The forgotten hunger crisis in Southern Angola – Causes & perspectives for minorities



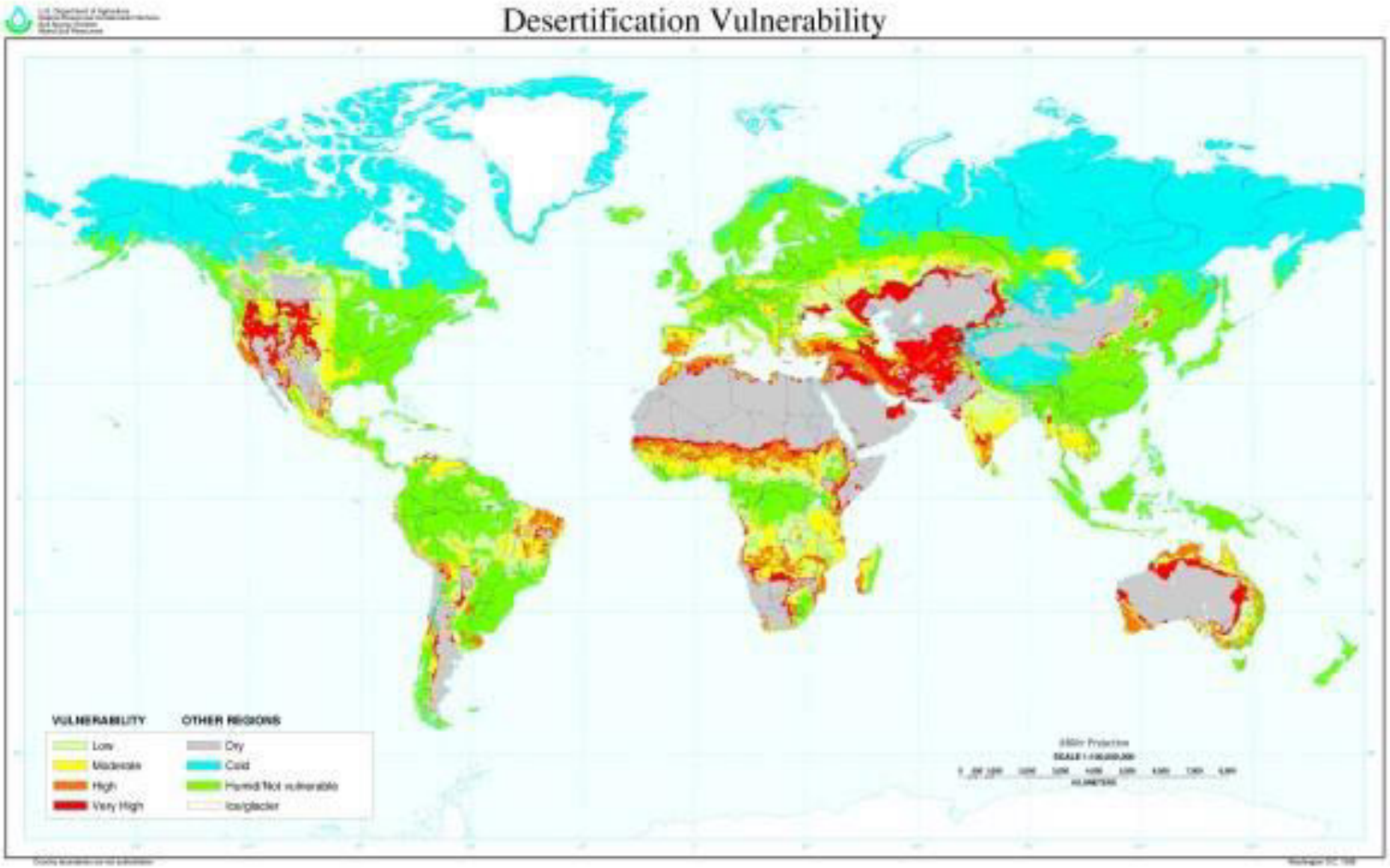


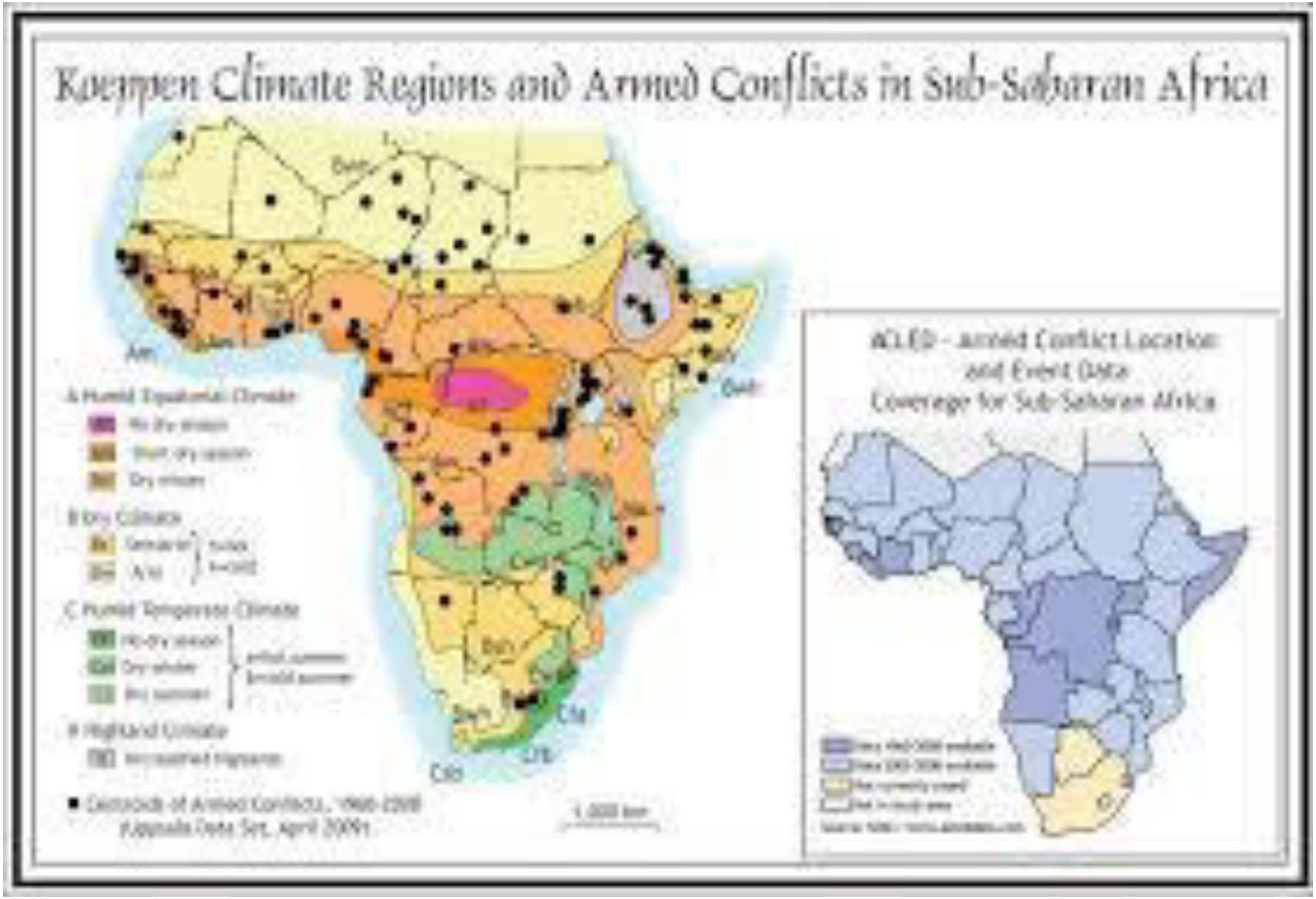


Therefold strategy

- Social Advocacy
  - Local level
  - National level
  - International level
- Supporting local initiatives
- Protecting environment (charcoal, cutting trees for survival)

CLIMATE CHANGE & SIGNS




Koeppen Climate Regions and Armed Conflicts in Sub-Saharan Africa
A Humid Equatorial Climate
B Dry Climate
C Humid Temperate Climate
H Highland Climate
ACLED - armed Conflict Location and Event Data Coverage for Sub-Saharan Africa

- Droughts in the South has been cyclical since immemorial times (7/7 anos);
  - For example: 1877-79…
  - The most remarcable drought happened in 1912-1915 with almost tem thousand casualties (Ondyala Y'ehululu . Ehululu's famine;
- Since 2012 up to 2016, there was a relentless drought with dare consequences;
- Im 2019 there was another one with enormous impact;
- From 2012 a 2019, more thatn 650 000 catle hhave
- By 2019, 2.3 million people were directly affected by hunger in the three provinces of the Semi-Arid region.

Historical background

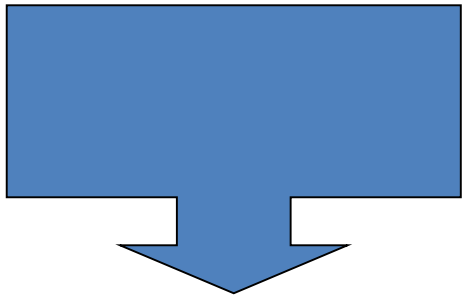
- By 2019, 2.3 million people were directly affected by hunger in the three provinces of the Semi-Arid region;
- In 2021, the drought affected the entire Central and Southern parts of Angola, including parts of the North (Malange, Cuanza Sul);

- Hundreds of thousands of hectares cultivated throughout the south were lost, having dried up seeds and plants, with many others that were not even cultivated;
- Many people are at the mercy of hunger and its very serious consequences, also affecting urban areas;
- Crimes linked to hunger and poverty increased: assaults, robberies, murders, extortions;
- Many citizens are emigrating to cities or to neighboring Namibia;
- Many families are simply fragmenting due to hunger;

- The Angolan Government prepared the National Development Plan (PDN) 2018-2022; The PDN is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals, especially with n.2 (ZERO HUNGER UNTIL 2030), for reducing hunger, poverty and vulnerability, food and nutritional insecurity;
- So far, contrary to the practice of many countries (for example, neighboring Namibia), the current drought has not yet been mapped, nor its serious consequences, in terms of humanitarian disaster, either for people or for the cattle;

Dimensions of the HRAF

- Right to be free from famine and malnutrition;
- Right to access to adequate food;



Food and nutritional security

- Parallel to this inaction, the denial of the phenomenon or the minimalism of the problem and its consequences reigns in some circles of the Government;

WARNING WHISTLES

- Severe acute malnutrition is on the sharp rise in the Centre/South Region;
- Until January 2020, to treat only about 11,300 children with severe acute malnutrition – 17% of needy children in the provinces of Huila and Cunene;
- Based on experience during the war, civil society actors have been pointing to the establishment of a basic food basket, based on individual needs, but so far, there has been no progress in this direction;

BASIC ADVOCACY PURPOSES

- Loobying and advocacy towards the approval of a food basket scheme;
- The legal protection of ethnic minorities in order to enhance their social protection;

INCLUSIVE AND COMPREHENSIVE INTERVENTION

- The first stage is humanitarian in nature
- Churches, CBOs and CSOs should be taken into account by the Government for joint planning, implementation and evaluation;

FAMILY FARMING IN SUBSAHARAN AFRICA

- Small scale farms employ two thrids of the population and involve 62% of the availabe land;
- 60% of the small farms are les than 1 hectare and do represent 20% of the agricultural land;
- 95% of the farms are less than 5 hectars but are ectectivelly productive;

COMMUNITY INITIATIVES



LOCAL RESOURCES

Human Capital

H

Social Capital

S

N

Natural Capital



Phisical Capital

F

Financial Capital

F

Water resources

- Low cost initiatives and technologies
  TECNICAS SIMPLES:
  - Based on local potentialities
  - Community participation;
  - Environmental friendly
  - IN OPPOSITION TO THE BIG INVESTMENTS (SOME OF THEM UNDERWAY)

Pararell actions

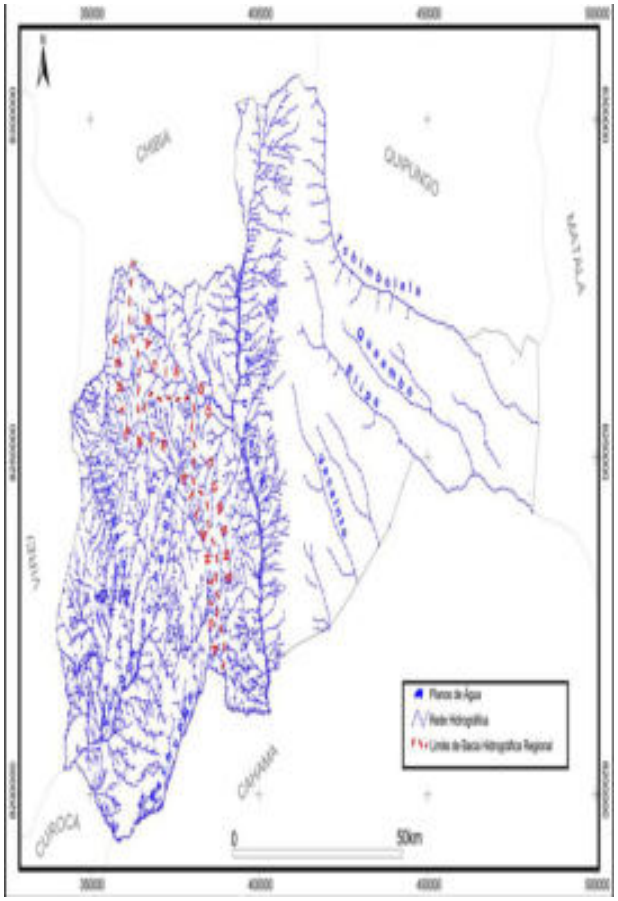
- Mapping of water resources (surface and groundwater) Design of proposals for emergency (water and intensive agriculture)
- As for water, look at the three priorities of the Semi-Arid region: Human/domestic consumption;
- Cattle watering Intensive agriculture (horticultural production)

Gambos case – Water lines

THE GAMBOS (AND THE WHOLE SOUTH OF ANGOLA), DESPITE BEING A SEMI-ARID AREA, ARE RIPPED WITH HUGE WATER LINES

Through previous hydrographic, hydrogeological, pedological, topographic and other studies, it is possible to prepare intervention projects for the construction of these infrastructures in and make better use of the millions of m3 of surface water from the rains that are lost every year.

It is also recommended to rehabilitate these infrastructures in the municipalities that have them

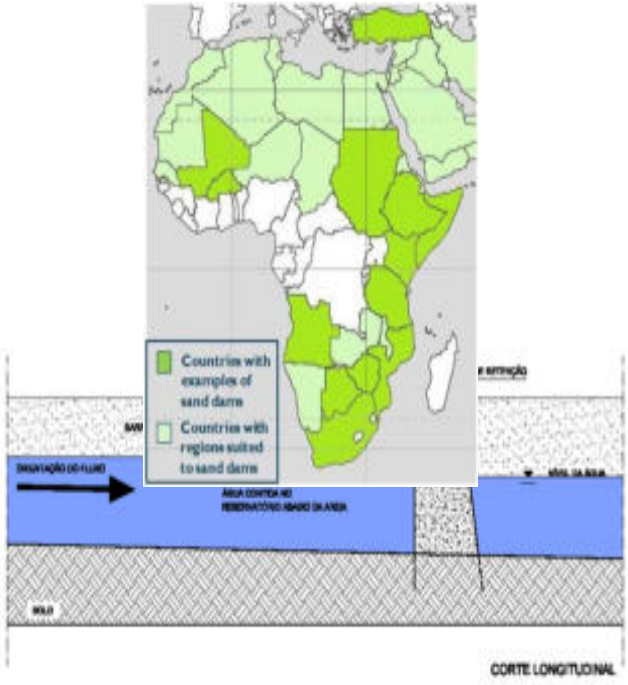


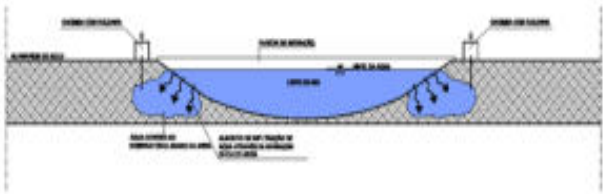
SAND DAMS

These are water storage alternatives in semiarid regions, having been built by BEJPP in the colonial period in Namibe, Huíla and Cunene . They are widespread in Africa in a number of African countries and in Brasil

In the construction of these dams, material availablein the region can be used, such as clay, masonry, concrete or plastic canvas;

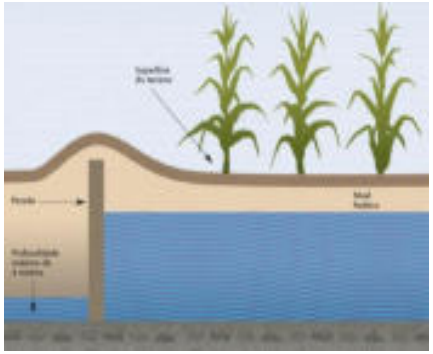
From the dam site to the upstream, ie towards the source, the water will accumulate, while downstream, the level will decrease over time





SAND DAMS

- The sands accumulated upstream of these walls protect the water accumulated in the soil from evaporation; the wells that are dug in the beds or on the banks upstream of the walls,





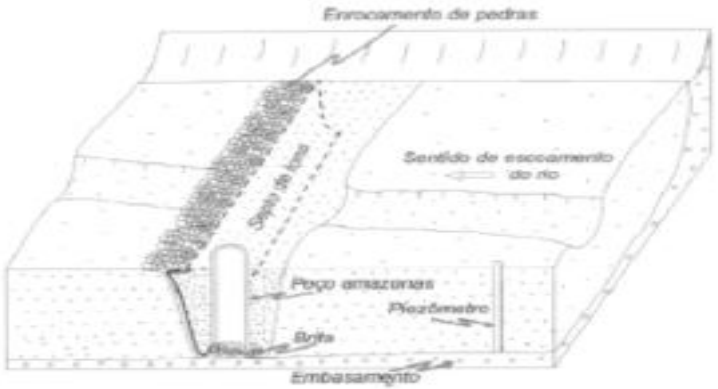
- Given their simplicity, low cost, practically no maintenance, they are recommended infrastructures in semi-arid areas as they allow the supply of water to the population, livestock and promote the development of agriculture in the dry season.



Sand dams


Água e desenvolvimento sustentável no semi-




Enrocamento de pedras
Sentido de escoamento do rio
Poço amazonas
Piezômetro
Brita
Embasamento





SURFACE WATER STORAGE – WEIRS

In Namibe there are a significant number in Bibala, Camucuio, Virei, being works from the colonial period. There are also in Huila and Cunene

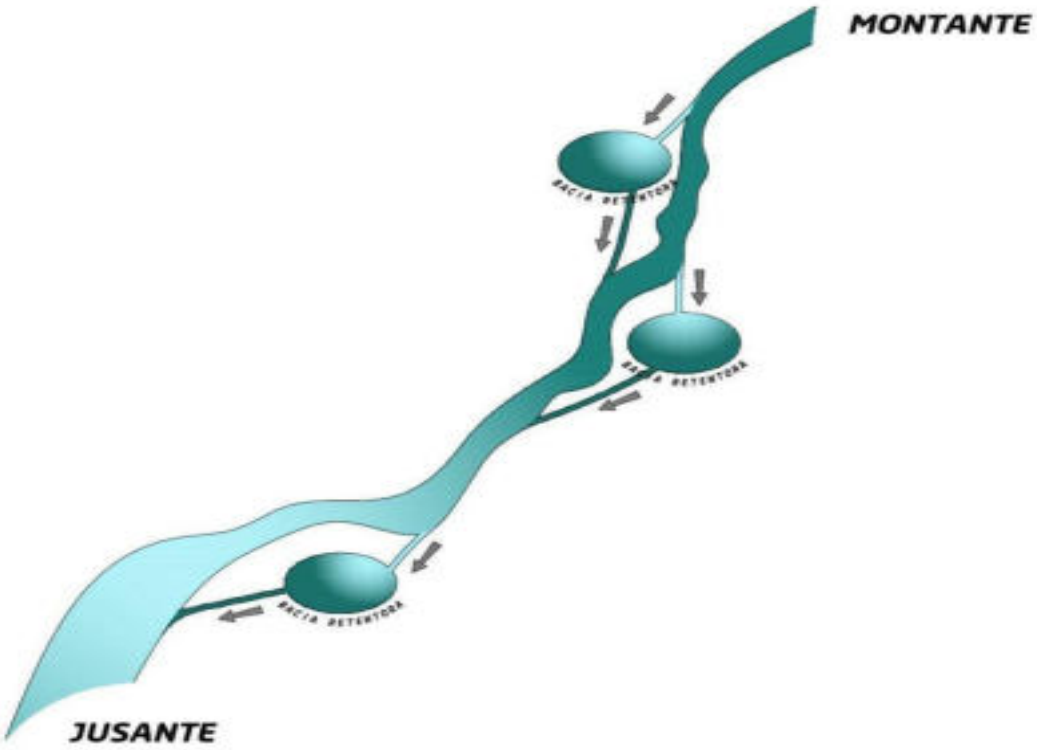
In a study carried out by COBA in 1986, more than 80 dams were identified;

The dams that are azoreated start to function as underground dams, and it is perfectly possible to adapt them to increase their capacity.;





Retainer basins



MANDALA SYSTEM

- Another type is a polyculture system with nine circles, along which vegetables and legumes are grown.
- The first three cycles guarantee the survival of the farmer; the next four, income generation; and the last, the environmental balance;
- In the center of the circle is a pond, which serves as a breeding ground for animals and a source of irrigation, connected to the rings by a system with cotton stalks.
- The drawing is a small-scale reproduction of the Solar System







SOLAR POWER

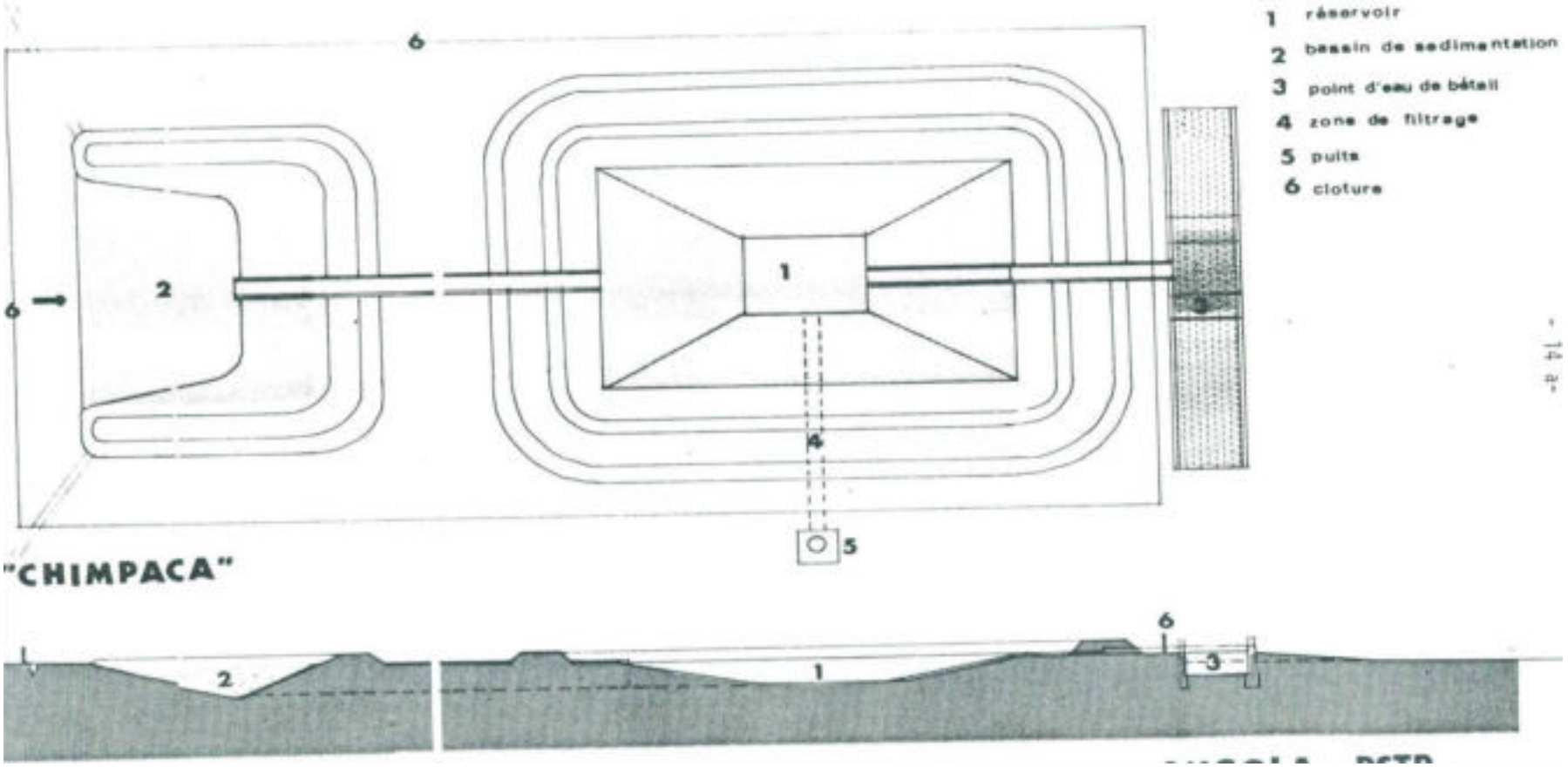
- The SF2 portable solar pump for horizontal suction irrigation (surface water, it is a robust artifact intended for use by small-scale farmers). Characteristics main: Capable of pumping 1l/H2O/second, 3600l/hour and 21000l/hours, using the power of solar energy; 2. Capable of watering 1/4ha to 1/2ha/day;

- Can be purchased with support from Caritas Zambia

SF2 SOLAR PUMP



CHIMPACA WATER STORAGE SYSTEM



KICK START MONEY-MAKER PUMP



BOMBAS DE REGA A PEDAL

- Quickstart's Super-MoneyMaker can pump water up to 7 meters deep and raise up to 13 meters It has the ability to water up to 0.5 ha;
- They are built in several African countries (Zambia, Zimbabwe, Niger, Kenya) including Mozambique…



JIRIQUITA PUMP MECHANISM

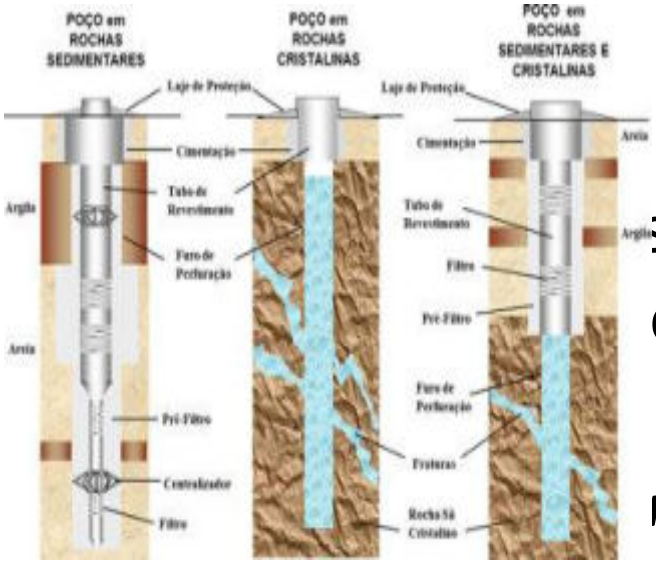
- Irrigation equipment developed by the National Center for the Diffusion of Social Technologies Mandalla is an alternative for producers without access to electricity (Globo Rural) An adaptation of the so-called rosary pump, a simple piece of equipment that uses an old bicycle wheel and several rubber circles, forming a rosary.;
- From the improvement was born the Mandalla Elevation Pump or simply "jiriquita" The system is simple: when pedaling the pump, the farmer moves a rope with rubber circles, called a rosary, which carries the water through a PVC pipe up to four and a half meters high. This water is transferred to another tube closed at the base and with a small faucet When full, this column has enough pressure to irrigate an area of 100 square meters How to make?????



UNDERGROUND WATER

- All over the Semi-Arid region (Huila, Namibe, Cunene, Cuando Cubango, Benguela…), to supply water, the following works can be done:

UNDERGROUND WATER SYSTEMS





oco

foco

Realização de ensai

Cattle & goats drinking water tank



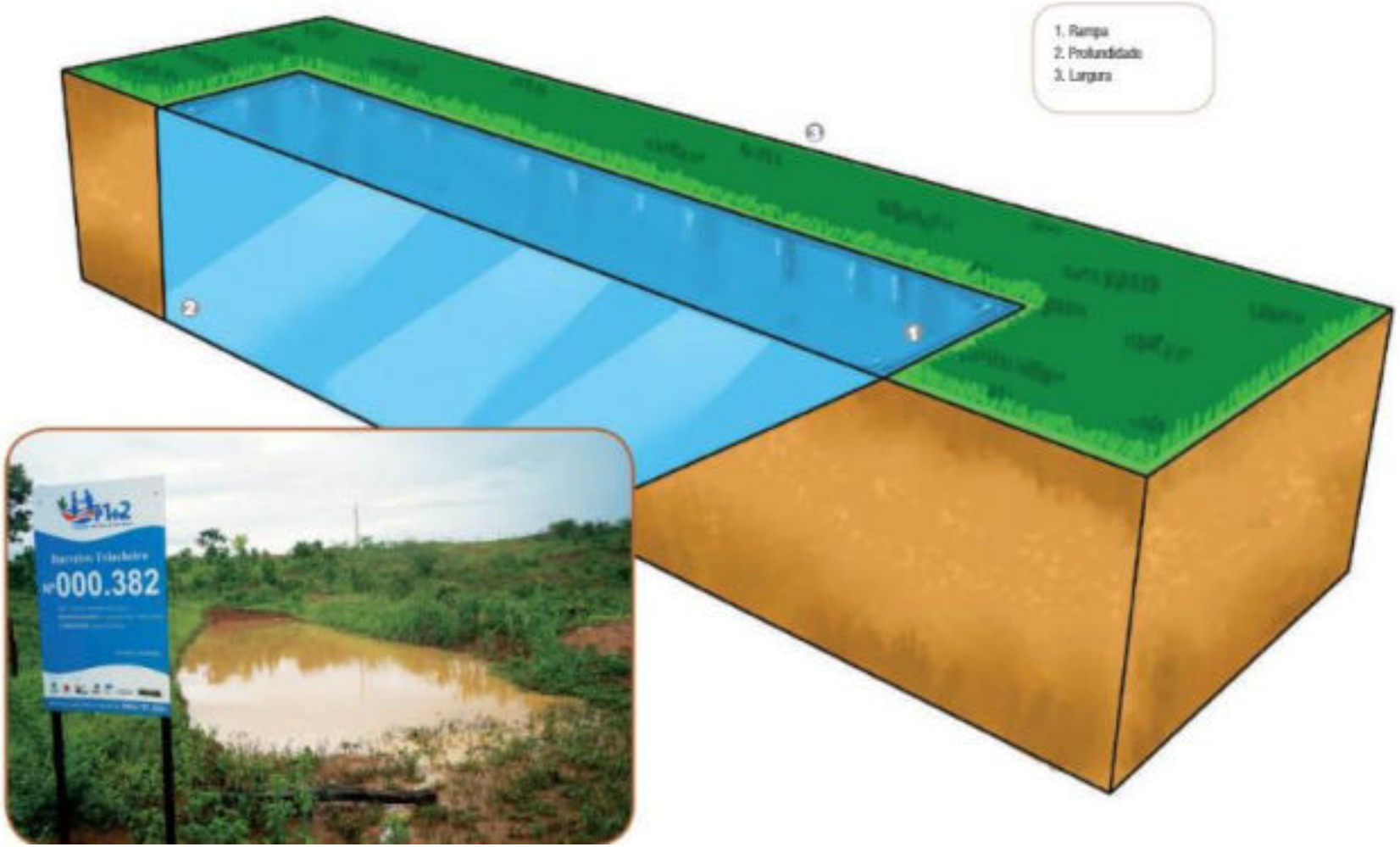
The Water triangle

- Water requirements for the semiarid:
- Human consumption;
- Cattle watering;
- Small agriculture

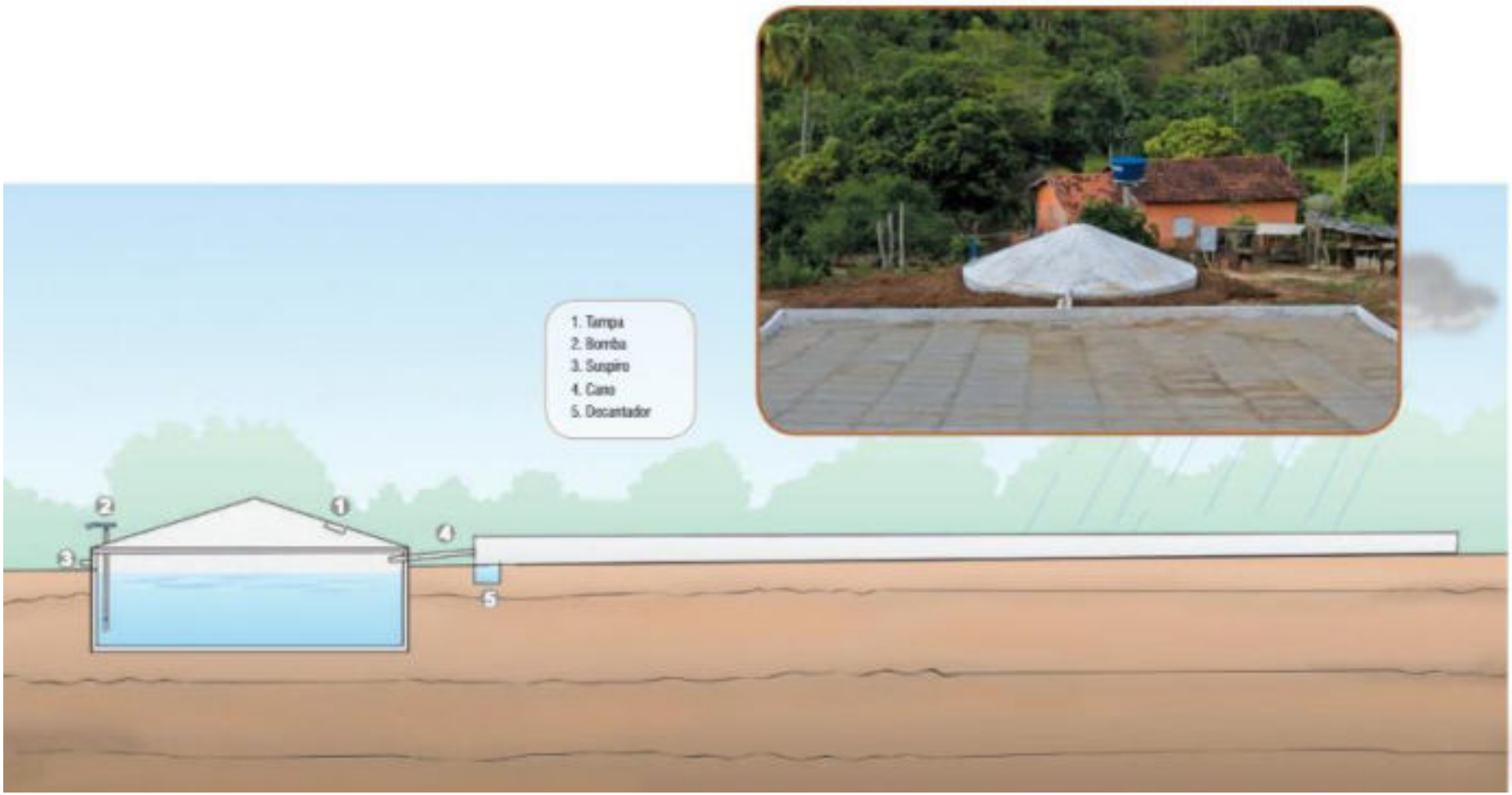
LAUNDRY



TRENCH-WATER DAM



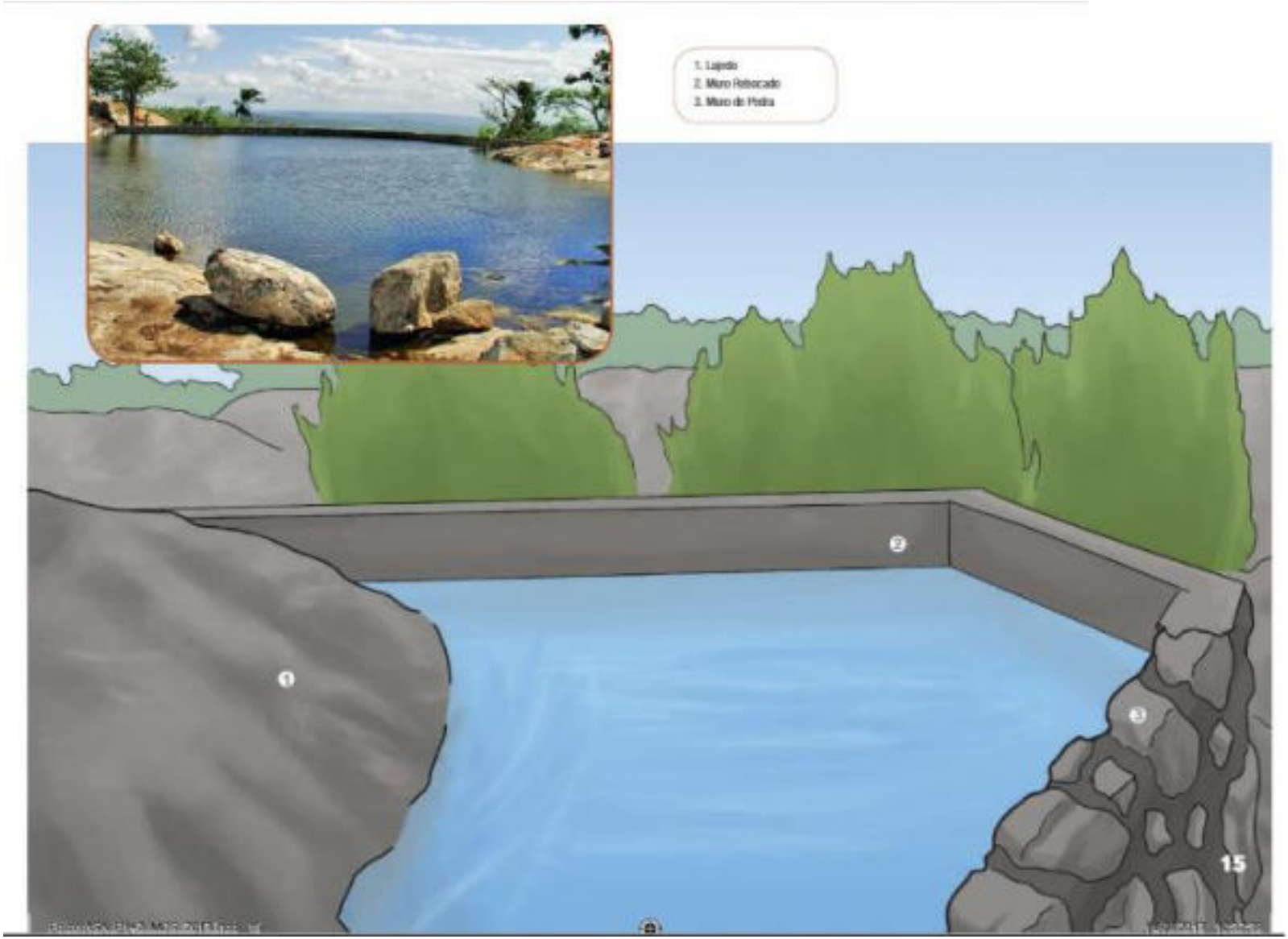
Cisterna-calçadão



Cisterna-enxurrada



Tanque de pedra



Different Submersible solar pumps

- **The minimum installation depth for this solar pump is 10m and the maximum installation depth is 50m.**
- **The minimum installation depth for this solar pump is 15m and the maximum installation depth is 80m.**
- **The minimum installation depth for this solar pump is 20m and the maximum installation depth is 135m.**

Seed banks

- Setting community seed banks by colecting seeds adapted to the semiarid areas;
- After harvest, families have to deposit part of their seed and in the case of need, they resort to that for cultivation;

Técnicas hidropónicas



ECOTOUORIMS POTENTIALS;

1. Manual arts;
2. Poterry
3. Basketry
4. Biturary









The African art















Local women and pottery



EMERGENCY FAMILY-FARMING INITIATIVES

- Cabagges;
- Tomate (KATCHÃLA… for example)
- Gimboa
- Pumpkins
- Sweet potato
- Cassava
- Maize

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