millet, sorghum, cowpeas and groundnuts.

Transport of produce is virtually out of the question since there is no form of public transport because there are no roads. The connecting routes between the localities are 100% sandy. Animal traction is the only option for the few inhabitants of Luiana. The capital of the municipality of Rivungo is more than 200 kilometres away, in the northern part of the municipality.

All localities in Luiana commune receive water from well systems with solar panels installed.

The Luiana region is within the Luiana Park, a conservation area.

The project needs to work hand in hand with environmental conservation such as the Pantera and the ACADIR projects that are already operating in the region.

Mbambangado - GPS 17 ° 29'40.6"S 22 ° 42'46.3"E

65 kilometres east of Luiana Commune - Vicente Malebo, Soba (headman), is the person interviewed and speaks on behalf of all the inhabitants of his community. All information is on the form. It is a community made up of former guerrilla fighters and their families who chose to remain in the area after the war. They are all farmers and work the land with great dedication. Part of their families may reside in the communal capital so their children can attend schools. At the moment, due to the interruption of classes in primary education, all children are in this neighbourhood, where they practice agriculture. In this commune, the only school teaches up to 3rd Grade.

Water is obtained through solar pump systems and household water tanks. There is no river nearby. It is an area of swamps and dense forests.

Each family has a barn that can store sufficient produce until the next harvest. The main crops are maize, millet and sorghum, beans, cowpeas. There is much animal breeding.

Bairro Novo - GPS 17 ° 22'28"S 22 ° 53'14"E

18 kilometres north of the Commune of Luiana. Domingos Sabonete is the Soba (headman) interviewed and he speaks in his own words about his community, as can be read in the report. According to reports, this neighbourhood emerged after the war, that is to say, as people returned from Zambia at the end of the war, they chose to settle in new areas due to the destruction of the houses that they had left behind. It is also a community of ex-military personnel. Native inhabitants are very rare. They also work hard on the land and raise many animals. The water depends on the systems of solar panels installed in wells by the municipal administration of Rivungo.

Caraó - Kangongo - GPS - 17 ° 10'24"S 22 ° 41'24"E

There are two communities adjacent to one another further on from Bairro Novo. It is 45 kilometres away. Here Soba Horácio answered the questionnaire and also left

recommendations. Although they are in the vicinity of the Cuando River, they prefer to cultivate land far away from the river because of the presence of hippopotamus in the area

Rungamambwe or “Fifth Position” - GPS: 17 ° 25'25"S 22 ° 42'39"E

This is a community comprising small villages such as 11 de Novembro, 18 km and Xixima 2. The community is 60 kilometres away beyond Caró-Kangongo. Abel Luis Kalembe is the son of the Soba, Owing to the age of his father, the eldest son has taken over and thus spoke for the community and the interview with him was recorded. As in the other areas, the people are all ex-guerrillas who settled here. During the war it was known as “Fifth Position” although today the people chose to revert to the original name - Rungamambwe. It is in an area of the Cuando River and agriculture is very intensive. This part of the river is not easily navigable, so access to Zambia is almost non-existent. Drinking water comes from water holes (cacimbas). The riverside areas are heavily plagued by hippopotamus to the point of destroying people's crops.

Minority and Indigenous Populations

In Luiana Commune, a group of Khoisans circulate in the vicinity of Chatoma - Bwabwata. They are estimated to comprise 80 members of different families, though they are often dispersed throughout the region. They are still nomadic and often stay on the Namibian side of the border. No effective measures have been taken for the integration of this group. ACADIR has made efforts to bring about the settlement of the group. The 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.

Animal breeding

The capital of the commune of Luiana has families who spend time in the area that stretches along the right bank of the Cuando River. Here there is access to water and pasture, so the cattle of the families that live in the capital are located on the banks of the Cuando River. The few animals that remain in the town leave only for ploughing the fields. Of note is that, on average, each family has at least 4 head of cattle. Animals are purchased in exchange for grain mainly during the rainy season weather when there is the greatest need for food. Neighbouring Zambia is the key supplier of animals. There is no general background for animal vaccination. Individual stock breeders do what they can to mitigate problems when there is disease in the region.

Other Organizations in the Zone

The Ministry of the Environment, through the conservation project of Luiana Park, has installed an environmental inspector base in Luiana in which the Pantera Project is integrated. The protection of animal species is the main task. A strong link is maintained with its counterpart in Namibia and Botswana. They control the park and prevent poaching.

ACADIR is also strongly present in the region with projects related to conservation agriculture, mainly in the execution of actions that aim to teach people how to manage man-animal conflicts. They also develop conservation agriculture projects with certain families in the Cuando area, community vegetable gardens, and water management. ACADIR will also develop a project in Mucusso called the Community Tourism Project, which they intend to extend to Savate. The organisation still has a fish breeding project in the River Cuando region in its portfolio, carried out with Luiana,

Project Expectations

The communities have expectations regarding the announced implementation of the project. Those responsible recognize that the cultivation methods used so far have not been the most

suitable. The issue of water use has never been addressed as the location of the villages is based on the low availability of water. In the past, water sources were limited to ponds or lagoons.

Luiana is the name of the river that threads through the forest area but this river is intermittent and is not considered a water source for the population, so it is believed that the project will help to solve the problem of water abstraction.

There is an area of more than 70 hectares that is close to the border with Namibia - which is being prepared by the communal administration as zone for the promotion of agriculture. The project is expected to help improve the ideas the administration has in this respect.

Cattle breeding is one of the activities of families in this region, but there is a lack of common policies and actions for the management of situations in the event of disease affecting cattle. The project is expected to help establish common systems for caring for animals, preventing and fighting diseases.

B - The Municipality of Dirico

Local Consultation Meeting

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

Agenda:

- Presentation of the ADSWAC Project and its objectives by the ADPP team
- Appraisal by those present
- Identification of the 5 intervention areas of the ADSWAC project
- Recommendations and conclusions

The meeting was introduced with reference to the initial observations on climatic conditions in the Angola-Namibia cross-border region. This information, collected in the area in January 2020, allowed the approval of the Concept Note for the Project in October 2020. The documents were displayed as was the letter from ADPP Angola to the Cuando Cubango government authorities for the current phase and a copy of the presentation on the project was distributed to all those present.

There was a brief discussion about the project with questions and answers. The communal administration on behalf of those present expressed their full commitment to the project, which they consider opportune.

At the meeting, the Municipal Administrator assured that they would make more two areas of implementation available and not just five, due to the great need as well as the advantages that

the project offers. The Municipal Administrator believes that all farmer families should participate, but recognizes the limitations of the project.

Results of the Meeting:

The project was received with great satisfaction and the Municipal Administration promised to disseminate information to all farmers in order to gain their commitment.

The Municipal Administrator assumed in person the main responsibility at local level, so that during the project implementation phase he could contribute to ensure the involvement of the farmers.

Areas of direct intervention of the project:

The Municipal Administrator, in the company of the other staff present, presented the lists and the names of the communities as indicated below:

Katunda village – GPS 18 °01'19.6"S 21 °25' 27.9"E

Katunda village in the commune of Mucusso, the communities of Mpango, Sambio and Tuni in the commune of Xamavera, the community of Tchikekete, Mbambi and the capital of Dirico. The latter is part of an agricultural development project with more than 80 hectares cultivated on the banks of the Cuito River, for distribution among farmers.

For each area, contact persons were identified to respond to the project questionnaire and assume a community leadership role in project activities during implementation.

Current situation of the selected communities:

Dirico Sede - GPS 17 °59'08.2"S 20 °46' 33.7"E

The Municipality of Dirico extends along the Cuvango River, the municipal capital is surrounded by the Cuito River which has its estuary in this same region. This location offers a great natural advantage for the development of agriculture, both commercial and household. In the region, horticulture is very limited. Much of the tomato consumed, for example, comes from Calai. The population practices subsistence agriculture depending only on the rains. In the commune of Xamavera, in Tuni community, for example, there are several tracts of land suitable and available for horticulture, but none is practised.

Mpango Community – GPS 18 °01'19.6"S 21 °25' 27.9"E

The Mpango community is situated on the banks of the river Cuito, but there is no horticultural activity. In the community of Sakapundu, which houses members of the Khoisan ethnic group, there is just one family vegetable garden, with very insignificant results.

Animal husbandry is the number one concern of all families. Rainha Mutango III is in a privileged area. It has a system for capturing, treating and distributing water through pumps powered by a set of solar panels. The people in this village use the water only for drinking domestic, but there is a teacher who takes advantage of the water supply to irrigate a vegetable garden by his house. The results are encouraging.

There is no significant intervention in the municipality. Schools are spread across all the larger communities.

Tuni – GPS 17 °58'06"S 20 °34'13"E

The capital of the Commune of Xamavera - Tuni - seeks to concentrate many of the inhabitants scattered throughout the region, in order to better serve the population with basic services such as health and education. The Commune has at least five graduates from Teacher Training School

ADPP Cuando Cubango, who provide lessons for the children. This location also has a system installed for capturing, treating and distributing water using solar panels. Fountains are distributed throughout the village. It is also in this location where the National Road 165 ends, although it is almost impassable, coming from Nancova - Mupupa and becomes the EN295.

Minority and Indigenous Populations

The administrative authorities of Dirico confirm the existence of about 37 Khoisan families in the area of Sakapundu, near Mpango on the banks of the river Cuito. This community has been accommodated by Sr. Augusto Kamati, who on several occasions shares his crops with the members of this group. In general, the number in this group is around 80 members circulating along both the right and left bank of the river Cuito searching for food.

It was confirmed that one of the families moved to the village of Tchikekete where they were accommodated by the King of the zone.

Sr. Augusto Kamati hopes that the project will help enhance his production and better accommodate the members of this population.

Animal breeding

Animal husbandry, with an emphasis on cattle, is at the top of the list of priorities for communities in the Municipality of Dirico. Subsistence family farming is supported by animal traction, hence the great value of cattle in the lives of the people of the region. Goats are present, but in smaller proportions. The drought has been one of the major problems that affect breeding and livestock development in the region. There is no public vaccination plan and only in times of an outbreak can a vaccine be administered.

Project Expectations

The Municipality of Dirico has an advantage in terms of water with availability from two rivers, namely Cuvango and Cuito. Despite this, agricultural development is non-existent. The authorities and the people themselves want the project to create 'know-how.'

Cattle breeding is an activity practiced by families here, but there is a lack of common policies and actions for the management of situations in the event of diseases affecting cattle. The project is expected to help establish common systems for caring for animals, preventing and fighting diseases.

C – The Municipality of Calai

Local Consultation Meeting

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

Agenda:

- Presentation of the ADSWAC Project and its objectives by the ADPP team
- Appraisal by those present
- Identification of the 5 intervention areas of the ADSWAC project
- Recommendations and conclusions

The meeting was introduced with reference to the initial observations on climatic conditions in the Angola-Namibia cross-border region, the information from which, collected in the area in January 2020, allowed the approval of the Concept Note for the Project in October 2020, and on the basis of contact with the Municipality on the 23 November regarding activities related to the visit of the ADPP team. The documents were displayed as was the letter from ADPP Angola to the Cuando Cubango government authorities for the current phase and a copy of the presentation on the project was distributed to all those present.

There was a brief discussion about the project with questions and answers. The communal administration on behalf of those present expressed their full commitment to the project, which they consider opportune. In the intervention by the Municipal Administrator, Dr Tiago Nunda, the administration expressed its intention to reformulate the geography of the localities involved since the inclusion of the communes of Mawé and Mavengue does not offer security due to the great difficulties of access. According to the municipal administrator, it is important that the project takes place in a limited and easily accessible area because the effects of the project must be visible beyond the lifetime of the project.

Results of the Meeting:

The project was received with great satisfaction and the Municipal Administration promised to disseminate information to all farmers to ensure their involvement through associations already created and those yet to be established.

The Municipal Administrator himself assumed responsibility at local level so that during the project implementation phase he could contribute to ensure the involvement of the farmers.

Areas of direct intervention of the project:

The Municipal Administrator actively led the process of identifying areas for the project. Thus, the intervention areas indicated for ADSWAC project are as follows:

Community of Ndamundamu - GPS 17°53'41.9"S 19°44'51.2"E

The Community of Ndamundamu is to the west of Calai. The inhabitants of the Ndamundamu district are farmers and are organized in an association, sharing a space of about 10 hectares along the river. Despite the proximity of river water, this association practices horticulture-based agriculture only during the rainy season. Soil management techniques, agricultural inputs and an overview of production results are lacking. The group of about 150 farmers is mostly made up of women, who market their production. This year they have produced nothing so far due to restrictions imposed by COVID-19.

Mawé District Community - GPS 17°53'15.4"S 19°46'09.2"E

The Community borders Ndamundamu District on the west side. As in the case of Ndamundamu, the inhabitants of this district live from practicing horticulture-based agriculture. Most of them produce and sell to Namibia, but this year the entire process was compromised by the restrictions imposed by the pandemic.

Kafulo Community - GPS 17°51'47.0"S 19°53'46.8"E

Borders the Sambio region of the Municipality of Dirico. It is a zone with reasonable soils, as it is situated in a riverside area, although this is a dry river. People in the community live from subsistence agriculture. Livestock farming is one of the biggest day-to-day activities.

Lupololo Community - GPS 17°52'07.2"S 19°47'59.1E

The Lupololo Community is located between Kafulo and the municipal capital. Inhabited by farmers who practice the cultivation of sorghum, millet, black-eyed beans and groundnuts. The area already felt the effects of drought in 2019 and the constraints of COVID-19 only worsened the situation for families here.

Community of Cuito district, with fields in Namphalé - GPS 17°37'23.5 "S 19°40'25.3"E

Cuito District is one of the most populous of the municipal capital. Its inhabitants practice agriculture. Two years ago, they decided to create field in Namphalé, where they have more than 70 hectares of arable land. The government is going to plough these lands and distribute them among the farmers. This region is around 30 kilometres to the north of the capital along a virtually non-existent road. The region does not have water. The only well dug in Namphalé is 9 metres deep and dry.

Animal breeding

Animal husbandry, with emphasis on cattle, is at the top of the list of priorities for communities in the Municipality of Calai. Family subsistence agriculture is supported by animal traction, hence the great value placed on cattle in the lives of the region's populations. Goats are present but on a smaller scale. Drought has been one of the major problems that affect livestock breeding and livestock development in the region. There is no public vaccination plan and only in times of an outbreak can a vaccine be administered.

Project Expectations

The municipality of Dirico is in an advantageous position regarding the availability of water. The Administrator will assume personal involvement in monitoring results. Cattle breeding is one of the privileged activities practiced among families here, but there is a lack of common policies and actions for the management of situations in the event of diseases affecting cattle. The project is expected to help establish common systems for caring for animals, preventing and fighting diseases.

D – The Municipality of Cuangar

Local Consultation Meeting

Meeting Details

- Date: 14 /1 2 /2020
- Time: 08: 0 0 - 1 0:30
- 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

Agenda

- Presentation of the ADSWAC Project and its objectives by the ADPP team
- Appraisal by those present
- Identification of the 5 intervention areas of the ADSWAC project
- Recommendations and conclusions

The meeting was introduced with reference to the initial observations on climatic conditions in the Angola-Namibia cross-border region and contact on 22 November with the municipality regarding ADPP activities. Information, collected in the area in January 2020, allowed the approval of the Concept Note for the Project in October 2020. The documents were displayed as was the letter from ADPP Angola to the Cuando Cubango government authorities for the current phase and a copy of the presentation on the project was distributed to all those present.

There was a brief discussion about the project with questions and answers. The municipal administration on behalf of those present expressed their full commitment to the project, which they consider opportune. In the intervention by the Consultant for the Economy, on behalf of Municipal Administration, said it was important to prioritize the various places where people develop a certain level of effort with regard to agriculture. According to the Economic Consultant, the municipality has local water resources that, once under management for development, would be able to turn around the long-standing and cyclical drought situation that was overwhelming many families.

The Cuangar farmers are mostly families that, having migrated to the region in time of war, develop horticultural activities with the aim of selling in Namibia. However, the present situation of limited movement because of COVID_19 prevents this commerce and therefore low production prevails because there is no market.

Results of the Meeting:

The project was received with great satisfaction and the Municipal Administration sees it as an opportunity to relaunch the various agricultural development plans and associate them with the program to combat poverty. In this sense, the administration expresses its desire to reach the areas where the population agglomerations are bigger and try to exert more efforts in the agricultural production although in a perspective of subsistence.

It is also the intention of the administration to benefit the locations that profile along the river covering the extension of the municipality from Savate to Candendele. As part of the meeting's agenda, the municipality's five areas of intervention were identified as follows.

Areas of direct intervention of the project:

Tchitutume Community – GPS 17°34'27"S 18°34'56"E

It is a community located in the border area of the municipality of Dirico. The population is scattered in small villages and each is made up of members of the same family. The lands that surround these small villages serve for cereal cultivation. It is part of Candendele commune and has a school and a health centre. However, the production of cereals such as millet and sorghum depend solely on the rains. The lowlands along the riverside area are little used because of fear of damage by hippos, an aspect of the conflict between man and animal that could be integrated into the project. The population hopes that the project will contribute to development through technological innovation with a view to creating alternative production solutions.

Marema Community - GPS 17° 46'03.7"S 18° 49'17.8"E

It is made up mostly of mixed peoples from different areas. Some have family living in Namibia and in Angola, taking advantage of the areas for agricultural production only. Everyone practices agriculture and animal husbandry. As is the case all along the entire southern border of Angola,

this region is completely sandy, so only cereals adapted to the climatic conditions, such as sorghum and millet, are cultivated. There is no organization working in this area, so the population believes that the project will help to leverage everyone's life. It has a school and a medical centre and the latter functions with many deficiencies.

Community of 17 de Setembro District- GPS 17°34'27"S 18°34'56"E

It is a resettled community going back some 10 years, with a village built by the state where the inhabitants left their traditional homes and acquired new homes. The district is on the outskirts of Cuangar at a distance of about 7 km, so it is considered part of the capital. The population lives from subsistence farming and animal husbandry. The older children study in schools in the capital, while the younger children study at the village school. They look forward to implementing the project, which they believe will inspire greater improvements in the community's livelihoods.

Community of Bondo Caila – Catava village - GPS 17°18'37.7 "S 18°21'11.9"E

This is one of the few municipalities in the south of the country with significant infrastructure, although it is underused because of depopulation. In the district, Catava is the centre of interests for the project chosen by the administration. The population practices a lot of agriculture but the results are poor. Here in Bondo Caila, the influence of the border post is large, giving rise to an almost constant migration, except for during the current pandemic period. The banks of the Kuvango River are very fertile, needing only a consistent working to generate good results. The population, in addition to raising animals, also practices fishing, but only for domestic consumption.

Savate Community - GPS 16°52'55.7"S 18°00'51.0"E

This is the commune that borders Caiundo / Menongue. The community is made up of several districts. Here we are in the Catombela district, along the Kuvango River. The people are all farmers cultivating resistant crops such as sorghum and millet. The cultivation of vegetable gardens is very limited and does not even support the families that undertake horticulture. The difficulties range from the techniques, the seeds and the view about the market since access to Savate is very difficult. People live traveling between Savate and Bondo Caila, being on the border with Namibia. The announcement of the implementation of the project constituted a reason for much hope and expectations for the population.

Animal breeding

Animal husbandry, with an emphasis on cattle, is at the top of the list of priorities for communities in the Municipality of Cuangar. Subsistence family farming is supported by animal traction, hence the great value of cattle in the lives of the people of the region. Goats are present, but in smaller proportions. The drought has been one of the major problems that affect breeding and livestock development in the region. There is no public vaccination plan and only in times of an outbreak can a vaccine be administered. There are also reports of families of Khoisans , but they rarely visit Savate, preferring to go to the border to Namibia.

Project Expectations

The Municipality of Cuangar, the only one of the four led by a woman, has great expectations of the project as it expects families to find support and develop knowledge that will last for many years to come. The Administrator recommends the development of literacy activities in connection with the project because there are families whose members cannot read or write, so there is a need to rethink the literacy teacher to be involved. The Administration promises full support for the project for its implementation and also expects to learn personally with a view to improved management in the future.

Another interest of the administration is with regard to cattle, which have been victims of outbreaks of disease with the border often becoming a danger in terms of the transmission of such outbreaks, hence the call for the project, which will also be implemented in Namibia, to create open moments of interaction between families and breeders and deliver vaccines to both sides of the border, safeguarding the interests of the two peoples regarding the breeding of livestock.

4. 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. This 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.

5. Annexes

5.1 – National Stakeholder Workshop - List of Participants

National Stakeholder Consultation for the ADSWAC Project

30th November 2020

Name	Entity	Position
Giza Martins	Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment (MCTA)	National Director of Environment and Climatic Action
Carla Balsa	Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment (MCTA)	AF Focal Point
Ivone Pascoal	Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment (MCTA)	Chief Department of Climatic Action
Rikke Wiholm	ADPP	National Partnership Team
Evaristo Waya	ADPP	National Partnership Team
Anna Johansson	ADPP	National Partnership Team
Paulo Vicente	ADPP	National Partnership Team
Carlos Andrade	Ministry of Energy and Water (MEA)	GABHIC Technical Director (Office for the Administration of the Hydrographic Basins of the Cunene, Cubango and Cuvelai Rivers)
Georgina Calei	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF)	Chief Department of Cooperatives
Maria Cadahia	UNDP (CCEP)	Program Officer
Ernesto Escórcio	UNDP	National Consultant
Daniilo Silva	FAO	Program Officer for Climate Change
Sebastian Templeldiner	FAO	Consultant for South Region
Paulo Vicente Pereira	Cuando Cubango Provincial Government	Provincial Director of Agriculture and Fisheries
Miguel Kanhime	Cuando Cubango Provincial Government	Provincial Director of Education
Abílio Sassungo	Municipality of Rivungo	Municipal Administrator
17. Rafael Massati Chinoia	Municipality of Cuangar	Chief Secretary

5.2 – Local Stakeholder consultation - Attendance sheets

NOMINAL LIST OF ALL PERSONS CONTACTED

Nº	FULL NAME	POSITION	PROJECT LOCATIONS	PHONE NUMBER
MUNICIPALITY OF RIVUNGO LUIANA COMMUNE				
1º	França Sirera	Regidor	Bairro Paz	926532971
2º	Domingos Sabonete	Responsable	Bairro Novo	
3º	Abel Luís Calembe	Responsable	Rungamambwe	
4º	Horácio Luvinga	Responsable	Bairro Caraó	
5º	Vicente Malebo	Responsable	Mbambangando	
MUNICIPALITY OF DIRICO				
1º	Francisco Tuhemwe	King	Chamavera	0816989081
2º	Maria Simbaluca	Domestic	Toni (Chamavera)	0816557974

3º	Jamba Ngandi	Regidor	Mbambi	
4º	Kavera Muhembo		Chikekete	
5º	Bartolomeu Caiunde	King	Catunda	
6º	Bartolomeu K. Kangobe		Dirico Sede	
7º	Evalina Vandjimi Mutango III	Queen	Mbangarara	
MUNICIPALITY OF CALAI				
1º	Adolfo Raúl Sassinda	Farmer	Ndamundamu	932324713
2º	João Incha	Soba Secretary	Lupolo	0814105797/ 926569049
3º	Eunice Paula	Teacher	Mawé	940794594
4º	Augusto Eduardo	Queen Mutango III Secretary	Cafulo	0814492831
5º	Festos Munonga Cahata	Responsible	Bairro Cuito	
MUNICIPALITY OF CUANGAR				
1º	Lucas Masseca		Chitutume	0813716700
2º	Manjolo Ndala	Soba	Savate	934077967
3º	Mateus Chimbonde	Responsible	Cuangar Sede	0816824800/ 933589453
4º	Daniel Cambinda		Marema	0616383243
5º	Mateus Kulanda		Bondo Caila	

Cuangar on November 23, 2020

NOMINAL LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE MEETING

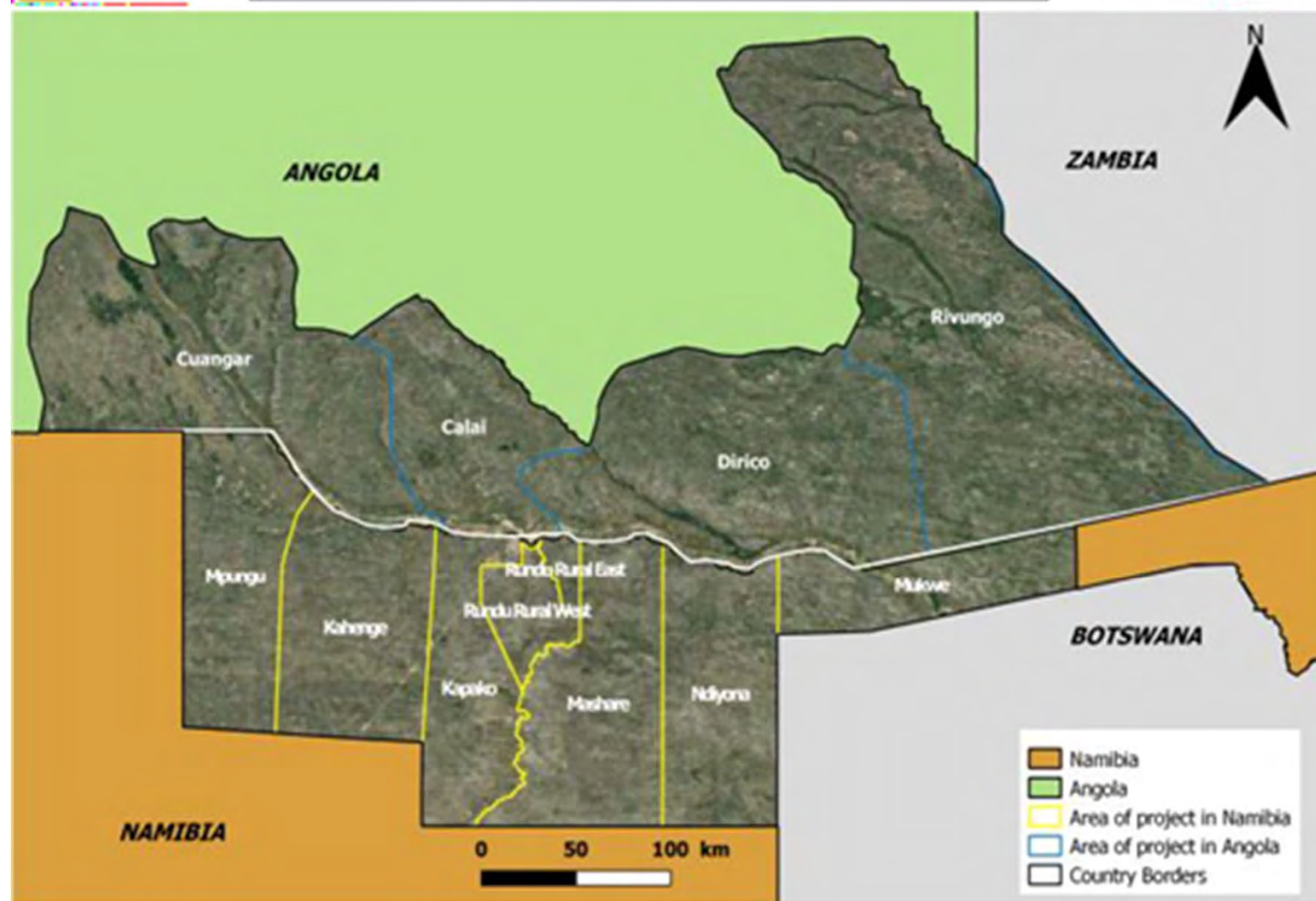
Nº	FULL NAME	POSITION	PHONE NUMBER
1	Rafael Massate	Economic consultant	943648796
2	Tito Cassoma Cativa	Director of Agriculture	949812862
3	Alberto Hossi	Agriculture Technician	924862861
4	Enoc K. M. Félix	ADPP Interviewer	926139339
5	Félix C. Chavelela	ADPP Interviewer	926999685
6	Walter Alexandre	Director / ADPP Coordinator	924030688
Calai on November 24, 2020			
1	Ruth Alfredo Tenente	Deputy Administrator	949812862
2	Tito Maria	Head of Section	925310925
3	Eunildes Luís	Director of Agriculture	924461422
4	Nelson Silas Domingos	Chief Legal Officer	924767814
5	Liwoyo Lote	Head of Environment Section	937535365/0817199961
Dirico on November 25, 2020			
1	Bernardo Inácio	Head of Section	921345065
2	Pablo Tadeo	Deputy Admin.	925317535
Luiana on November 27, 2020			
1	Patrício Adelino Pena	School Director 9	933193944
2	Pedro Alegria J. Lungamana	Pedagogical Sub-Director	948629590
3	Helena Memba Kambinda	1st cycle coordinator	
Municipality of Calai at 11/12/2020			
Cafulo Village			
1	Augusto Eduardo	Farmer	0814492831
Lupolo Village			

1	João Incha	Soba Secretary	0814105797/926569049
2	Emílio Mundele	Son	
3	Ernesto Jamba	Farmer	
4	Rebeca Muila	Domestic	
5	Joana Mussola	Domestic	
Chamavera Commune, 01/12/2020			
1	Ermelinda Teka	Secretary of the communal admin.	0814169358
2	Maria Simbaluca	Domestic	0816557974
3	Francisco Lito	Seculo	0816557974

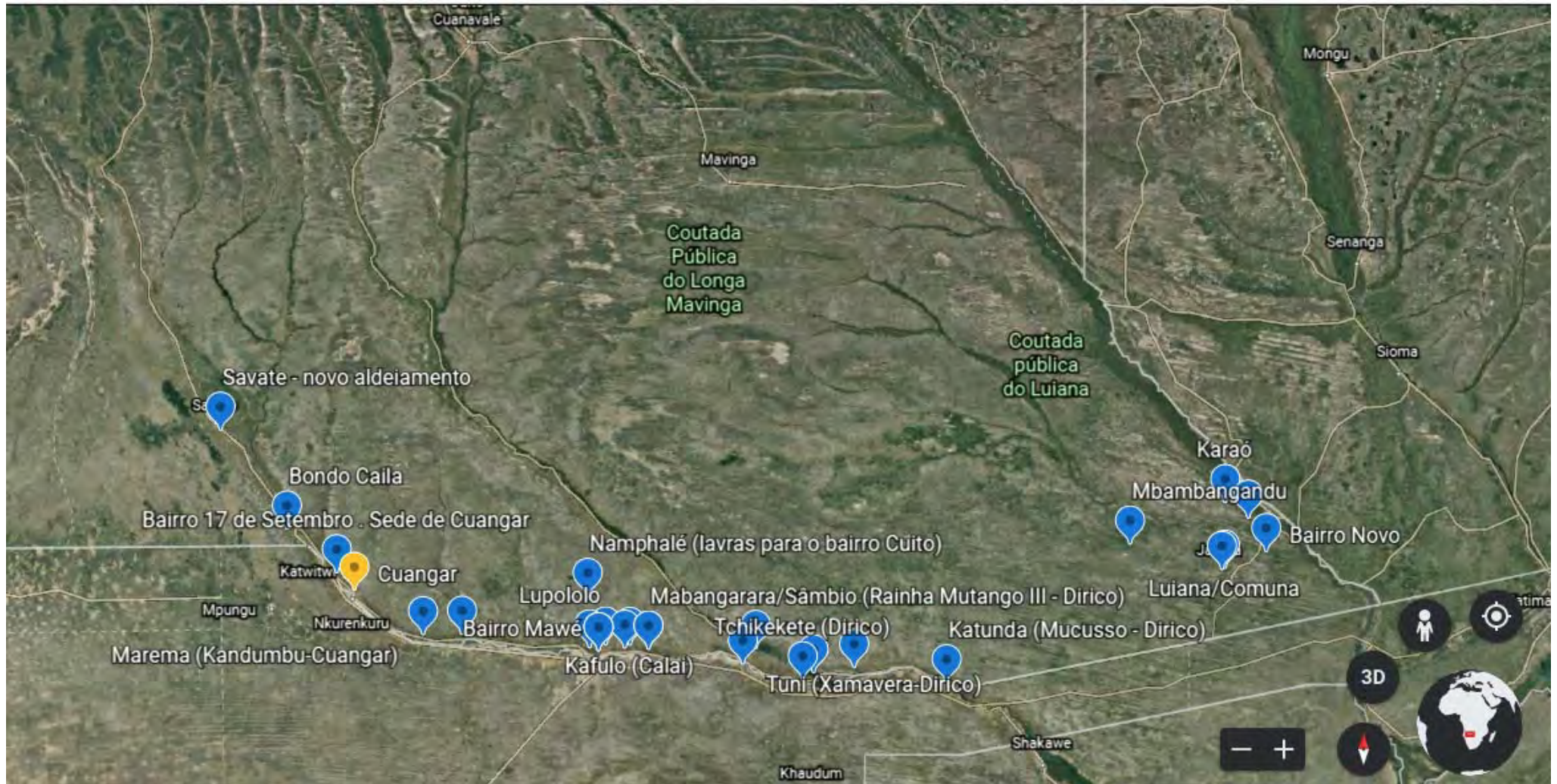
5.3 – ADSWAC Project Locations

ADSWAC PROJECT LOCATIONS		
The Municipality of Rivungo – Luiana Commune		
	Village Name	GPS Coordinates
1	Mbambangado	17 ° 29'40.6"S 22 ° 42'46.3"E
2	Bairro Novo	17 ° 22'28"S 22 ° 53'14"E
3	Caraó - Kangongo	17 ° 10'24"S 22 ° 41'24"E
4	Rungamambwe or “Fifth Position”	17 ° 25'25"S 22 ° 42'39"E
The Municipality of Dirico		
5	Katunda	18 °01'19.6"S 21 °25' 27.9"E
6	Mpango	17 °50'34.6"S 20 °27' 10.6"E
7	Sambio - Mangarara	17 °50'54.5"S 20 °00' 22.2"E
8	Tuni	17 °58'06"S 20 °34'13"E
9	Mbambi	17 °49'35"21 °10' 04"E
10	Dirico Sede	17 °59'08.2"S 20 °46' 33.7"E
The Municipality of Calai		
11	Ndamundamu	17 °53'41.9"S 19°44' 51.2"E
12	Mawé	17°53'15.4"S 19°46' 09.2"E
13	Kafulo Community	17°51'47.0"S 19°53'46.8"E
14	Lupololo	17°52'07.2"S 19°47'59.1E
15	Cuito - Namphalé	17°37'23.5 "S 19°40'25.3"E
The Municipality of Cuangar		
16	Tchitutume Community	17°34'27"S 18°34'56"E
17	Marema Community	17° 46'03.7"S 18° 49'17.8"E
18	17 de Setembro District	17°34'27"S 18°34'56"E
19	Catava village	17°18'37.7 "S 18°21'11.9"E
20	Savate	16°52'55.7"S 18°00'51.0"E

Location of ADSWAC Project Areas



LOCATION OF ADSWAC PROJECT AREAS IN ANGOLA



LOCATION OF ADSWAC PROJECT AREAS IN ANGOLA – RIVUNGO

COMMUNE	GPS COORDINATES	Name of Community Contact Person
1 Community Paz + Bwabwata	<i>GPS 17°29'40.6"S 22°42'46.3"E</i>	Francisco Sirera - Soba
2 Mbambangado	17° 21'31"S 22° 14'38"E	Vicente Malebo
3 Bairro Novo	17° 22'28"S 22° 53'14"E	Domingos Sabonete
4 Caraó – Kangongo	17° 10'24"S 22° 41'24"E	Horácio Luvinda
5 Rungamambwe ou Quinta Posição	17° 25'25"S 22° 42'39"E	Abel Luís Kalembe



Luiana Community is a small village located more than 200 Km from the Municipality capital of Rivungo. It is a landlock. The majority of inhabitants are those who have been there for more than 15 years, It has and thanks too the administrator volunteer. The land has potential for agriculture. They produce but have no way to go out off that municipality and 45 Km from Bwabwata

Rivungo

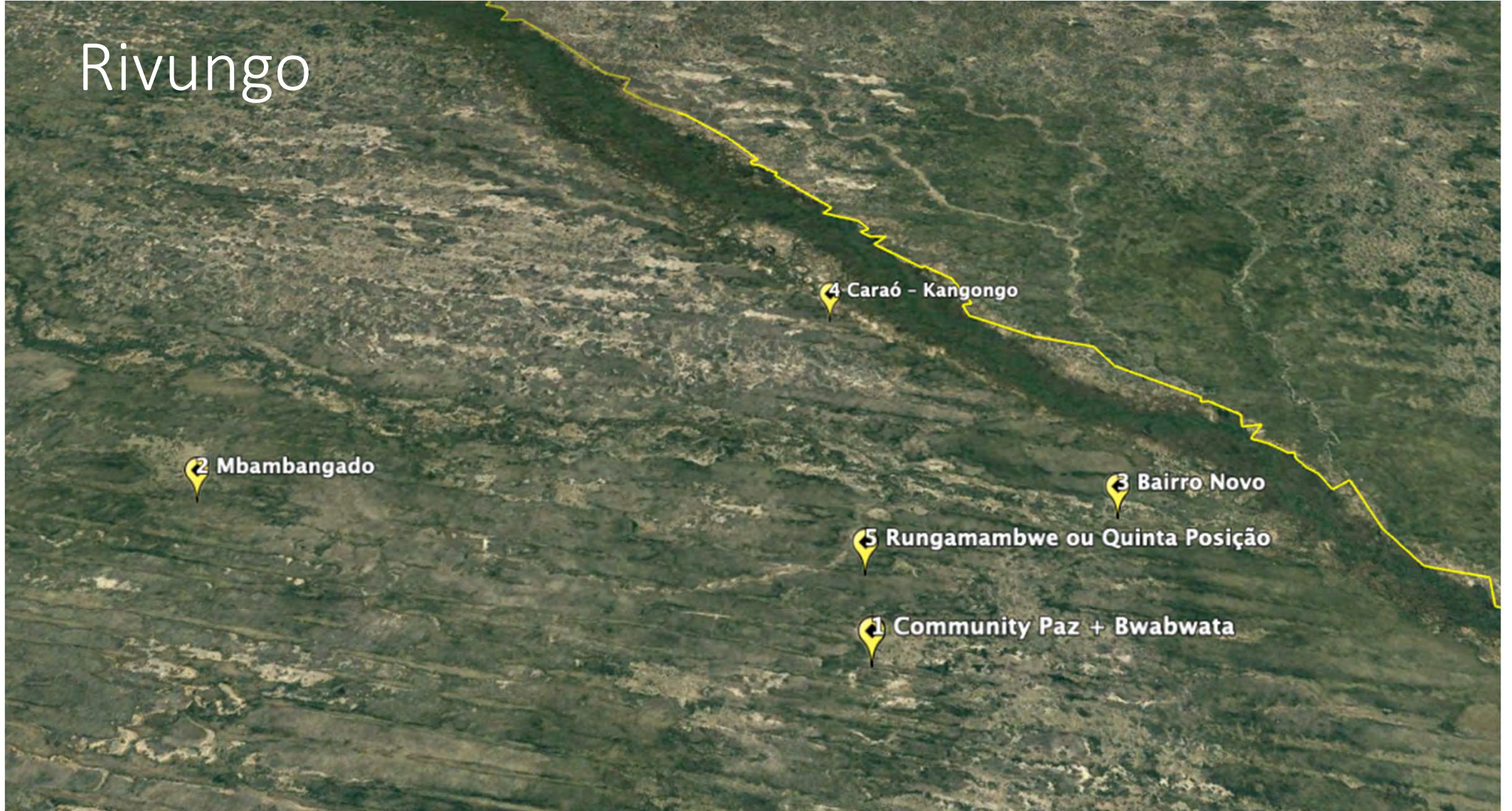
2 Mbambangado

4 Caraó - Kangongo

3 Bairro Novo

5 Rungamambwe ou Quinta Posição

1 Community Paz + Bwabwata



Inside Luiana - ADSWAC PROJECT AREAS IN ANGOLA – RIVUNGO



The daily life looks to be normal although it is difficult to get out or into the place. There is a public health Center. There's also a school with teachers but the school children use to go farming with their parents. At the same location the NGO ACADIR is operating the Pantera Project connected to the OKAVANGO project which is looking after the Luiana National Park.

No market. Only one small shop opened that provides for people's goods from Menongue.

It is for free to get a land for agriculture. The only people owning land are located along right bank river Kuando, the only native people. All the locations for the projects are populated by ex-soldiers or young people who decided to stay there after the war time.



Inside Luiana - ADSWAC PROJECT AREAS IN ANGOLA – RIVUNGO



The local administrator and his staff were in details about the questionnaire to the stakeholder. All the producers aim to get cattle and almost every family is having cattle mostly because of the agricultural process.

The entire municipality does not have roads. It is really difficult to travel from a place to another , People are moving by foot and carrying their goods. Water is provided by solar panel system. The Communication is done by VSAT telephone and is not for everybody. Almost no connection with the rest of the Municipality or Province. All the small farmers aim to be part of the project in the way to secure a good harvest and avoid hunger.

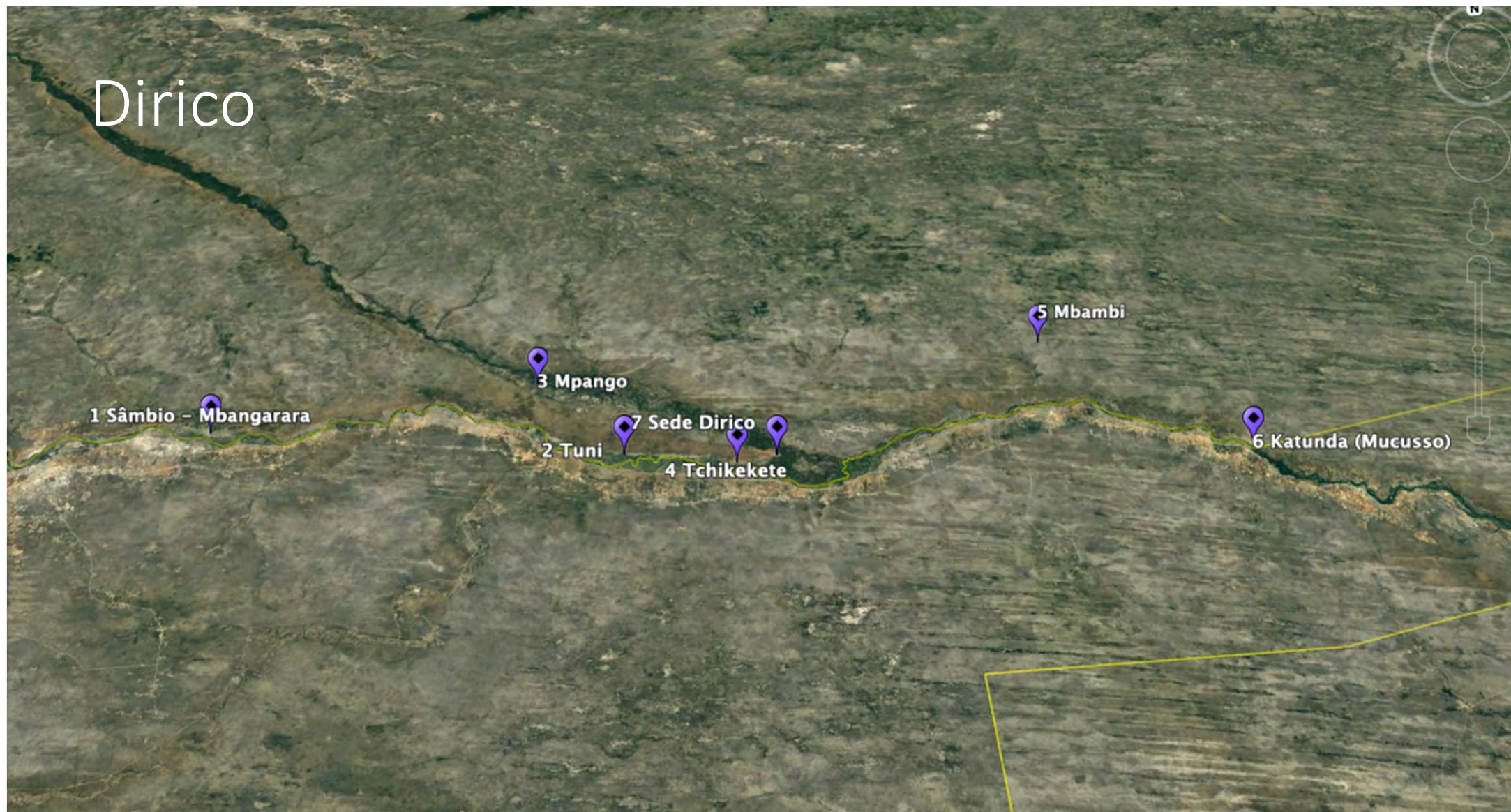


LOCATION OF ADSWAC PROJECT AREA IN ANGOLA – DIRICO

COMMUNE	GPS COORDINATES	Name of Community Contact Person
1 Sâmbio - Mbangarara	17° 52'54.5''S 20° 00'22.2''E	Queen Mutango III
2 Tuni	17° 58'06''S 20° 34'13''E	Maria SImbaluka
3 Mpango	17°50'34.6''S 20°27'10.6''E	King Francisco Tuhemwe
4 Tchikekete	17°59'37.5''S 20°43'16.9''E	KingKavera Muhembo
5 Mbambi	17° 49'35''S 21° 10'04''E	Soba Njamba Ngandi
6 Katunda	18°01'19.6''S 21°25'27.9''E	King Bartolomeu Kaiunde
7 Dirico Sede	17°59'08.2''S 20°46'33.7''E	Bartolomeu K. Kangombe



Dirico



INSIDE Dirico SITE OF ADSWAC PROJECT AREA



Mr. Francisco Tuhemwe is a King of Mpango Community, he works hard to receive a few grains from the land. He is a busy man to care about his community. He is closed to a Khoisan Community at Sakapundu Community



Mr Sapundu (at right) is chief of the Khoisan Community. They are around 65 to 70 and some others are living at the left side of the bank river Cuito. They stay at this community only when they know there is food available. Mr Augusto Katima and his wife (bantu) are taking care of them providing some food.

INSIDE Dirico SITE OF ADSWAC PROJECT AREA



Cuito River is providing the natural conditions for agriculture.

Mss. Kativa is working hard to get some crops.
There is a garden irrigated manually.



INSIDE Dirico SITE OF ADSWAC PROJECT AREA



A primary school teacher is leading by example. A small garden that is nourishing his family and neighbors.

The Queen Evaline – Mutango III is leading the self preparation securing food for the next season. She got more than 8 ton of massango (sorghum). Her village is secured by a solar system for water. The farmers are organized in clubs but they don't have any support.



Community water collection and treatment system in Tuni



LOCATION OF ADSWAC PROJECT AREAS IN ANGOLA – **CALAI**

COMMUNE	GPS COORDINATES	Name of Community Contact Person
1 Community of Ndamundamu Sede de Calai	17° 53'41.9"S 19° 44'51.2"E	Adolfo Raul Cassinda
2 Community of Mawé Sede de Calai	17° 53'15.4"S 19° 46'09.2"E	Eunice Paula
3 Community of Kafulo	17° 51'47.0"S 19° 53'46.8"E	Augusto Eduardo
4 Community of Cuito – Namphalé	17° 37'23.5"S 19° 40'25.3"E	Festos M. Kahiata
5 Lupololo	17° 52'07.2"S 19° 47'59.1E	João Incha



CALAI



INSIDE CALAI SITE OF ADSWAC PROJECT AREA



People in Calai use to work during all seasons to secure that they get some money for many other needs.

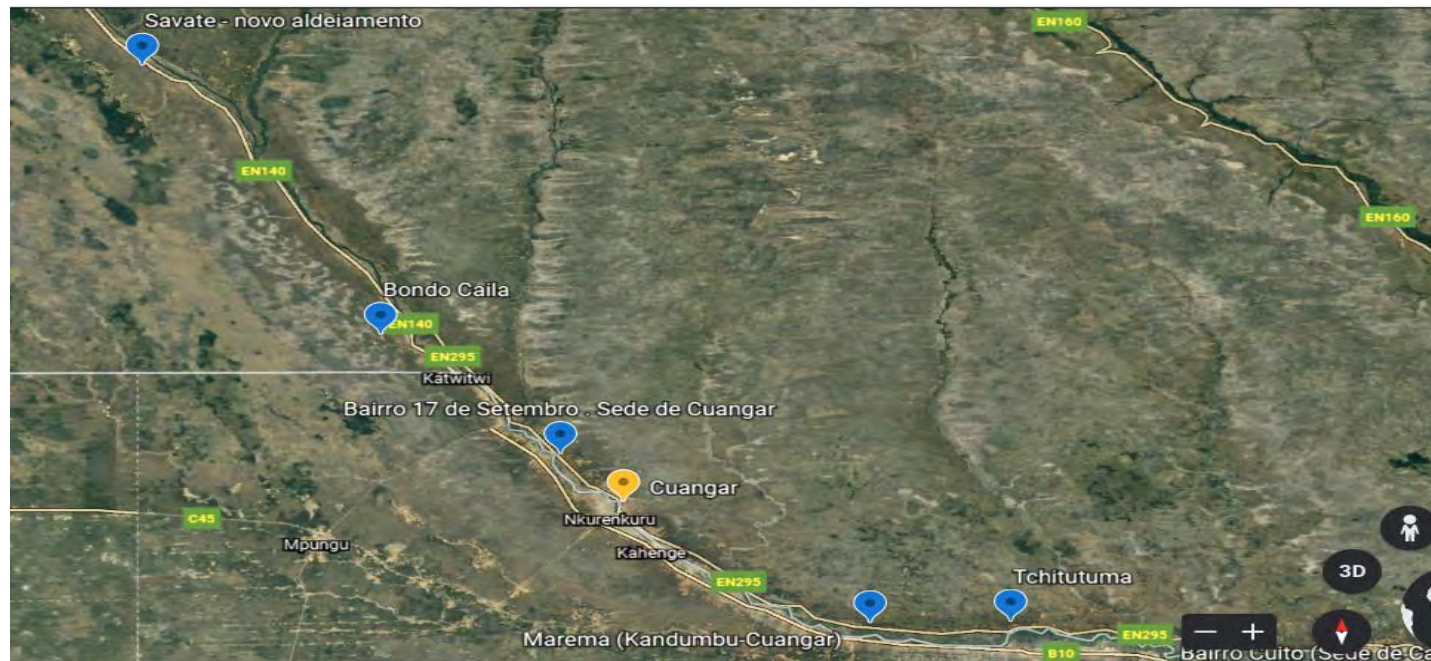
The majority of people who is leaving in Calai are emigrants from the war time. Some of them are producing for the all seasons and sell the products to the local market or to Namibians. Some farmers are organized in clubs.

Some lands for agriculture production are located far away from de living sites of the farmers. That's Namphalé. It is a good land but there is no water.



LOCATION OF ADSWAC PROJECT AREAS IN ANGOLA - **CUANGAR**

COMMUNE	GPS COORDINATES	Name of Community Contact Person
1 Savate	16° 52'55.7"S 18° 00'51.0"E	
2 Bondo Caila	17° 18'37.7"S 18° 21'11.9"E	
3 Marama - Candendele	17° 46'03.7"S 18° 49'17.8"E	
4 Tchitutuma - Candendele	17° 48'47"S 18° 59'56"E	
5 Bairro 17 de Setembro - sede Cuangar	17°34'27"S 18°34'56"E	



CUARGAR



INSIDE CUANGAR SITE OF ADSWAC PROJECT AREA



In Cuangar, all the project sites are located along the Kuvango river. The low population density per square meter is a common problem. There are very few people working in domestic gardens at a commercial scale.

This is the Road 295 from Bondo Caila to Mucusso. It takes hours even days to travel by this road.



CONCLUSION

5.4 – Consent Letters

Para ADPP Angola
5-12-2000

Eu Augusto Kamati Luvengo, morador da
Comunidade Mpungo junto das famílias
Kaoisais,

Quero pedir que o projeto ajude
a ampliar as lavouras, as hortas e outras
produções para ajudar no sustento
das famílias Khrí.

Aqui vivem 60 membros desta população e
são nômades. Aqui chegam quando sabem
que tem alimentação. Toda a sua vida é
regulada pela presença ou não de alimentos.

Neste momento muito estão fora
desta aldeia e só com mais comida eles
podem voltar aqui. Também tem necessidade
de seques, mosquiteiros, enxadas
Queremos o projeto acontecer
aqui e todos vão beneficiar após
esta aldeia de Sakapundu

Assino em nome das famílias
Khrí aqui em Sakapundu

→
Augusto Kamati Luvengo

Cuangar, Angola

Encontro com a Comunidade

Bondo Cuila

Carta de consentimento de Comunidades interessadas

A QUEM POSSA INTERESSAR

Eu, o abaixo assinado Sr. / Sra. Mateus Kulanda na minha qualidade de representante da [tribo / comunidade Mbwela / Catava] população adstrita administrativamente a [cidade / país Angola...], uma das áreas de intervenção identificadas, dá consentimento à implementação do projecto regional intitulado «CONSTRUÇÃO DE RESILIÊNCIA COMO ADAPTAÇÃO À MUDANÇA CLIMÁTICA EM SECA-STRUCK SUL - COMUNIDADES DA AFRICANA OCIDENTAL ANGOLA E NAMÍBIA (ADSWAC) », proposto por HUMANA People to People (HPP), executado por _____ em a nível nacional com o apoio do Observatório do Sahara e Sahel (OSS), para financiamento do Fundo de Adaptação (AF).

Eu reconheço e concordo com as metas e objetivos do projeto, e compreendo o envolvimento da população local nas diferentes fases de preparação e implementação do projeto proposto. Assim, esta carta é para apontar que ao longo de todo o processo de formulação do projeto, a população (nome da tribo / comunidade) Mbwela / Catava Também foi devidamente sensibilizada sobre os riscos ambientais e sociais relacionados às atividades do projeto quanto às suas medidas de mitigação e seu Mecanismo de Reclamações específico.

Assim, esta carta foi preparada especialmente para servir como um endosso ao projeto acima mencionado e confirma nossa participação na tomada de decisões e nosso compromisso com a colaboração com as partes nacionais e regionais.

Assinado em Catava, 26 / 11 / 2020 com todos os privilégios de direitos e responsabilidades pertinentes.

Com os melhores cumprimentos,

Mateus Kulanda

Assinatura

Rivungo
Cuanza, Angola

Encontro com a Comunidade

Leuina

Carta de consentimento de Comunidades interessadas

A QUEM POSSA INTERESSAR

Eu, o abaixo assinado Sr. / Sra. Domingos Sabonete na minha qualidade de representante da [tribo / comunidade] Bairro Novo população adstrita administrativamente a [cidade / país] Angola, uma das áreas de intervenção identificadas, dá consentimento à implementação do projecto regional intitulado «CONSTRUÇÃO DE RESILIÊNCIA COMO ADAPTAÇÃO À MUDANÇA CLIMÁTICA EM SECA-STRUCK SUL - COMUNIDADES DA AFRICANA OCIDENTAL ANGOLA E NAMÍBIA (ADSWAC) », proposto por HUMANA People to People (HPP), executado por ADPP Angola em a nível nacional com o apoio do Observatório do Sahara e Sahel (OSS), para financiamento do Fundo de Adaptação (AF).

Eu reconheço e concordo com as metas e objetivos do projeto, e compreendo o envolvimento da população local nas diferentes fases de preparação e implementação do projeto proposto. Assim, esta carta é para apontar que ao longo de todo o processo de formulação do projeto, a população (nome da tribo / comunidade) Bairro Novo Também foi devidamente sensibilizada sobre os riscos ambientais e sociais relacionados às atividades do projeto quanto às suas medidas de mitigação e seu Mecanismo de Reclamações específico.

Assim, esta carta foi preparada especialmente para servir como um endosso ao projeto acima mencionado e confirma nossa participação na tomada de decisões e nosso compromisso com a colaboração com as partes nacionais e regionais.

Assinado em Leuina, 28 / 11 / 2020 / com todos os privilégios de direitos e responsabilidades pertinentes.

Com os melhores cumprimentos,

Domingos Sabonete

Assinatura

Luiana
Luanda, Angola

Encontro com a Comunidade

Bairro PA3 - Sede Comm

Carta de consentimento de Comunidades interessadas

A QUEM POSSA INTERESSAR

Eu, o abaixo assinado Sr. / Sra. *FRANÇA SIMEIA* na minha qualidade de representante da [tribo / comunidade *BO PAZ*] população adstrita administrativamente a [cidade / país *Angola*], uma das áreas de intervenção identificadas, dá consentimento à implementação do projecto regional intitulado «CONSTRUÇÃO DE RESILIÊNCIA COMO ADAPTAÇÃO À MUDANÇA CLIMÁTICA EM SECA-STRUCK SUL - COMUNIDADES DA AFRICANA OCIDENTAL ANGOLA E NAMÍBIA (ADSWAC) », proposto por HUMANA People to People (HPP), executado por *ADPP ANGOLA* em a nível nacional com o apoio do Observatório do Sahara e Sahel (OSS), para financiamento do Fundo de Adaptação (AF).

Eu reconheço e concordo com as metas e objetivos do projeto, e compreendo o envolvimento da população local nas diferentes fases de preparação e implementação do projeto proposto. Assim, esta carta é para apontar que ao longo de todo o processo de formulação do projeto, a população (nome da tribo / comunidade) *do Bº PAZ e MUBWALLONA* Também foi devidamente sensibilizada sobre os riscos ambientais e sociais relacionados às atividades do projeto quanto às suas medidas de mitigação e seu Mecanismo de Reclamações específico.

Assim, esta carta foi preparada especialmente para servir como um endosso ao projeto acima mencionado e confirma nossa participação na tomada de decisões e nosso compromisso com a colaboração com as partes nacionais e regionais.

Assinado em *Luiana*, *27* / *11* / *2020* com todos os privilégios de direitos e responsabilidades pertinentes.

Com os melhores cumprimentos,

** França*

Assinatura

** França Simeia*

Cuangar, Angola

Encontro com a Comunidade _____

Carta de consentimento de Comunidades interessadas

A QUEM POSSA INTERESSAR

Eu, o abaixo assinado Sr. / Sra. Abel Luis Calombe na minha qualidade de representante da [tribo / comunidade Ngangela / Mbula] população adstrita administrativamente a [cidade / país Angola], uma das áreas de intervenção identificadas, dá consentimento à implementação do projecto regional intitulado «CONSTRUÇÃO DE RESILIÊNCIA COMO ADAPTAÇÃO À MUDANÇA CLIMÁTICA EM SECA-STRUCK SUL - COMUNIDADES DA AFRICA OCIDENTAL ANGOLA E NAMÍBIA (ADSWAC) », proposto por HUMANA People to People (HPP), executado por AD PP Angola em a nível nacional com o apoio do Observatório do Sahara e Sahel (OSS), para financiamento do Fundo de Adaptação (AF).

Eu reconheço e concordo com as metas e objetivos do projeto, e compreendo o envolvimento da população local nas diferentes fases de preparação e implementação do projeto proposto. Assim, esta carta é para apontar que ao longo de todo o processo de formulação do projeto, a população (nome da tribo / comunidade) Rungamambile Também foi devidamente sensibilizada sobre os riscos ambientais e sociais relacionados às atividades do projeto quanto às suas medidas de mitigação e seu Mecanismo de Reclamações específico.

Assim, esta carta foi preparada especialmente para servir como um endosso ao projeto acima mencionado e confirma nossa participação na tomada de decisões e nosso compromisso com a colaboração com as partes nacionais e regionais.

Assinado em Rungamambile, 28 / 11 / 2020 / com todos os privilégios de direitos e responsabilidades pertinentes.

Com os melhores cumprimentos,

Abel Luis Calombe

Assinatura

Encontro com a Comunidade

Dinico Sede

Carta de consentimento de Comunidades interessadas

A QUEM POSSA INTERESSAR

Eu, o abaixo assinado Sr. / Sra. Bartolomeu K. Langambe na minha qualidade de representante da [tribo / comunidade B. Cuango / Sede] população adstrita administrativamente a [cidade / país Angola], uma das áreas de intervenção identificadas, dá consentimento à implementação do projecto regional intitulado «CONSTRUÇÃO DE RESILIÊNCIA COMO ADAPTAÇÃO À MUDANÇA CLIMÁTICA EM SECA-STRUCK SUL - COMUNIDADES DA AFRICANA OCIDENTAL ANGOLA E NAMÍBIA (ADSWAC) », proposto por HUMANA People to People (HPP), executado por HPP Angola em a nível nacional com o apoio do Observatório do Sahara e Sahel (OSS), para financiamento do Fundo de Adaptação (AF).

Eu reconheço e concordo com as metas e objetivos do projeto, e compreendo o envolvimento da população local nas diferentes fases de preparação e implementação do projeto proposto. Assim, esta carta é para apontar que ao longo de todo o processo de formulação do projeto, a população (nome da tribo / comunidade) Ngambé Também foi devidamente sensibilizada sobre os riscos ambientais e sociais relacionados às atividades do projeto quanto às suas medidas de mitigação e seu Mecanismo de Reclamações específico.

Assim, esta carta foi preparada especialmente para servir como um endosso ao projeto acima mencionado e confirma nossa participação na tomada de decisões e nosso compromisso com a colaboração com as partes nacionais e regionais.

Assinado em Dinico, 02 / 02 / 2020 com todos os privilégios de direitos e responsabilidades pertinentes.

Com os melhores cumprimentos,

X Bartolomeu K. Langambe

Assinatura

Dirico
Cuangar, Angola

Encontro com a Comunidade

Dirico

Carta de consentimento de Comunidades interessadas

A QUEM POSSA INTERESSAR

Eu, o abaixo assinado Sr. / Sra. *Jamba Grande* na minha qualidade de representante da [tribo comunidade *Mbangula/Dirico* população adstrita administrativamente a [cidade / país *Angola*], uma das áreas de intervenção identificadas, dá consentimento à implementação do projecto regional intitulado «CONSTRUÇÃO DE RESILIÊNCIA COMO ADAPTAÇÃO À MUDANÇA CLIMÁTICA EM SECA-STRUCK SUL - COMUNIDADES DA AFRICA OCIDENTAL ANGOLA E NAMÍBIA (ADSWAC) », proposto por HUMANA People to People (HPP), executado por *HPP/Angola* em a nível nacional com o apoio do Observatório do Sahara e Sahel (OSS), para financiamento do Fundo de Adaptação (AF).

Eu reconheço e concordo com as metas e objetivos do projeto, e compreendo o envolvimento da população local nas diferentes fases de preparação e implementação do projeto proposto. Assim, esta carta é para apontar que ao longo de todo o processo de formulação do projeto, a população (nome da tribo / comunidade) *Mbambe* Também foi devidamente sensibilizada sobre os riscos ambientais e sociais relacionados às atividades do projeto quanto às suas medidas de mitigação e seu Mecanismo de Reclamações específico.

Assim, esta carta foi preparada especialmente para servir como um endosso ao projeto acima mencionado e confirma nossa participação na tomada de decisões e nosso compromisso com a colaboração com as partes nacionais e regionais.

Assinado em *Mbambe*, *02 / 12 / 2020* com todos os privilégios de direitos e responsabilidades pertinentes.

Com os melhores cumprimentos,

Ndamba Ngandhi

Assinatura

Encontro com a Comunidade

Bairão Cuilo

Carta de consentimento de Comunidades interessadas

A QUEM POSSA INTERESSAR

Eu, o abaixo assinado Sr. / Sra. FESTUS MURONGA KAHIAATA na minha qualidade de representante da [tribo / comunidade] Bº Cuilo população adstrita administrativamente a [cidade] Calai, uma das áreas de intervenção identificadas, dá consentimento à implementação do projecto regional intitulado «CONSTRUÇÃO DE RESILIÊNCIA COMO ADAPTAÇÃO À MUDANÇA CLIMÁTICA EM SECA-STRUCK SUL - COMUNIDADES DA AFRICANA OCIDENTAL ANGOLA E NAMÍBIA (ADSWAC) », proposto por HUMANA People to People (HPP), executado por HPP Africa em a nível nacional com o apoio do Observatório do Sahara e Sahel (OSS), para financiamento do Fundo de Adaptação (AF).

Eu reconheço e concordo com as metas e objetivos do projeto, e compreendo o envolvimento da população local nas diferentes fases de preparação e implementação do projeto proposto. Assim, esta carta é para apontar que ao longo de todo o processo de formulação do projeto, a população (nome da tribo / comunidade) Bº Cuilo Também foi devidamente sensibilizada sobre os riscos ambientais e sociais relacionados às atividades do projeto quanto às suas medidas de mitigação e seu Mecanismo de Reclamações específico.

Assim, esta carta foi preparada especialmente para servir como um endosso ao projeto acima mencionado e confirma nossa participação na tomada de decisões e nosso compromisso com a colaboração com as partes nacionais e regionais.

Assinado em Calai, 11/12/2020 com todos os privilégios de direitos e responsabilidades pertinentes.

Com os melhores cumprimentos,

Festus Muronga Kahiaata

Assinatura

Pirungo
Cuangar, Angola

Encontro com a Comunidade

Barão / Cangongo

Carta de consentimento de Comunidades interessadas

A QUEM POSSA INTERESSAR

Eu, o abaixo assinado Sr. / Sra. Horácio Luvinha na minha qualidade de representante da [tribo / comunidade Namela / Mbucuso] população adstrita administrativamente a [cidade / país Angola], uma das áreas de intervenção identificadas, dá consentimento à implementação do projecto regional intitulado «CONSTRUÇÃO DE RESILIÊNCIA COMO ADAPTAÇÃO À MUDANÇA CLIMÁTICA EM SECA-STRUCK SUL - COMUNIDADES DA AFRICA OCIDENTAL ANGOLA E NAMÍBIA (ADSWAC) », proposto por HUMANA People to People (HPP), executado por ADPP-ANGOLA em a nível nacional com o apoio do Observatório do Sahara e Sahel (OSS), para financiamento do Fundo de Adaptação (AF).

Eu reconheço e concordo com as metas e objetivos do projeto, e compreendo o envolvimento da população local nas diferentes fases de preparação e implementação do projeto proposto. Assim, esta carta é para apontar que ao longo de todo o processo de formulação do projeto, a população (nome da tribo / comunidade) Barão Também foi devidamente sensibilizada sobre os riscos ambientais e sociais relacionados às atividades do projeto quanto às suas medidas de mitigação e seu Mecanismo de Reclamações específico.

Assim, esta carta foi preparada especialmente para servir como um endosso ao projeto acima mencionado e confirma nossa participação na tomada de decisões e nosso compromisso com a colaboração com as partes nacionais e regionais.

Assinado em Barão, 28 / 11 / 2020 com todos os privilégios de direitos e responsabilidades pertinentes.

Com os melhores cumprimentos,

N
Não sabe assinar

Assinatura

Cuangar, Angola

Encontro com a Comunidade

Leriana / Sede

Carta de consentimento de Comunidades interessadas

A QUEM POSSA INTERESSAR

Eu, o abaixo assinado Sr. / Sra. Vicente Malebo na minha qualidade de representante da [tribo / comunidade MbamBangando] população adstrita administrativamente a [cidade / país Angola], uma das áreas de intervenção identificadas, dá consentimento à implementação do projecto regional intitulado «CONSTRUÇÃO DE RESILIÊNCIA COMO ADAPTAÇÃO À MUDANÇA CLIMÁTICA EM SECA-STRUCK SUL - COMUNIDADES DA AFRICANA OCIDENTAL ANGOLA E NAMÍBIA (ADSWAC) », proposto por HUMANA People to People (HPP), executado por HPP - Angola em a nível nacional com o apoio do Observatório do Sahara e Sahel (OSS), para financiamento do Fundo de Adaptação (AF).

Eu reconheço e concordo com as metas e objetivos do projeto, e compreendo o envolvimento da população local nas diferentes fases de preparação e implementação do projeto proposto. Assim, esta carta é para apontar que ao longo de todo o processo de formulação do projeto, a população (nome da tribo / comunidade) MbamBangando Também foi devidamente sensibilizada sobre os riscos ambientais e sociais relacionados às atividades do projeto quanto às suas medidas de mitigação e seu Mecanismo de Reclamações específico.

Assim, esta carta foi preparada especialmente para servir como um endosso ao projeto acima mencionado e confirma nossa participação na tomada de decisões e nosso compromisso com a colaboração com as partes nacionais e regionais.

Assinado em MbamBangando / 28 / 11/2020 com todos os privilégios de direitos e responsabilidades pertinentes.

Com os melhores cumprimentos,

Vicente Malebo

Assinatura

Cuangar, Angola

Encontro com a Comunidade

MAREMA

Carta de consentimento de Comunidades interessadas

A QUEM POSSA INTERESSAR

Eu, o abaixo assinado Sr. / Sra. Daniel Cambinda na minha qualidade de representante da [tribo / comunidade Marema] população adstrita administrativamente a [cidade / país Angola], uma das áreas de intervenção identificadas, dá consentimento à implementação do projecto regional intitulado «CONSTRUÇÃO DE RESILIÊNCIA COMO ADAPTAÇÃO À MUDANÇA CLIMÁTICA EM SECA-STRUCK SUL - COMUNIDADES DA AFRICA OCIDENTAL ANGOLA E NAMÍBIA (ADSWAC) », proposto por HUMANA People to People (HPP), executado por _____ em a nível nacional com o apoio do Observatório do Sahara e Sahel (OSS), para financiamento do Fundo de Adaptação (AF).

Eu reconheço e concordo com as metas e objetivos do projeto, e compreendo o envolvimento da população local nas diferentes fases de preparação e implementação do projeto proposto. Assim, esta carta é para apontar que ao longo de todo o processo de formulação do projeto, a população (nome da tribo / comunidade) Nlumba / Marema Também foi devidamente sensibilizada sobre os riscos ambientais e sociais relacionados às atividades do projeto quanto às suas medidas de mitigação e seu Mecanismo de Reclamações específico.

Assim, esta carta foi preparada especialmente para servir como um endosso ao projeto acima mencionado e confirma nossa participação na tomada de decisões e nosso compromisso com a colaboração com as partes nacionais e regionais.

Assinado em Marema, 24 / 11 / 2020 com todos os privilégios de direitos e responsabilidades pertinentes.

Com os melhores cumprimentos,

DANIEL KAMBINDA
0816383243

Assinatura

Cuangar, Angola

Encontro com a Comunidade

Savate

Carta de consentimento de Comunidades interessadas

A QUEM POSSA INTERESSAR

Eu, o abaixo assinado Sr. / Sra. Manjolo Ndala na minha qualidade de representante da [tribo / comunidade Ngauquela / Savate] população adstrita administrativamente a [cidade / país Angola], uma das áreas de intervenção identificadas, dá consentimento à implementação do projecto regional intitulado «CONSTRUÇÃO DE RESILIÊNCIA COMO ADAPTAÇÃO À MUDANÇA CLIMÁTICA EM SECA-STRUCK SUL - COMUNIDADES DA AFRICA OCIDENTAL ANGOLA E NAMÍBIA (ADSWAC) », proposto por HUMANA People to People (HPP), executado por _____ em a nível nacional com o apoio do Observatório do Sahara e Sahel (OSS), para financiamento do Fundo de Adaptação (AF).

Eu reconheço e concordo com as metas e objetivos do projeto, e compreendo o envolvimento da população local nas diferentes fases de preparação e implementação do projeto proposto. Assim, esta carta é para apontar que ao longo de todo o processo de formulação do projeto, a população (nome da tribo / comunidade) Ngauquela / Savate Também foi devidamente sensibilizada sobre os riscos ambientais e sociais relacionados às atividades do projeto quanto às suas medidas de mitigação e seu Mecanismo de Reclamações específico.

Assim, esta carta foi preparada especialmente para servir como um endosso ao projeto acima mencionado e confirma nossa participação na tomada de decisões e nosso compromisso com a colaboração com as partes nacionais e regionais.

Assinado em Cuangar, 26 / 11 / 2020 com todos os privilégios de direitos e responsabilidades pertinentes.

Com os melhores cumprimentos,

Manjolo Ndala

tel 934 077 967

Assinatura

Cuangar, Angola

Encontro com a Comunidade

Cuangar

Carta de consentimento de Comunidades interessadas

A QUEM POSSA INTERESSAR

Eu, o abaixo assinado Sr. / Sra. Mateus Chimbonde na minha qualidade de representante da [tribo / comunidade Nhemba] população adstrita administrativamente a [cidade / país Angola], uma das áreas de intervenção identificadas, dá consentimento à implementação do projecto regional intitulado «CONSTRUÇÃO DE RESILIÊNCIA COMO ADAPTAÇÃO À MUDANÇA CLIMÁTICA EM SECA-STRUCK SUL - COMUNIDADES DA AFRICANA OCIDENTAL ANGOLA E NAMÍBIA (ADSWAC) », proposto por HUMANA People to People (HPP), executado por AD PP-ANGOLA em a nível nacional com o apoio do Observatório do Sahara e Sahel (OSS), para financiamento do Fundo de Adaptação (AF).

Eu reconheço e concordo com as metas e objetivos do projeto, e compreendo o envolvimento da população local nas diferentes fases de preparação e implementação do projeto proposto. Assim, esta carta é para apontar que ao longo de todo o processo de formulação do projeto, a população (nome da tribo / comunidade) Nhemba / Cuanga Também foi devidamente sensibilizada sobre os riscos ambientais e sociais relacionados às atividades do projeto quanto às suas medidas de mitigação e seu Mecanismo de Reclamações específico.

Assim, esta carta foi preparada especialmente para servir como um endosso ao projeto acima mencionado e confirma nossa participação na tomada de decisões e nosso compromisso com a colaboração com as partes nacionais e regionais.

Assinado em Cuangar, 25 / 11 / 2020 com todos os privilégios de direitos e responsabilidades pertinentes.

Com os melhores cumprimentos,

Mateus Chimbonde
0816824800

Assinatura

Cuangar, Angola

Encontro com a Comunidade

Citutumne

Carta de consentimento de Comunidades interessadas

A QUEM POSSA INTERESSAR

Eu, o abaixo assinado Sr. / Sra. Lucas Massoca na minha qualidade de representante da [tribo / comunidade Cunguwar] população adstrita administrativamente a [cidade / país Cauendou], uma das áreas de intervenção identificadas, dá consentimento à implementação do projecto regional intitulado «CONSTRUÇÃO DE RESILIÊNCIA COMO ADAPTAÇÃO À MUDANÇA CLIMÁTICA EM SECA-STRUCK SUL - COMUNIDADES DA AFRICA OCIDENTAL ANGOLA E NAMÍBIA (ADSWAC) », proposto por HUMANA People to People (HPP), executado por _____ em a nível nacional com o apoio do Observatório do Sahara e Sahel (OSS), para financiamento do Fundo de Adaptação (AF).

Eu reconheço e concordo com as metas e objetivos do projeto, e compreendo o envolvimento da população local nas diferentes fases de preparação e implementação do projeto proposto. Assim, esta carta é para apontar que ao longo de todo o processo de formulação do projeto, a população (nome da tribo / comunidade) Citutumne, Cunguwar Também foi devidamente sensibilizada sobre os riscos ambientais e sociais relacionados às atividades do projeto quanto às suas medidas de mitigação e seu Mecanismo de Reclamações específico.

Assim, esta carta foi preparada especialmente para servir como um endosso ao projeto acima mencionado e confirma nossa participação na tomada de decisões e nosso compromisso com a colaboração com as partes nacionais e regionais.

Assinado em Citutumne, 24 / 11 / 202 / com todos os privilégios de direitos e responsabilidades pertinentes.

Com os melhores cumprimentos,

Lucas Massoca
0813716700

Assinatura

Galai
Cuangar, Angola

Encontro com a Comunidade

Bairro Quito (Mauve)

Carta de consentimento de Comunidades interessadas

A QUEM POSSA INTERESSAR

Eu, o abaixo assinado Sr. / Sra. *Sumice Paula* na minha qualidade de representante da [tribo / comunidade *Bairro Quito*] população adstrita administrativamente a [cidade / país *Angola*], uma das áreas de intervenção identificadas, dá consentimento à implementação do projecto regional intitulado «CONSTRUÇÃO DE RESILIÊNCIA COMO ADAPTAÇÃO À MUDANÇA CLIMÁTICA EM SECA-STRUCK SUL - COMUNIDADES DA AFRICANA OCIDENTAL ANGOLA E NAMÍBIA (ADSWAC) », proposto por HUMANA People to People (HPP), executado por *ADSWAC - Angola* em a nível nacional com o apoio do Observatório do Sahara e Sahel (OSS), para financiamento do Fundo de Adaptação (AF).

Eu reconheço e concordo com as metas e objetivos do projeto, e compreendo o envolvimento da população local nas diferentes fases de preparação e implementação do projeto proposto. Assim, esta carta é para apontar que ao longo de todo o processo de formulação do projeto, a população (nome da tribo / comunidade) *Quito Mauve* Também foi devidamente sensibilizada sobre os riscos ambientais e sociais relacionados às atividades do projeto quanto às suas medidas de mitigação e seu Mecanismo de Reclamações específico.

Assim, esta carta foi preparada especialmente para servir como um endosso ao projeto acima mencionado e confirma nossa participação na tomada de decisões e nosso compromisso com a colaboração com as partes nacionais e regionais.

Assinado em *Quito Mauve*, *10* / *12* / *2020* com todos os privilégios de direitos e responsabilidades pertinentes.

Com os melhores cumprimentos,

Sumice Paula

Assinatura

Cuangular, Angola

Encontro com a Comunidade

Wdandamu

Carta de consentimento de Comunidades interessadas

A QUEM POSSA INTERESSAR

Eu, o abaixo assinado Sr. / Sra. Adolfo Raul na minha qualidade de representante da [tribo / comunidade] Wdandamu população adstrita administrativamente a [cidade / país] Angola, uma das áreas de intervenção identificadas, dá consentimento à implementação do projecto regional intitulado «CONSTRUÇÃO DE RESILIÊNCIA COMO ADAPTAÇÃO À MUDANÇA CLIMÁTICA EM SECA-STRUCK SUL - COMUNIDADES DA AFRICANA OCIDENTAL ANGOLA E NAMÍBIA (ADSWAC) », proposto por HUMANA People to People (HPP), executado por ADSWAC - Angola em a nível nacional com o apoio do Observatório do Sahara e Sahel (OSS), para financiamento do Fundo de Adaptação (AF).

Eu reconheço e concordo com as metas e objetivos do projeto, e compreendo o envolvimento da população local nas diferentes fases de preparação e implementação do projeto proposto. Assim, esta carta é para apontar que ao longo de todo o processo de formulação do projeto, a população (nome da tribo / comunidade) Wdandamu Também foi devidamente sensibilizada sobre os riscos ambientais e sociais relacionados às atividades do projeto quanto às suas medidas de mitigação e seu Mecanismo de Reclamações específico.

Assim, esta carta foi preparada especialmente para servir como um endosso ao projeto acima mencionado e confirma nossa participação na tomada de decisões e nosso compromisso com a colaboração com as partes nacionais e regionais.

Assinado em Wdandamu, 10 / 12 / 2010 com todos os privilégios de direitos e responsabilidades pertinentes.

Com os melhores cumprimentos,

Adolfo Raul Sasinda

Assinatura

Calai
Cuanza, Angola

Encontro com a Comunidade

Ovanguela (Terpololo)

Carta de consentimento de Comunidades interessadas

A QUEM POSSA INTERESSAR

Eu, o abaixo assinado Sr. / Sra. *João Incha* na minha qualidade de representante da [tribo / comunidade *Ovanguela*] população adstrita administrativamente a [cidade / país *Angola*], uma das áreas de intervenção identificadas, dá consentimento à implementação do projecto regional intitulado «CONSTRUÇÃO DE RESILIÊNCIA COMO ADAPTAÇÃO À MUDANÇA CLIMÁTICA EM SECA-STRUCK SUL - COMUNIDADES DA AFRICA OCIDENTAL ANGOLA E NAMÍBIA (ADSWAC) », proposto por HUMANA People to People (HPP), executado por *ADSWAC - Angola* em a nível nacional com o apoio do Observatório do Sahara e Sahel (OSS), para financiamento do Fundo de Adaptação (AF).

Eu reconheço e concordo com as metas e objetivos do projeto, e compreendo o envolvimento da população local nas diferentes fases de preparação e implementação do projeto proposto. Assim, esta carta é para apontar que ao longo de todo o processo de formulação do projeto, a população (nome da tribo / comunidade) *Ovanguela (Terpololo)* Também foi devidamente sensibilizada sobre os riscos ambientais e sociais relacionados às atividades do projeto quanto às suas medidas de mitigação e seu Mecanismo de Reclamações específico.

Assim, esta carta foi preparada especialmente para servir como um endosso ao projeto acima mencionado e confirma nossa participação na tomada de decisões e nosso compromisso com a colaboração com as partes nacionais e regionais.

Assinado em *Terpololo*, *11 / 12 / 2020* com todos os privilégios de direitos e responsabilidades pertinentes.

Com os melhores cumprimentos,

João INCHA

Assinatura