



ADAPTATION FUND

PRE-CONCEPT FOR A REGIONAL PROJECT

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Title of Project:	Resilience building as climate change adaptation in drought-struck south-western African communities
Countries:	Angola and Namibia
Thematic Focal Area:	Food security
Type of Implementing Entity:	Regional Implementing Entity (RIE)
Implementing Entity:	Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS)
Executing Entities:	Regional level: Humana and Humana People to People National level: - Angola : ADPP (Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo) ; - Namibia: DAPP (Development Aid from People to People) ;
Amount of Financing Requested:	USD 11,878,580

1. PROJECT BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

On the border between Angola and Namibia, small-scale rainfed agriculture and livestock rearing provide livelihoods and subsistence for the vast majority of communities. The dry seasons in the area are depicted by significant challenges in terms of food security and access to water. The Cubango river forms the border between Angola and Namibia, continuing into Botswana and the Okavango Delta. Communities on both sides of the river use it for livelihoods, transport etc. and activities up river have consequences down river. The Okavango Delta is one of the most significant hotspots in the Kalahari Desert. Resulting from its permanent water resources, grasslands and forests, human land use activities such as crop and livestock farming have placed the Delta under environmental stress, raising concerns about its future sustainability. A unified cross-border approach will not only help the populations to adapt to changing conditions, but encompasses a key contribution to avoid further encroachment of the protected areas.

Angola and Namibia, although ranked as middle-income countries, have significant internal urban-rural inequalities, while their respective agriculture sectors are underdeveloped due to primary national focus on resource extraction. Despite the potential for agriculture production, both countries are net importers of food, which places especially the most vulnerable populations at risk of climate-related shocks and market fluctuations. Little attention has been paid to rural development and crop and livestock production, and the vulnerable populations are barely reached with agriculture extension and other social services, which together with the harsh conditions leaves them in a continuous poverty trap. The target areas are geographically more coherent than that they are with their own national capitals. Population groups across frontiers share the same ethnic background, language and cultural habits and characteristics. Roads in the areas are poor, and access is difficult at the best of times, and near impossible in the rainy season. Alternative livelihoods involving small-scale trade are dependent on cross-border trade. Given difficult access and limited attention, there is no prospect for meaningful trade nationally. The population in the area already suffers from impacts induced by climate change, most notably prolonged dry spells and long periods of drought. Trends show a gradual increase in temperature of 0.2°C per decennium, while precipitation levels have decreased and rainfalls have become more unpredictable. Conditions are not set to improve. The IPCC's Report on 1.5°C highlights the targeted geographical zone as a key hotspot for climate risk and vulnerability, noting it will likely experience the largest increases in temperature on the continent, and that it is to become drier with increasing drought frequency and an increase in number of heatwaves¹. Projections note decreases in precipitation about 10 to 20%, associated with increased evaporation and transpiration rates from a

¹ IPCC, "Special Report: Global Warming of 1.5°C", 2018

rise in temperature, impacting soil fertility. These regional trends and projections are mostly confirmed by national communications (NCs)²³.

The increase in temperature, decrease in rainfall and increase in evapotranspiration will lead to further soil degradation and erosion, desertification and declining ecosystem services, resulting in impacts on food production and food security that are expected to be severe, especially given the dependency of the populations on rainfed agriculture and livestock rearing. The IPCC suggests that climate change is very likely to have an overall negative effect on crop production, estimating yield losses at mid-century at 18%, with a high likelihood of yield loss in cereals, the main source of calories for the rural population. Loss of livestock due to prolonged drought conditions is a critical risk given the rangeland in the targeted areas that is prone to drought⁴. These projections are confirmed by various national studies⁵¹.

2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Overall, the project's objective is to enhance adaptation capacities and resilience towards climate change impacts and variability in the transboundary region between Angola and Namibia.

The **Specific Objectives** are: (1) to enhance local, sub-national and regional capacities to adapt and respond to climate change risks in the cross-border area of Angola and Namibia; and (2) to improve food security in response to climate change impacts in rural and vulnerable communities in Cuando Cubango Province and the Regions of Kavango East and Kavango West.

It is estimated that the project will directly benefit 7.500 small-scale farmers (50% women) and 150.000 people in the targeted communities in Cuando Cubango Province in Angola (*Cuanger, Calai, Dirico and Rivungo municipalities*) and in Kavango East & West Regions in Namibia (*Mpungu, Mkurenkuru, Tondoro, Musese, Kapako, Rundu Rural, Rundu Urban, Mashare, Ndonga Linena, Ndiyona, Mukwe*).

3. PROJECT COMPONENTS AND FINANCING

Project/Program me Components	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Coun-tries	Amount (US\$)
1. Strengthening awareness, knowledge and capacity to adapt to climate change and variability at community-, district-, national and regional level;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes of the targeted populations; - Enhanced capacity at sub-national, national and regional level to adapt to climate change risks and variability in the agriculture and water sectors; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communities and populations in the targeted area have participated in climate change adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities; - Local and district-level stakeholders and entities in the 2 sub-national areas have been supported to capture and disseminate climate change knowledge and adaptation solutions; - National and regional centres and networks to respond to extreme weather events have been established, reinforced and supported in their operation; 	Angola Namibia	950,000
2. Community adaptation actions for improved food security in response to climate change and variability;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced production, productivity, livelihood diversification and income of the targeted population groups; - Improved food security of 10.000 targeted smallholder farmers' households; - Reduced exposure of the targeted farmers to the impacts of droughts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Targeted population groups have established community-based and farmer-based organizations for production and water management; - Targeted CBOs and FBOs have participated in activities to strengthen their technical, organizational and operational capacities; - 10.000 smallholder farmers (50% women) have been technically supported to adopt and mainstream climate-resilient agriculture practices; 	Angola Namibia	8,250,000

² Government of Angola, "Initial National Communication to the UNFCCC", 2011

³ Government of Namibia, "Third National Communication to the UNFCCC", 2016

⁴ IPCC, "5th Assessment Report" (AR5), 2014

⁵ Ndeyapo M. Nickanor and Lawrence N. Kazembe, "Climate Change and Food Security in Namibia", 2015

	and prolonged dry spells on agricultural production;	- 10.000 smallholder farmers (50% women) have increased and diversified their production; - Targeted farmers and population groups have increased their access to water during the dry season;		
6. Project/Programme Execution cost (9.5%)				874,000
7. Total Project/Programme Cost				10,074,000
8. Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable) (8.5%)				930,580
Amount of Financing Requested				11,878,580

4. PROJECT DURATION

5 years (60 months)

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

In order to reach the objectives as listed above, the project will implement activities organized under two inter-connected components:

Component 1: Strengthening awareness, knowledge and capacity to adapt to climate change and variability at community-, district-, national and regional level. (US\$ 950,000 or 10%)

This component is focused on increasing climate change literacy and strengthening adaptive capacities at all levels, and will include: (a) the establishment of Climate Change Action Centers (CCACs); (b) capacity building of local, sub-national and regional authorities and entities; (c) climate change awareness campaigns in communities and schools; (d) local participatory climate vulnerability assessments and adaptation planning; (e) establishment and strengthening of transboundary coordination mechanisms (authorities as well as civil society) for adaptation and disaster response systems; (f) dissemination of project results, best practices and lessons learned in national and international forums. The CCACs will be local hubs for gathering and spreading information about climate change risks and adaptation options, and will be the central starting point of the community-based actions, such as awareness campaigns, vulnerability assessments and adaptation planning, and will be demonstration sites for low-cost, low-tech solutions such as rainwater harvesting, drip irrigation, etc. Community-based organizations will be mobilized and build their capacity to manage the centers beyond the project duration, for the continuation of building local adaptive capacities. The CCACs will be located in existing buildings such as government offices, schools or churches, or a “jango” (shaded area) will be constructed adjacent to those. They will serve as community training and experience sharing centres, they will be jointly operated by project staff and the local government and will allow government extension workers and other technicians easier access to provide training for organized groups of farmers, cattle breeders, women, other technicians. Other stakeholders already working on initiatives related to resilience building in the project areas (NGOs, CBOs, faith-based organizations) will be able to use them for their respective training sessions, also facilitating synergies between the various initiatives.

Similarly, at national level, mainstreaming of information gathered and lessons learned will be channeled through sub-national authorities and civil society networks, whose capacities will be reinforced by the project. At regional level, the transboundary coordination mechanism established by the project will be the central institution providing a foundation to support and complement regional, national, local adaptation mechanisms and initiatives. Altogether, these activities will raise awareness and enrich knowledge on climate change at various levels, from local to regional. This will contribute to strengthening climate change adaptation in the target areas, as community members, organizations, authorities and other stakeholders will be better equipped to identify suitable and informed adaptation options.

Component 2: Community adaptation actions for improved food security in response to climate change and variability. (US\$ 8,250,000 or 90%)

This component consists of concrete adaptation actions at community-level with the aim to improve food security all year round, in response to challenges faced in terms of declining agricultural productivity due to climate change. A specific emphasis will be placed on water availability. Activities will include: (a) establishment and strengthening of Producer Organizations (*Producers' Clubs*); (b) diversification of production (crop diversification, beekeeping, fishing); (c) extension of climate-resilient and water-efficient agriculture practices (Conservation Agriculture (CA) and Agroforestry Systems (AFS)) through model fields and on-farm advisory services; (d) capacity building and support to POs in adapting production systems (drought-resistant varieties, fodder production, adaptive planning); (f) support to improved cattle management and

introduction of short-cycle livestock; (g) introduction of low-cost storage and processing equipment. This will be strengthened by activities focused to overcome the key barrier of water scarcity, including: (g) establishment and strengthening capacities of water user associations (WUAs); (h) establishment of rainwater harvesting and storage infrastructure; (i) introduction of solar powered water pumps and small-scale irrigation systems; (j) capacity building for management of rainwater infrastructure and solar technologies; (k) water demand management campaigns. As cross-cutting activities, classes in literacy, numeracy and entrepreneurship will be organized, considered fundamental for improving livelihoods, and responding to low literacy rates (down to 33%). It is envisaged that the agriculture practices mainstreamed are successful in increasing productivity and are water-efficient, and combined with adapting crop production and livestock management systems, it will contribute to increasing food security, reinforced through enhanced access to water and improved water management.

The project's methodologies are based on tested and proven implementation models of the Federation of Associations connected to the International Humana People to People Movement (FAIHPP), of which the 2 national executing entities are member organizations, having reached hundreds of thousands of people. The project builds upon regional project experiences of the executing partners, having successfully implemented "*Towards Malaria Elimination in Angola and Namibia*" (Global Fund). The cross-border collaboration has proven fruitful, promoting increased communication and cooperation between national governments, local authorities, clinics, CSOs and local communities. Collaboration will allow both countries to make strategic regional and national decisions to manage and reduce shared climate-related risks stemming from hydrological variability and long-term climate change, neither of which is confined to national borders. Additionally, water resources in the Okavango Delta originate in Southern Angola, and must be shared with other countries, increasing the responsibility of serious management and coordination, hence it is in the interest of both countries to commonly address adaptation and food security.

How the project would promote new and innovative solutions: The innovative solutions lay in the integration between improving nature-based production and increasing knowledge and adaptation capacities, providing a holistic solution for long-term climate resilience. The project will introduce new agriculture techniques and related water infrastructure and technologies, providing a model that is innovative for the areas. The project places a special emphasis on enhancing social capital through the participatory establishment and strengthening of local organizations, the relationships and the linkages between those in-country and cross-border.

The cost-effectiveness of the proposed project: The technologies and practices mainstreamed by the project (local water management, CA, AFS), are confirmed to be cost-effective solutions for developing long-term resilience. The participative and community-empowering approaches and methodologies also contribute to making the project cost-effective. The operational structure proposed makes the project efficient, as the implementation is led by 2 organizations that work under the same umbrella network, making communication and collaboration considerably more efficient.

How the project would be consistent with sustainable development and adaptation strategies: The project is consistent with the adaptation priorities identified in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) of Angola and Namibia, notably in the key sectoral priorities identified, being respectively to strengthen capacities in Agriculture and Water Resources (Angola), and improved technical capacity at sub-national level, and agricultural adaptation strategies in crop production (Namibia). Similarly, the project is aligned with the national strategies on climate change (Angola National Strategy for Climate Change 2018-2030, and the Namibia Climate Change Strategy & Action Plan 2013-2020). National Adaptation Plan (NAPs) processes are to be launched in Angola, and are underway in Namibia and results and lessons learned from the project will be included in the NAP processes, secured by activities under Component 1.

Learning and knowledge management component Knowledge management and dissemination of lessons learned will be key activities integrated in component 1. They will be carried out through diffusion of information, press releases, online communication and sharing of information in national and regional forums. At community-level, CCACs will be the central hubs for information gathering and sharing.

The consultative process, planned to be undertaken during project preparation: The design of the pre-concept note was informed by long-term presence (+30 years) of the executing organizations. At district- and national level, initial consultations were undertaken with the relevant ministries and their sub-national counterparts. During full proposal development, a consultation process will be conducted. Local authorities, communities, women groups and other stakeholders will be consulted, and involved in the identification of concrete project activities and indicators.

How sustainability of the outcomes would be taken into account when designing the project: At community level, the POs and CCACs, who will be the key actors to reach the project's results, will be integrated with local government strategies and implementation plans and linked to existing extension services (Ministries of Environment (MoE) and Agriculture (MoA)). As such, the activities will be integrated with operations of the respective Ministries, who will take ownership of the continuation of the action and secure the POs and CCACs

are supported in a continuous manner, during and beyond the project's duration. Strengthened capacities at all levels will enable for increased ownership of the action, which will contribute for sustainability considerations to be effective. This will include strengthened capacities of sub-national and national government services, while CCACs and POs are furthermore also envisaged to increase their operational and technical capacities sufficiently to maintain their operations at the community-level. Sustainability will be closely followed up by the permanent presence of executing entities and civil society active in the project areas. Further funding will continuously be sought to continue and scale up the activities, by the Ministries and the key stakeholders in the area that address climate vulnerability and resilient livelihoods, such as the executing entities, the OKACOM Secretariat and its stakeholders, among others. Environmentally, the practices and technologies adopted will contribute to long-term sustainability, aimed at improved production that generates environmental co-benefits. Financially, production systems established and POs strengthened will provide continuous benefits from increased and diversified production, and from inclusion in the agricultural markets.

How the project would provide economic, social and environmental benefits: Economically, the project participants will benefit from increased and more sustainable production, a higher degree of resilience to withstand shocks as a result of diversification of production and livelihood options. Additionally, potential surplus generated could bring an extra income. Socially, the beneficiaries will benefit from improved food security, improved nutrition, and improved health. Social capital will also be strengthened through the operationalization of the 3 types of CBOs. The combination of activities will result in improved ecosystem services and their multiple benefits. The technologies and practices applied by the project, and adopted by the participating farmers contribute to the resilience of the environment.

Role of gender and vulnerable groups: Given the importance that women play in agriculture and in climate change adaptation, the project will place a specific emphasis on gender considerations during development and implementation. Gender assessments and action plans will be prepared to guide the project, which will be reflected in the guided self-selection of beneficiaries, leadership roles attributed in CBOs and in project management, where equal representation will be ensured. Women and vulnerable groups will be consulted throughout development and implementation of the project and its activities.

How the project would meet relevant national technical standards, where applicable, such as standards for environmental assessment, building codes, etc., and comply with the ESP of the AF: The action is focused on farmer-based and community-based interventions, capacity building and awareness raising. Investments made in water harvesting technologies will be small-scale and locally appropriate. No major infrastructure or environmentally hazardous interventions are included. Hence, by design the project will comply with the ESP of the AF, which will be safeguarded by the E&S Policy of OSS (IE) who will do the required due-diligence during project development to secure that the project is in line with applicable national standards, regulations and policies.

Duplication of project with other funding sources: By virtue of its scope and approach, the project has a significant replication potential in and around the targeted frontier zones, and potentially in other geographical zones with similar agro-ecological and climatic conditions. The project will establish and strengthen structures and mechanisms that are intended to last beyond the scope and duration of the project, including cross-border dialogues and mechanisms. These structures will allow for scalability and replicability of the project with other funding.

Justification for funding requested: The NCs and strategies on climate change of the respective countries estimate significant losses in GDP resulting from climate change if nothing is done to support adaptation in the agriculture sector. Combined with vulnerabilities of rural farming communities as described above, funding from the AF will be a key catalyst in providing adaptation measures to these populations. The state budgets of both countries have either not prioritized adaptation in the agriculture sector, or don't have the means, hence making the AF investment key to securing that these vulnerabilities are addressed.

The environmental and social impacts and risks identified: By design, the project will contribute to positive environmental and social impacts, and environmental and social risks are deemed low. Although water-related interventions are rainwater-based, potential negative impacts from irrigation practices on aquifers and rivers may need to be further assessed during project development. Main potential environmental risks that could hinder implementation include natural disasters and significant irregularities in seasons, for which contingency plans may be necessary. Socio-political risks such as instability, community conflicts, non-compliance, etc., exist but are deemed very low.

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The project will be executed by a consortium of partners, led by ADPP Angola, in cooperation with DAPP Namibia. Both organizations are members of FAIHPP, and will each execute the activities in their respective countries and in straight collaboration with national Ministries and their sub-national counterparts. Local partners with specific expertise may be engaged during project development to support implementation.



A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be housed by ADPP, which will therefore establish a satellite office in the target area that will receive support from ADPP's national office in Luanda and from the provincial coordinator in Menongue. The PMU will be responsible for oversight and coordination of the partners, for implementing the project components and activities, and for day-to-day coordination and stakeholder engagement. A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will provide overall strategic policy guidance and direction of the project, and will include representatives from National/Line Ministries to provide policy guidance, from the executing organisations, relevant transboundary bodies such as the OKACOM Secretariat to ensure coordination, and civil society networks for monitoring. OSS, as the IE, will provide oversight and guidance and will have responsibility for Monitoring and Evaluation of the project. In addition, Desert Research Foundation of Namibia (DRFN) as National Implementing of the Adaptation Fund will be involved in the Steering Committee work at both the National and Regional levels as well as in the monitoring of the environmental and social safeguards implementation.

PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENTS AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY

A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government⁶

<p>ANGOLA Mr. Lucas Marcolino Miranda Office of the Ministry of the Environment -</p>	<p>Date: <i>July 24th, 2019</i></p>
<p>NAMIBIA Mr. Teofilus Nghitila Environmental Commissioner Ministry of Environment and Tourism</p>	<p>Date: <i>July 24th, 2019</i></p>

B. Implementing Entity certification

<p>I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans under the auspices of OKACOM and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, <u>commit to implementing the project in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund</u> and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this regional project.</p>	
<p>Mr. Khatim KHERRAZ– <i>Executive Secretary of the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS) as the Implementing Entity Coordinator</i></p>	
	
<p><i>Name & Signature</i></p>	
<p>Date: August 05, 2019</p>	<p>Tel.: (+216) 71 206 633 Email: boc@oss.org.tn</p>
<p>Project Contact Person: Mr. Nabil BEN KHATRA</p>	
<p>Tel. and Email: (+216) 71 206 633; nabil.benkhatra@oss.org.tn</p>	

Each Party shall designate and communicate to the secretariat the authority that will endorse on behalf of the national government the projects and programmes proposed by the implementing entities.

ANNEXE: Letters of endorsements



Republic of Angola
Ministry of Environment

24th of July, 2019

To: The Adaptation Fund Board
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

Subject: Endorsement for the project: Building the adaptive capacity and climate resilience of drought-affected communities in Southwest Africa

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in Angola, I confirm that the above regional project proposal is in accordance with the government's regional priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in the region.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by the Sahel and Sahara Observatory and executed by ADPP Angola.

Sincerely,

Lucas Marcolino Miranda
Office of the Ministry of the Environment - Angola



Letter of Endorsement by Government



Ministry of Environment and Tourism

24 July, 2019

To: The Adaptation Fund Board
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

Subject:
Endorsement for the Project "Resilience building as climate change adaptation in drought-struck southwestern African communities Countries: Angola, Botswana, and Namibia"

In my capacity as Environmental Commissioner at the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in Namibia, I confirm the project is in accordance with the government's priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in Namibia.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project with support from the Adaptation Fund.

If approved, the project will be implemented by the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS) and executed by DAPP (Development Aid from People to People) Namibia in straight collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, other relevant Ministries and their sub-national counterparts.

Sincerely,

AO
PI Mr. Teofilus Nghitila
Environmental Commissioner
Ministry of Environment and Tourism

