

Adaptation in Drought Struck South-Western African Communities (ADSWAC)

#Community-based Adaptation #Drought Management #Climate-Resilient Agriculture

Cuando-Cubango - ANGOLA | Kavango - NAMIBIA | 2021-2027

The transboundary region spanning Cuando-Cubango in Angola and Kavango in Namibia faces mounting challenges such as recurring droughts, prolonged dry seasons, unpredictable weather patterns, and fluctuating water levels, all of which pose significant threats to local crop production.

To address these issues and enhance the resilience of communities in dealing with extreme weather events, ADSWAC focuses on strengthening adaptation capabilities.

This project specifically aims to bolster drought resilience through three main approaches:

1. enhancing climate change adaptation capacities at the local, sub-national, and regional levels;
2. developing expertise in climate-resilient agriculture and water management;
3. improving food security for rural and vulnerable populations.

By collaborating with local structures and communities, the project promotes:

- climate-resilient agricultural practices;
- diversification of livelihoods;
- access to climate information;
- knowledge dissemination;
- cross-border coordination.

The program actively engages with 160 Producer Organizations and 160 Water User Associations to address the growing frequency and severity of droughts. Additionally, 6 Climate Change Action Centers (CCACs) are being established in partnership with local communities, while Community Adaptation Action Plans (CAAPs) are being developed together with 160 communities, benefiting approximately 140,000 individuals.





Food and Water Security (FRESAN)

#Sustainable Fisheries #Climate-Resilient #Value Chains



Cunene | ANGOLA | 2019-2024

In Cunene, Angola, climate risks like recurring droughts, water scarcity, extreme heat, and occasional flooding pose significant challenges to agriculture, water resources, and community well-being.

In response, HUMANA member ADPP Angola, as part of the broader FRESAN program, is engaged in targeted interventions, primarily focused on Water Security and Food Security, in collaboration with partner CODESPA.

ADPP's Water Security Initiative strives to address one of the most critical climate-related concerns in the area: access to clean water. Specifically, it focuses on improving water access in 39 communities by rehabilitating and constructing new water sources (18 and 24, respectively) and establishing 39 distribution systems. Training benefits approximately 300 women and 300 men, who learn improved community water management.

Simultaneously, CODESPA and ADPP address food security, enhancing food availability and access while building climate resilience. CODESPA focuses on food availability, access, and resilience, while ADPP empowers female smallholders to provide nutritious, healthy food and safe drinking water for their families.

ADPP also provides nutrition education, which is a core component of Farmers' Clubs, in which farmers organize into groups of 20-50 to share knowledge and sustainable farming practices.

To bolster climate and nutrition information in local communities, a nutrition manual was also developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Health. Cooking classes and demonstrations at the local level empower women to fully utilize available produce while minimizing nutrient loss. This holistic approach builds resilience in the face of climate-related challenges.



Radio Cuvelai



Cuvelai Basin | ANGOLA | 2020 - present

Climate information and education are key for vulnerable communities facing increasing impacts of extreme weather events.

This initiative uses innovative practices to transmit crucial information about climate change in order to build resilience in the Cuvelai Basin, Angola.

A total of 72 radio programs have been thoughtfully tailored to local communities, presented in their native languages, and accompanied by Portuguese transcripts to maximize reach.



Sustainable Charcoal

#Sustainable Forest Management #Improved Cooking Stoves



ANGOLA | 2017-2023

Charcoal stoves are a prevalent and readily accessible choice for cooking and heating in Angola. But their extensive use creates a substantial climate impact, primarily due to the carbon emissions released during the charcoal production and combustion processes.

This project focuses on producing and selling efficient, sustainable charcoal stoves to combat climate change and to promote livelihood diversification by reducing the demand for charcoal production from trees.

In Huambo and Cuanza, charcoal-producing communities have developed forest management plans, planted 75,000 trees, and adopted more efficient charcoal kilns, benefiting an additional 40 associate communities.

In Luanda, Bengo, and Huambo, polytechnic students from ADPP Angola are manufacturing fuel-efficient charcoal-burning stoves and learning to create briquettes from residues, gaining both practical and entrepreneurial skills.

Local workshops benefit craftsmen who learn to produce the stoves, while the population as a whole benefits from affordable stoves that require less fuel than traditional stoves and have lower emissions of noxious fumes.

