



Review of Current and Planned Adaptation Action: Middle Africa

Angola

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About the Adaptation Partnership

The Adaptation Partnership was formed in May 2010 in response to a recognized need for development practitioners to share information and lessons on adaptation efforts. Chaired by Costa Rica, Spain and the United States, the goal of the partnership is to encourage effective adaptation by serving as an interim platform to catalyze action and foster communication among the various institutions and actors engaged in the effort to scale up adaptation and resilience around the world, particularly in the context of fast start finance. The Partnership synthesizes lessons learned and good practices, highlighting needs and priorities, and identifying opportunities for cooperation and alignment of support to build resilience to the adverse effects of climate change. It is also enhancing communities of practice engaged in the adaptation effort.

Adaptation Partnership

Website: <http://www.adaptationpartnership.org/>



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Foreword

In response to a growing awareness of the potential adverse effects of climate change and the particular vulnerability of developing countries to this process, a significant increase in adaptation action has been witnessed in recent years in Africa, Asia-Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean. These actions are providing opportunities to: increase understanding of the implications of climate change for the achievement of development objectives in the near and long terms; identify strategies and measures that can be taken to reduce climate vulnerability; communicate and build awareness of climate risks, opportunities and potential solutions; and begin implementing actions on the ground that build capacity to adapt to a changing climate.

Although the recent global upsurge in adaptation action is a welcome development, the emergence of a diverse array of efforts initiated by multiple actors within numerous jurisdictions has the potential to create confusion, lead to duplication of effort and limit the potential for sharing good practice guidance based on past efforts. Enhanced coordination among expanding networks of adaptation actors is needed to ensure resources are deployed quickly and effectively. To this end, the Adaptation Partnership was formed in 2010. Chaired by Costa Rica, Spain and the United States, the goal of the Adaptation Partnership is to encourage effective adaptation by serving as an interim platform to catalyze action and foster communication among the various institutions and actors engaged in the effort to scale up adaptation and resilience around the world.

Toward this goal, the Adaptation Partnership initiated a Review of Current and Planned Adaptation Action in the fall of 2010. Its purpose is to provide a baseline understanding of who is doing what on adaptation in three developing regions—Africa, Asia-Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean—and in priority adaptation sectors. Based on available resources, it seeks to provide a rapid assessment of: priority interests and adaptation needs; efforts by governments to support adaptation through policy and planning; the scope of international support for adaptation efforts in different countries and sectors; and potential gaps in adaptation efforts at the country and regional levels.

For additional information including regional profiles, methods and more please visit <http://www.adaptationpartnership.org>

Angola

ASARECA	Association for Strengthening Agriculture Research in Eastern and Central Africa
BMZ	Bundesministeriums für Umwelt, Naturschutz und Reaktorischerheit/German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Germany)
DFID	UK Department for International Development
FANRPAN	Food, Agriculture, and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
PIK	Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
ZALF	Leibniz-Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research

Angola is located on the south-west coast of sub-Saharan Africa, and is the second-largest country in the continent. The legacy of a 27-year civil war continues to impede the country's development goals; although economic activity has improved considerably over the past several years, Angola's Human Development Index remains one of the lowest in the world (UNDP, 2010; USDS, 2010). Approximately 19 million people live in Angola (59 per cent in urban areas) and the population is projected to reach 42.3 million by 2050 (UNFPA, 2010).

The country is rich in natural resources, with a formal economy dominated by the oil and diamond industries. In 2009, oil production accounted for 85 per cent of GDP, 96 per cent of exports and 87.5 per cent of government revenues, with diamonds comprising the



remainder of Angola's exports (USDS, 2010). Approximately 85 per cent of Angola's working population is employed in the agriculture sector, and smallholder agricultural production has increased considerably over the past several years as a result of demining efforts, infrastructure improvements, and the resettlement of displaced persons (UNEP, 2007; USDS, 2010). During the colonial period Angola was a major agricultural exporter. Today, however the country is a net food importer (USDS, 2010).

Though rich in biodiversity, conflict and poverty have exacted a heavy toll on Angola's environment; soil erosion, desertification and deforestation are all prominent environmental issues and enhance the country's vulnerability to climate change (UNEP, 2007).

A. Adaptation Needs and Priorities

Angola's climate is primarily tropical, with semi-arid areas in the south and coastal lowlands and rainforest in the north (UNEP, 2007; USDS, 2010). The country typically experiences a hot rainy season from November to April with a dry season lasting from May to October (USDS, 2010). Current climate variability, including incidence of floods and droughts, adversely impact certain areas of the country. These events are made worse by an under-developed emergency preparedness system (NORAD, 2008).

Over the next 50 to 100 years, climate models predict that Angola will experience increased temperatures, more extreme weather events, an expansion of arid and semi-arid regions, seasonal shifts in rainfall, localized floods, increased wildfires, sea level rise, increased rainfall in the northern parts of the country, changes in river flows and changes in sea and lake temperatures (Eriksen et al., 2008; NORAD, 2008). According to one source, available projections agree that there will be a decline in the length of agricultural growing period in southern Angola and along the coast, while areas in the north that currently benefit from two growing seasons may in the future only experience one (NORAD, 2008).

In light of these projected changes in climatic conditions, the country's key vulnerabilities by sector include biodiversity loss, human health, infrastructure, fisheries, and agriculture and food security (Eriksen et al., 2008). Although a comprehensive assessment of priority adaptation needs is lacking, there is a need for action to address the aforementioned vulnerabilities as well as the improvement of hydrological and meteorological observation networks, institutional capacity, and to raise awareness about adaptation. Climate change also needs to be integrated into the country's development policies (NORAD, 2008).

B. National Level Policies and Strategic Documents

It has been observed that climate change adaptation has not figured prominently on Angola's political agenda over the past decade due to competing development priorities, although there are signs this is changing. The country is in the process of preparing a National



Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) as well as a National Communication under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (FANRPAN, 2010; NORAD, 2008). Along with these documents, Angola has planned to develop a national action plan on climate change and establish a Designated National Authority as well as a national carbon fund (NORAD, 2008).

C. Current Adaptation Action

Angola is currently benefitting from a low number of adaptation projects relative to other countries in Middle Africa, all of which are occurring through multi-country initiatives. It is a beneficiary of the Southern Africa Regional Climate Change Program—funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID) and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)—which focuses on building a transboundary response to climate change in southern Africa by integrating climate change science and engaging in strategic research. Angola is also a participant in an International Food Policy Research Institute program that aims to advance adaptation in vulnerable populations and accelerate the adoption of adaptation strategies at the community, national and regional level. It participates as well in a research project supported by the Germany Ministry of Education and Research that is building a science services center for southern Africa. In addition, UNDP programming in the country is currently supporting disaster risk analysis, community preparedness and the establishment of early warning systems, and will also aim to mainstream climate change adaptation into national policies (UNDP, 2009).

Table 1: Current Adaptation Projects and Programs active in Angola

Name	Objectives	Funder(s)	Implementing Agency(s)	Type of project	Duration	Priority Sector(s)	Geographic focus (if any)
Participation in Regional and Global Actions							
1. Strategies for Adapting to Climate Change in Rural Sub-Saharan Africa: Targeting the most vulnerable ¹	“Promote adaptation among vulnerable populations through developing comprehensive systems for assessing global changes and the changes of these impacts across disaggregated systems, groups, and factors influencing initial state of vulnerability. Provide regional organizations, policy-makers and farmers in sub-Saharan Africa with tools to identify and	BMZ Budget: US\$91,241	IFPRI (lead); ASARECA; FANRPAN; PIK; ZALF	Capacity building; Community based development; Policy formation and integration	2008 – 2011	Rural areas; Agriculture; Government	African: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia,

¹ FANRPAN, <http://www.fanrpan.org/themes/eachproject/?project=2> and http://www.fanrpan.org/documents/d00539/BMZ_Climate_Change_Adaptation_Jun2008.pdf

Name	Objectives	Funder(s)	Implementing Agency(s)	Type of project	Duration	Priority Sector(s)	Geographic focus (if any)
	implement appropriate adaptation strategies.”						South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe
<i>In Angola: Further information required.</i>							
2.	Southern Africa Regional Climate Change Program ²	DFID, SIDA	OneWorld Sustainable Investments	Policy formation and integration; Research	2009 – 2014	Government; Climate information services	African: 15 countries, ³ including Angola and the DRC
<i>In Angola: Further information required.</i>							
3.	Regional Science Service Centre for Adaptation to Climate Change and Sustainable Land Management in Southern Africa ⁴	Germany Federal Ministry of Education and Research		Research; Capacity building; Knowledge communication	2009 – 2012	Ecosystem conservation	Regional: Angola, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia
<i>In Angola: Local implementing agency is the Angola Ministry of Research.</i>							

² Southern Africa Regional Climate Change Program, http://www.rccp.org.za/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=68&Itemid=61&lang=en

³ These countries are: Angola, Botswana, DRC, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

⁴ SASSCAL, <http://www.sasscal.org/>



D. Proposed Adaptation Action

Given that Angola's NAPA and first National Communication are forthcoming, the country has not formally proposed adaptation actions through these processes.

E. Assessment

There are encouraging indications that Angola is developing a national adaptation policy framework, including the preparation of a National Communication and NAPA. In particular, the forthcoming NAPA will assist in identifying the country's most acute areas of vulnerability to climate change and allow for insights into the most important adaptation actions to prioritize going forward.

Based on available information, current adaptation actions in the country are focused on the country's adaptation needs including capacity building, policy formulation, research and community based adaptation in the agriculture, water and policy fields. Current projects are focused at community, national as well as regional levels, thereby improving awareness of adaptations across a range of stakeholders. Building on present activities, there may be a need for improved climate data collecting and weather monitoring systems, disaster risk management, coastal zone management, as well as efforts to address vulnerability to climate change in the smallholder agriculture sector.

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