



## FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

Period covered: 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

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## 1. Basic Project Data

### General Information

<b>Region:</b>	Southern Africa Cluster
<b>Country (ies):</b>	Namibia
<b>Project Title:</b>	Integrated landscape management to reduce, reverse and avoid further degradation and support the sustainable use of natural resources in the Mopane-Miombo belt of Northern Namibia
<b>FAO Project Symbol:</b>	GCP/NAM/021/GFF
<b>GEF ID:</b>	10251
<b>GEF Focal Area(s):</b>	Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program on Dryland Sustainable Landscapes ( SFM-DSL)
<b>Project Executing Partners:</b>	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR) Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)
<b>Initial project duration (years):</b>	Five years
<b>Project coordinates:</b>	Sub-basin 1 Landscape (Kunene-Cuvelai Landscape) Latitude -17.699667 Longitude 14.620011 Sub-basin 2 (Etosha Landscape) Latitude -18.350310 Longitude 16.56231 Sub-basin 3 (Kavango Landscape) Latitude -18.029228 Longitude 20.998244

### Project Dates

<b>GEF CEO Endorsement Date:</b>	03 June 2021
<b>Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :</b>	19-Jul-2021
<b>Project Implementation End Date/NTE<sup>1</sup>:</b>	30 April 2026
<b>Revised project implementation End date (if approved) <sup>2</sup></b>	N/A

### Funding

<b>GEF Grant Amount (USD):</b>	US\$ 6,130,275.00
<b>Total Co-financing amount (USD)<sup>3</sup>:</b>	US\$ 54,549,374
<b>Total GEF grant delivery (as of June 30, 2023 (USD):</b>	US\$ 1,112,254
<b>Total GEF grant actual expenditures (excluding commitments) as of June 30, 2023 (USD)<sup>4</sup>:</b>	US\$ 585,578
<b>Total estimated co-financing materialised as of June 30, 2023<sup>5</sup></b>	US\$ 33,030,000

<sup>1</sup> As per FPMIS

<sup>2</sup> If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit.

<sup>3</sup> This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO Document/Project Document.

<sup>4</sup> The amount should show the values included in the financial statements generated by IMIS.

<sup>5</sup> Please refer to the Section 13 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialised.

## M&E Milestones

Date of Last Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	17 May 2023
Expected Mid-term Review date <sup>6</sup> :	February 2025
Actual Mid-term review date (if already completed):	N/A
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date <sup>7</sup> :	N/A
Tracking tools (TT)/Core indicators (CI) updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	<i>[It is mandatory for projects to update the TT or CI before the Mid-Term or Terminal Evaluation stage. For projects that have a planned MTR or TE in the next fiscal year, please indicate YES here and provide the updated TT or CI as Annex.]</i>

## Overall ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	S
Overall implementation progress rating:	S
Overall risk rating:	M

## ESS risk classification

Current Environmental Social Safeguards (ESS) Risk classification:	Moderate
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## Status

Implementation Status (1 <sup>st</sup> PIR, 2 <sup>nd</sup> PIR, etc. Final PIR):	1st PIR
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## Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
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Lead Technical Officer (LTO)	Edward Kilawe, LTO	<a href="mailto:edward.kilawe@fao.org">edward.kilawe@fao.org</a>
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<sup>6</sup> The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2<sup>nd</sup> PIR, around half-point between EOD and NTE. The MTR report in English should be submitted to the GEF Secretariat within 4 years of the CEO Endorsement date.

<sup>7</sup> The Terminal Evaluation date should be discussed with OED 6 months before the project's NTE date.

## 2. Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s) (Development Objective)

*(All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual)*

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators <sup>8</sup>	Baseline	Mid-Term Target <sup>9</sup>	End-of-Project Target	Cumulative progress <sup>10</sup> since project start Level (and %) at 30 June 2023	Progress DOR rating <sup>11</sup>
To initiate a transformational shift towards sustainable, integrated management of multi-use dryland landscapes in northern Namibia, building on Land Degradation Neutrality principles	<b>Outcome 1.1</b> LDN policy, regulatory and participatory planning frameworks, and sustainable financing mechanisms developed or strengthened or harmonised.	Number of revised policy, regulatory and planning frameworks into which LDN principles are mainstreamed	0	4	10	No reporting during his period, activities planned for year 2	Not available
		Number of by-laws developed in support of implementation of ILUPs in target areas	0	3 by-laws	3 by-laws	5% progress in identifying by-laws	S
	<b>Outcome 1.2</b> Integrated Land-Use Planning (ILUP) for LDN applied to landscapes	Gender-responsive, coordinated and harmonised Integrated Landscape Use Plans (ILUP) developed and under implementation	0 ILUPs	1 ILUPs	3 ILUPs	No reporting during his period, activities planned for year 2	Not available

<sup>8</sup> This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

<sup>9</sup> Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

<sup>10</sup> Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic co-benefits as well.

<sup>11</sup>

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators <sup>8</sup>	Baseline	Mid-Term Target <sup>9</sup>	End-of-Project Target	Cumulative progress <sup>10</sup> since project start Level (and %) at 30 June 2023	Progress DOR rating <sup>11</sup>
	<b>Outcome 2.1</b> SLM/SFM practices aligned with ILUP priorities and demonstrated in target landscapes	Number of households trained and actively involved in SLM practices aligned with landscape ILUPs	150 households involved in SLM practices of which 35% are women-led <sup>12</sup>	500 households involved in SLM practices of which 40% are women-led	At least 1,000 households involved in SLM practices in the landscapes, of which 45% are women-led	No reporting during his period, activities planned for year 2	Not available
	<b>Outcome 2.2</b> Strengthening implementation and enabling scaling out of SLM/SFM	Area covered by SLM and SFM practices supported by GVCs and sustainable enterprises	0 ha of forestland 0 ha of cropland 0 ha of rangeland	4,410 ha of forest land; 6,900 ha of Cropland; 3,000 ha of rangeland	14,700 ha of forest land; 23,000 ha of Cropland; 10,000 ha of rangeland	No reporting during his period, activities planned for year 2	Not available
		Increased percentage of farmers (at least 40% women) engaged in green value chains (GVCs)	Few farmers engaged in GVCs: 89% unable to sell in markets: main barrier is low production rates. 12% of farmers process crops after harvesting; and agricultural certification schemes absent	15% increase over baseline in farmers involvement in GVCs	30% increase in farmers involvement in GVCs (at least 15% women)	No reporting during his period, activities planned for year 2	Not available

<sup>12</sup> Based on the PPG estimates. Exact figure to be refined during the Inception report

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators <sup>8</sup>	Baseline	Mid-Term Target <sup>9</sup>	End-of-Project Target	Cumulative progress <sup>10</sup> since project start Level (and %) at 30 June 2023	Progress DOR rating <sup>11</sup>
		Number of partnerships/enterprises developed by project to support SLM/SFM	0	One (1) new partnership/enterprise under development per target landscape	Two (2) new partnerships/enterprises under development per target landscape	No reporting during his period, activities planned for year 2	Not available
	<b>Outcome 3.1</b> Knowledge and awareness enhanced to support progress towards achieving national LDN targets	Number of project knowledge products (lessons learned/best practices, policy briefs, guidelines, etc.) accessible through: (a) National (LDN) platform (b) Regional and global platforms	0	Develop one (1) Knowledge Management and Communications Strategy (KMCS) and five (5) knowledge products to share information	One Knowledge Management and Communications Strategy (KMCS) and 5 knowledge products for sharing information	No reporting during his period, activities planned for year 2	Not available
		Number of knowledge products (policy briefs, guidelines, best practice recommendations, etc.) referenced/cited in national LDN-related policy and planning forums and decision documents and by stakeholder publications (including government and private sector, CSO/NGO/ community)	0	At least three (3) documented adoptive management processes and make changes in decision making on lesson learned and best practises for LDN identified by DSLIP project	At least six (6) documented adoptive management processes and make changes in decision making on lesson learned and best practises for LDN identified by DSLIP project	No reporting during his period, activities planned for year 2	Not available

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators <sup>8</sup>	Baseline	Mid-Term Target <sup>9</sup>	End-of-Project Target	Cumulative progress <sup>10</sup> since project start Level (and %) at 30 June 2023	Progress DOR rating <sup>11</sup>
		Project M&E system status and progress in reporting project contributions to GEF-7, LDN and SDG targets	0 No M&E system established as project not yet operational	M&E system operational, with capacity to report on results framework targets for Mid-Term Review	Project M&E and reporting on project contributions to GEF-7, LDN and SDG indicator targets	5%, M&E system (Annual WorkPlans 2023, Framework available) in place	S
	<b>Outcome 3.2</b> Collaboration and exchange at Miombo-Mopane Ecoregion and global levels enhanced to support national and sub-national efforts to deliver LDN	Number of inter-government policy related agreements designed to facilitate common action on SLM/SFM and LDN across Miombo-Mopane Woodlands Ecoregion	0	Discussions held on potential international initiatives designed to facilitate joint action on SLM/SFM and LDN across Miombo-Mopane Woodlands Ecoregion	At least one (1) international initiative designed to facilitate joint action on SLM/ SFM and LDN across Miombo-Mopane Woodlands Ecoregion	No reporting during his period, activities planned for year 2	Not available
		Number of new transboundary/regional or global business initiatives (e.g. public-private partnerships, agreements, contracts), focusing on SLM/SFM green value chains developed	0 REM not established	REM assessment of market analysis and opportunities for promoting SLM/SFM products through GVCs	At least one (1) transboundary /regional GVC initiative involving Namibia	No reporting during his period, activities planned for year 2	Not available

*Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.*

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators <sup>8</sup>	Baseline	Mid-Term Target <sup>9</sup>	End-of-Project Target	Cumulative progress <sup>10</sup> since project start Level (and %) at 30 June 2023	Progress DOR rating <sup>11</sup>
		Number of regional and global LDN policy dialogue platforms (SADC, GGWI-S, AFR100, other multi-stakeholder dialogues) to which Namibia contributes its child project results – recommendations (lessons learned, best practice etc)	0	At least one (1) regional and global policy dialogue platforms initiated by the project with support from REM/GCP	At least two (2) regional and global policy dialogue platforms initiated by the project with support from REM/GCP	Not started	Not available



## Measures taken to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings on Section 2

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
<b>Outcome 1.1</b> Strengthened or developed and harmonised policy, regulatory and planning frameworks for LDN	Collaborate with the stakeholders at the national and regional level, including land managers, to strengthen inadequate implementation mechanisms and monitoring systems to achieve SLM. Identify and revise policies and frameworks to ensure their effectiveness and improve the overall regulatory framework conditions for sustainable integrated landscape management. Engage and consult with regional stakeholders' (inception workshops at regional level) for adopting and validating project targets to improve governance frameworks.	PMU, OPs, FAO, GCP Support, Academics	December 2023
<b>Outcome 1.2</b> Integrated Land-Use Planning (ILUP) for LDN applied to landscapes	Plan and recruit an ILUP and ILAM Experts to develop ILUPs for the landscapes and engage with the MAWLR on the IRLUPs. Develop capacity with service providers and land managers to conduct integrated land-use planning and multi-sectoral coordination and implementation at landscape levels.	PMU, OPs, FAO, GCP Support, Academics	December 2024
<b>Outcome 2.1</b> SLM/SFM practices aligned with ILUP priorities and demonstrated in target landscapes	Plan and recruit Gender Experts to revise and implement Gender Action Strategy/Plan to address SLM/SFM practices that are gender sensitive in each landscape. Improve the capacity of land managers to apply SLM/SFM practice and SFM practices and provide incentives to encourage the adoption of SLM/SFM practices and technologies.	PMU, OPs, FAO, GCP Support, Lead Farmers, Researchers	December 2024
<b>Outcome 2.2</b> Strengthening implementation and enabling scaling out of SLM/SFM	Promote sustainable investments that promote SLM/SFM practices. Organise and promote FFPOs in all landscapes for GVCs enhancement with the assistance of the FFF/FFS Global team.	PMU, OPs, FAO, GCP Support, Lead Farmers, and Researchers	December 2024

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
	Develop and support SLM/SFM with support from sustainable GVCs enterprises and FFS/FFF. Promote the adoption and implementation of successful SLM/SFM practices on the ground.		
<b>Outcome 3.1</b> Knowledge and awareness enhanced to support progress towards achieving national LDN targets	Develop Knowledge Management and Communication Strategy to facilitate outreach activities, knowledge products, and M&E systems to report to GEF-7 on DSL-IP status and progress	PMU, OPs, REM, FAO, GCP Support	December 2023
<b>Outcome 3.2</b> Collaboration and exchange at Miombo-Mopane Ecoregion and global levels enhanced to support national and sub-national efforts to deliver LDN	Strengthen inter-government, REM/GCP, and Global business relations and collaboration. Collate and apply knowledge gained and lessons learned to improve Namibia’s SLM/SFM and LDN policies, regulations, and financing strategies. Exchange good practices with other Child projects regionally and globally and with the wider drylands community under global and regional exchange mechanisms (G/REMs).	PMU, REM, FAO, GCO, OPs	Throughout the project's implementation

### 3. Implementation Progress (IP)

*(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as per the Implementation Plan/Annual Workplan)*

Outcomes and Outputs <sup>13</sup>	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements <sup>14</sup> (please DO NOT repeat results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance <sup>15</sup> in delivering outputs
<b>Outcome 1.1</b> <b>LDN policy, regulatory and participatory planning frameworks, and sustainable financing mechanisms developed or strengthened and harmonized</b>				
<b>Output 1.1.1</b> LDN stakeholder participatory structures and processes strengthened/ established at national level, with vertical integration to multi-sectoral Landscape Management Committees in the sub-basins	Number of Regional project offices established.  Number of inception workshops conducted  Number of Project Steering Committee conducted  Number of Landscape Management Committee established  Number of Stakeholders Engagement Process Plans developed and implemented  Number of Small-Scale Multi-Sector Task Force established  Number of Communication & Engagement Strategy	3  4  3  3  1  1  1	3  2  1  0  0  0  1	Completed and functional  On track, completed by July 2023  On track, upon completion of inception workshops at landscapes  Processes initiated in collaboration with FAO  Process initiated with FAO Namibia

	Developed and implemented			
<p><b>Output 1.1.2</b> National and landscape level policy, regulatory and participatory planning frameworks, and sustainable financing mechanisms for effectively upscaling SLM/SFM interventions have been identified, reviewed and revised</p>	Number of revised policy, regulatory and planning frameworks and sustainable finance mechanism	4	0	<p>Processes are at advanced stage to initiate the recruitment of consultants/experts In progress,</p> <p>On track, consultant appointed, field work on biomass and socio-economic survey and FFPOs assessments conducted</p> <p>On track, by-laws identified in to be updated and revised</p>
	Number of bylaws developed in support of implementation of ILUPs in target areas	4	0	
	Number of landscapes for FSC certified charcoal production identified	2	0	
	Number of Community Forests/Conservancies Management Plans and by-laws updated or revised	3	0	
<p><b>Outcome 1.2 Integrated Land-Use Planning for LDN applied to landscapes</b></p>				

<sup>13</sup> Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

<sup>14</sup> Please use the same unit of measurement of the project indicators as per the approved Implementation Plan or Annual Work Plan. Please be concise (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

<sup>15</sup> Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

<p><b>Output 1.2.1</b> Capacity and partnerships in Integrated Land-Use Planning improved at national and landscape levels, through training and application of ILAM/ILUP and collaborative agreements with partners</p>	<p>Number of Gender-responsive coordinated and harmonised in all landscapes</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>Processes are at advanced stage to fast track the development of TORs for gender experts and revising Gender Action Plan</p>
<p><b>Output 1.2.2</b> Integrated Land-Use Plans developed for target landscapes in Northern Namibia, using participatory consultation processes to apply LDN response hierarchy</p>	<p>Number of Integrated Landscape Use Plans (ILUP) developed effectively and integrated with the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) under National Development Program</p> <p>Number of trainings/workshops conducted on ILUP in each landscape</p> <p>Number of LDN Landscape Monitoring Action Plans developed and operationalised</p>	<p>3</p> <p>15</p> <p>3</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>Processes are at an advanced stage for the recruitment of ILUP experts.</p>
<p><b>Outcome 2.1</b> <b>SLM/SFM practices aligned with ILUP priorities, organisational structures and capacities in place to implement SLM/SFM in target landscapes</b></p>				
<p><b>Output 2.1.1</b> Gender sensitive SLM/SFM practices appropriate for target areas identified/developed</p>	<p>Number of households trained and actively involved in sustainable land management practices aligned with landscape ILUPs</p>	<p>At least 1,000 households, of which 45% are women-led</p>	<p>Planned for next year</p>	

<p><b>Output 2.1.2</b> Organisational structures and knowledge among land and resource users/managers improved to enhance SLM/SFM practices</p>	<p>Number of FFS/APFS/FFF manuals reviewed/updated</p>	<p>At least five (5), based on SLM/SFM practices</p>	<p>Planned for next year</p>	
<p><b>Outcome 2.2</b> <b>SLM/SFM implemented with support from sustainable enterprises in target landscapes</b></p>				<p><b>No variance at the time of reporting</b></p>
<p><b>Output 2.2.1</b> Community-based initiatives and Forest and Farm Producer Organizations supported by Green Value Chains (GVC) and other technical and financial investments to adopt and promote improved SLM/SFM practices</p>	<p>Number of Forest and Farm Producer Organisations (FFPOs) identified and assessed to support GVC</p> <p>Increased percentage of farmers (at least 40% women) engaged in GVCs</p> <p>Number of partnerships/interprises developed by project to support SLM/SFM</p>	<p>tbd</p> <p>30% increase in farmers involvement in GVCs (at least 15% women)</p> <p>At least one (1) new partnership/enterprise per target landscape supported by project</p>	<p>Planned for next year</p>	<p>FFPOs field assessments completed in Kavango and Etosha landscapes</p>
<p><b><u>(A) SLM/cropland: sustainable intensification of 23,000 ha of agricultural land through SLM/crop diversification and associated business models in Kunene-Cuvelai and Etosha landscapes</u></b></p>	<p>Area covered by SLM and SFM practices supported by GVCs and sustainable enterprises</p> <p>Number of ha piloted for sustainable FSC charcoal production</p>	<p>At least 23,000 ha of cropland</p> <p>tbd</p>	<p>Planned for next year</p>	<p>Bush control and bush utilisation assessment conducted in Kavango and Etosha landscape</p>

<p><b><u>B) SLM/rangeland: sustainable management of 10,000 ha of rangelands, including effective bush control and associated biomass business models, in Kunene-Cuvelai and Etosha landscapes</u></b></p>		<p>At least 10,000 ha of rangeland</p>	<p>Planned for next year</p>	
<p><b><u>(C) SFM : sustainable management of 14,700 ha of community forests/ woodlands and associated business models in Kunene-Cuvelai and Okavango landscapes</u></b></p>		<p>At least 14,700 ha of forest land</p>	<p>Planned for next year</p>	
<p><b><u>Outcome 3.1 Knowledge and awareness enhanced to support progress towards achieving national LDN targets</u></b></p>				
<p><b><u>Output 3.1.1</u></b>                  Project Knowledge Management and Communications Strategy (KMCS) framework and strategy developed and implemented</p>	<p>Number of project knowledge products accessible through national, regional and global platforms</p> <p>Number of technical support and inputs received from DSL-IP Global Coordination Program</p> <p>Knowledge Management and Communication Strategy developed</p> <p>Dashboard developed,functioning and updated</p>	<p>At least five (5)</p> <p>At least twenty (20)</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>	<p>Planned for next year</p>	<p>Ongoing online support from DSL-IP MEL Technical Support, REM and GCP, Country docking, M&amp;E working group, IIED for FFPOs assessment and DSL-IP Gender expert.</p>

	Number of regional and global knowledge and learning events attended	At least four (4)	Planned for next year	
<b>Output 3.1.2</b> Project M&E framework, supporting lesson learning and guiding adaptive management, developed and operational from national through to community levels	Project M&E system status and progress in reporting project contributions to GEF-7, LDN and SDG targets  Project Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy developed	One (1) Project M&E system developed and functional  1	Planned for next year	Terms of reference developed , M&E Plan developed
<b>Outcome 3.2</b>				
<b><u>Collaboration and exchange at regional and global levels enhanced to support national and sub-national efforts to deliver LDN</u></b>				
<b>Output 3.2.1:</b> Actions and investments identified to address transboundary land and environmental degradation priorities in Miombo-Mopane Ecoregion and bi-/multilateral initiatives strengthened/ established to progress towards LDN	Number of inter-government policy related agreements designed to facilitate common action on SLM/SFM and LDN across Miombo-Mopane Woodlands Ecoregion	At least one (1)	Planned for next year	
<b>Output 3.2.2:</b> Collaborative actions undertaken to support business and market development for SLM/SFM products across Miombo-Mopane region	Number of new transboundary/regional or global business initiatives, focusing on SLM/SFM GVCs developed	At least one (1)	Planned for next year	
<b>Output 3.2.3:</b>	Number of regional and global LDN policy	At least three (3)	Planned for next year	



<p>Opportunities for national and landscape-level stakeholders to exchange knowledge, experiences, and lessons learned at regional and global levels have been identified, developed and supported</p>	<p>dialogue platforms to which Namibia contributes its child project results</p>			
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## 4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

**Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcomes of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR (max 400 words)**

The project is just in its eighth month of implementation and significant achievements have been realised in terms of Project setting at national and landscape levels. A complete PMU team was recruited and began functioning in November 2022. Regional Implementation Officers were placed in their respective landscapes i.e. Kunene-Cuvelai, Etosha, and Kavango River sub-basins. The Project Steering Committee (PSC) has been constituted with clear roles and responsibilities. The first PSC meeting took place on 17 May 2023 to provide guidance on the project implementation.

A technical key stakeholder workshop was held to introduce and provide an opportunity to engage with the Operational Partners (OPs) and other important stakeholders during December 2022. Stakeholders engagements were conducted including the national project inception workshop and launch, to introduce the projects, gain buy-in and validate and affirm the project objectives and its expected outcomes. Further landscape-level stakeholders consultations were conducted to raise awareness about the project in all 3 landscapes. A stakeholder list for the DSL-IP was reviewed and updated during the inception workshop to ensure that engagement with stakeholders is effective, meaningful and inclusive.

With the support of the FAO Global Coordination Program (GCP) and Regional Exchange Mechanism (REM) Units, DSL-IP Learning Series webinars have been conducted as part of the tailored country docking process.

As part of the Southern DSL-IP cluster, the Namibia Child project attended the First Southern Africa Workshop that was conducted in Zimbabwe on 22-26 May 2023, sharing Namibia's experience and its core theme with other child projects in the southern African region.

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and systems are in place (M&E Plan, Annual Work Plan 2023 with Budget, Results Framework and Dashboard). A functional financial management and operational system has been set up between the two Operational Partners (Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism and Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform).

Delayed project start, experts who are not yet on board, vastness of the country and transportation costs, and competing government priorities for the provision of additional vehicles through co-financing. There is a need for the project to capitalise on synergies with other existing projects i.e. collaboration, transport, up scaling of good practices.

### **Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings and Overall Assessment**

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR. For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

	<b>FY2023 Development Objective rating<sup>16</sup></b>	<b>FY2023 Implementation Progress rating<sup>17</sup></b>	<b>Comments/reasons<sup>18</sup> justifying the ratings for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period</b>
<b>Project Manager / Coordinator</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	The rating was based on the activities implemented until the reporting period. The project has not yet deviated from its DO and IP. The project is expected to achieve most of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits and activities are implemented in compliance with the project's approved objectives.
<b>Budget Holder</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	The project is expected to achieve most of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits and activities are implemented in compliance with the project's approved objectives. However, it needs to fast track implementation of activities.
<b>GEF Operational Focal Point<sup>19</sup></b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	The project is making progress towards meeting its objectives. To this end, the project has achieved some milestones such as the national inception workshop and project launch was held. PMU set-up and fully functional. The PSC was constituted and held meetings. Two vehicles were procured and third 1 availed through co-financing by government. Inclusive stakeholders engagements and consultations were held the project has received positive feedback from most of key stakeholders. Assessment of Farm and Forest Producers Organisations and FSC charcoal production (as Namibia Core Theme) were completed in Etosha and Kavango sub-basin landscapes to guide SLM/SFM and GVCs interventions. The project is receiving more support from the Operational Partners and DSL-IP Global Coordination Program, and therefore it is expected that the project will achieve its goals.

<sup>16</sup> **Development Objectives Rating** – A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

<sup>17</sup> **Implementation Progress Rating** – A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities is in compliance with the projects approved implementation plan. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

<sup>18</sup> Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

<sup>19</sup> In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.

<b>Lead Technical Officer<sup>20</sup></b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	Project is progressing well despite early delays and slow start of activities implementation.
<b>GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex Technical FLO)</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	The project is making positive strides by effectively adhering to its objectives and milestones. Despite being in the early stages of implementation, it has already achieved significant milestones such as establishing a Project Management Unit, engaging stakeholders, and implementing a monitoring framework. The project's inclusive approach, involving diverse stakeholders, positions it well to successfully accomplish its major environmental objectives. With continued efforts and strategic actions, the project is anticipated to achieve its objectives.

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<sup>20</sup> The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

## 5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

*This section is under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)*

Please describe the progress made to comply with the approved ESM plan. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low** risk projects. Please indicate if new risks have emerged during this FY.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	<u>Expected mitigation measures</u>	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
	<u>Land tenure rights by applying an integrated landscape/territorial approach resolving insecure or inequitable tenure</u>	The project will encourage discussion to address the land conflict between Traditional Leaders, National Government officials, and the affected communities, e.g., sub-basin 3. The project will also apply and adhere to the principles/framework of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT), and stakeholders will be trained in its use	Conflict resolution measures to address land conflicts and boundary disputes will be applied as part of an inclusive engagement of all relevant stakeholders in this process. Encouraging discussion to address the land conflict between Traditional Leaders, National Government officials and the affected communities e.g., sub-basin 3	PMU, OPs, ILAM & ILUP Experts, FAO
	<u>Project interventions on crop diversification and community seed banks will involve the provision and transfer of seeds and planting material for cultivation which triggers</u>	The project will promote sustainable agricultural intensification through the diversification of agricultural production. Focusing on drought tolerant, nitrogen-fixing, and soil-stabilising pulses and other neglected and underutilised species/NUS) to increase resilience and productivity, strengthen sustainable local food	The project will ensure the involvement and participatory engagement from the Academic, Researchers and Plant Genetics experts involved in the project's implementation for advice	PMU, OPs, Researchers, Academic, Project Beneficiaries

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	<u>Expected mitigation measures</u>	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
		systems, and mitigate the negative effects of land degradation and climate change. Involved farmers in CSB activities and benefiting from resources (e.g., crops and varieties per crop conserved and exchanged through the CSB)		
	<u>Project will promote sustainable agricultural intensification through the diversification of agricultural production</u>	Evidence-based climate smart SLM/SFM practices will follow the results of the joint planning process to ensure they are adapted to local contexts and supported by scientific evidence of project climate conditions. The project (with the support of the Regional Exchange Mechanism) will further support communities' increased access to genetic diversity and greater knowledge of their own national programs, other countries, and international organizations Green Value Diversification for rural communities to benefit and improve livelihoods	The project will ensure the involvement and participatory engagement from the Academic, Researchers and Plant Genetics experts involved in the project's implementation for advice	PMU, OPs, Researchers, Academic, Project Beneficiaries
	<u>Improved livestock, as well as centres where the farmers can receive training in all aspects related to animal husbandry, herd and animal health management,</u>	The project will focus on specific problems, such as the use of fire for management or pest control. Agricultural extension mechanisms through FAO mechanisms: information/ training on pest	The project will focus on developing livestock breeding and marketing infrastructure. Potential for collaboration with NILALEG within Sub-basin 1 (Kunene-Cuvelai) for market aggregation sites for livestock and	PMU, OPs, Researchers, Academic, Project Beneficiaries

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	<u>Expected mitigation measures</u>	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
	<u>marketing, and the processing of livestock products</u>	management practices, pests and crop diseases, and overall adaptation practices	important locations with respect to livestock VC activities	
<b>ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement</b>				
	<u>Involuntary Resettlement safeguards call for meaningful consultation with affected people</u>	In the case of Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement, careful consideration of the FPIC tool. It is not the DSL-IP Namibia Child Project's interest to displace inhabitants (during the LUP) but in cases where it happens, the DSL-IP will take necessary and appropriate mitigating and adaptive measures	In the case of Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement, careful consideration will be given, and relevant stakeholders (Lands Division and Regional Councils) will be consulted	PMU, OPs, Project Beneficiaries
<b>ESS 7: Decent Work</b>				
	<u>"Decent Work" and ensuring income security and support for marginalized or vulnerable communities, especially women and youth (Five Pillars of the UNDS Response) is a concept developed by the International Labour Organization (ILO) that refers to employment that is productive, fair, secure, and empowering for workers and their families. Decent work aims to create a cultural shift towards an equitable and stable workforce and to promote social and economic stability, personal development, social integration, and freedom of expression for workers</u>	The project interventions will contribute to decent work that ensures income security and provides support for marginalised or vulnerable communities, especially women and youth (Five Pillars of the UNDS Response)	The project will learn more about "Decent Work", ensure income security, and provide support for marginalised or vulnerable communities, especially women and youth (Five Pillars of the UNDS Response)	PMU, OPs, ILO Expert

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	<u>Expected mitigation measures</u>	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
	<u>by the UN framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19</u>			
<b>ESS 8: Gender Equality</b>				
	<u>The project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps, promote gender equality and</u>	The Child project will focus on closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources, improving women’s participation and decision-making, and generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	The project will explore and maximize efforts to appoint an expert who will develop Gender Action Plans and make sure that all project outputs and activities have gender-sensitive considerations incorporated into them. Where appropriate and practicable, monitoring will also deploy gender-disaggregated data	PMU, OPs, Gender Expert, Project Beneficiaries, Women's groups
<b>ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage</b>				
	<u>The project interventions will be in sites where some indigenous groups reside, which triggers</u>	FPIC will be considered in cases where the sites fall within the vicinity of the indigenous peoples identified. The project will conduct the remaining FPIC steps, comprising (i) reaching an agreement with concerned communities, (ii) participatory monitoring and evaluation of the agreement, and (iii) subsequent documentation of lessons learned and disclosure of achievements	Continue enforcing FPIC implementation	PMU, OPs, Marginalised, and vulnerable people beneficiaries
<b>New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY</b>				
	<u>There were no new ESS risks identified at the time of reporting</u>			



**In case the project did not include an ESM Plan at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate:**

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	Current ESS risk classification Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid <sup>21</sup> . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
ESS 1 -Natural resources management	The project will work to improve land tenure security and access rights through policy dialogue and multi-stakeholder policy, and it will support the implementation of participatory land use planning. This may result in changes to existing tenure rights (formal and informal) of individuals, communities, or others to land, fishery, and forest resources, which triggers ESS 1
ESS 3 - Plant and Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	The project interventions on crop diversification and community seed banks will involve the provision and transfer of seeds and planting material for cultivation, which triggers ESS 3
ESS 9 - Indigenous People	The project interventions will be at sites where some indigenous groups reside, which triggers ESS 3

<i>Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.</i>
No grievances were received at the time of reporting

<sup>21</sup> **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit ([Esm-unit@fao.org](mailto:Esm-unit@fao.org)) should be contacted. The project shall prepare or amend an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) or other ESS instruments and management tools based on the new risk classification (please refer to page 13 <https://www.fao.org/3/cb9870en/cb9870en.pdf> )

## 6. Risks

The following table summarises risks identified in the Project Document and also reflects any new risks identified during the project implementation (including COVID-19 related risks). The last column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in the project, as relevant.

	Type of risk	Risk rating <sup>22</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
1	Changes in government result in reduced political will among key government institutions to engage, collaborate, and invest public funds to ensure successful project implementation in coordination with the program	M	Yes	PMU will fully enforce engagement with all stakeholders and create awareness and lobbying in their interests. The project outcome (in terms of the national interest—land degradation) is of significant interest to the government due to Government’s commitments to UNCCD to meet its LDN targets by 2030 -2040	Several meetings and engagements were held at national and regional level, including the inception workshops, in which key stakeholders validated project	
2	Insufficient capacity of decentralized institutions and local level stakeholders to engage and implement sustainable and integrated management of Namibia’s multi-use dryland landscapes	L	Yes	MEFT, as an implementing partner, has appointed the PMU to implement the project in the case of un-decentralized institutions. PMU will fully enforce engagement with all stakeholders and create awareness and lobbying in their interests	Several meetings and engagements were held, including the inception workshop, in which stakeholders validated and welcomed the project	

<sup>22</sup> Risk ratings means a rating of the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High. For more information on ratings and definitions please refer to Annex 1.

	Type of risk	Risk rating <sup>22</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
3	The project team is not able to fully engage local communities in the implementation of project activities and adoption of SLM/SFM practices in the project landscapes	Low	Yes	The PMU is fully equipped and functioning to implement the project and engage with the local community. In cases where there is a need for a translator, a translator is sourced. In addition, the project will have local (Interns) moderators who will work with local project partners to ensure project field activities are effectively implemented. Facilitators will also ensure the use of virtual platforms to conduct meetings and workshops when physical meetings are not permitted	PMU worked closely with and engaged local experts (officials) in the landscape during local consultations and engagements	
4	The consequences of the global Covid-19 pandemic can impact the project's institutional and financial support, partnerships and interactions	M	Yes	With Farmer Field Schools and other participatory initiatives, the PMU with OPs will make sure that all targeted communities are trained in COVID-19 prevention measures based on FAO's guidelines on how to implement FFS during pandemic times. The PMU will also be trained based on FAO's guidelines on how to implement FFS in pandemics. <i>Running Farmer Field Schools in Times of COVID-19: A Source Handbook</i>	The project will take measures during the project's participatory activities whereby the Running Farmer Field Schools in times of COVID-19: A Source Handbook will be administered	

	Type of risk	Risk rating <sup>22</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
5	Current and future climate change impacts will threaten the sustainability of the project's investments and results	M	Yes	Climate risks will be systematically incorporated into the integrated land use planning process to anticipate future extreme weather events and plan positive actions for sustainable land management. The project will develop and promote opportunities for more sustainable livelihoods and recovery of degraded lands and ecosystems within the project landscapes, which will help strengthen the local communities resilience	PMU will need to be equipped with skills on how to determine any risk related to climate change. The projects will follow a programmatic approach that consider climate risks, vulnerabilities, and corresponding management actions	
6	Potential land-use conflict between agrarian and tourism land users, on the one hand, and extractive industries, on the other	M	Yes	The PMU will work closely with the Land Board, OPs, TA, Community in question, ILUPS, Legal representatives, Expert and FAO to solve land tenure conflicts	PMU will need to be capacitated with skills in the area of community land dispute and conflict resolution and appoint an ILUPS Expert to assist on land user rights	

\*H = High, M = Moderate, L = Low

**Project overall risk rating (Low, Moderate, Substantial or High)**

FY2022 rating	FY2023 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
	Moderate	

**7. Follow-up on Mid-term review or supervision mission (only for projects that have conducted an MTR)**

If the project had an MTR or a supervision mission, please report on how the recommendations were implemented during this fiscal year as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented <u>during this Fiscal Year</u>
Recommendation 1:	Not applicable

Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please summarise	Not applicable
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## 8. Minor project amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines<sup>23</sup>. Please describe any minor changes that the project has made under the relevant category or categories and provide supporting documents as an annex to this report if available.

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
Results framework	None		
Components and cost	None		
Institutional and implementation arrangements	None		
Financial management	None		
Implementation schedule	Endorsed was done on 3 June 2021 and the actual signing of the OPAs was later a year after endorsement on 23 February 2022. The PMU was recruited later after the signing of the OPAS and started on 01 October 2022		
Executing Entity	None		
Executing Entity Category	None		
Minor project objective change	None		
Safeguards	None		
Risk analysis	None		
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%	None		
Co-financing	None		
Location of project activity	None		
Other minor project amendment (define)	None		

<sup>23</sup> Source: <https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/guidelines-project-and-program-cycle-policy-2020-update>

## 9. Stakeholders' Engagement

Please report on progress, results, and challenges on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan) included at CEO Endorsement/Approval during this reporting period.

Stakeholder name	Type of partnership	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
<b>Government institutions</b>			
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism	Veto Player, Operational Partner and Co-financier – Government	The project received adequate spontaneous support from the OP, and participation and interest are very high and highly recognized	The OP's bureaucracy for processing documentation is cumbersome and causes delays at times
Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform	Veto Player, Operational Partner and Co-financier – Government	The project received adequate spontaneous support from the OP, and participation and interest are very high and highly recognized	
Regional Councils: Omusati, Oshikoto and Kavango East Regions	Partner (Veto Stakeholders – veto power Government)	Provide support and approval of the project and assist in raising awareness and mobilising local communities	There were no challenges observed during the reporting period
<b>NGOs<sup>24</sup> &amp; Civil society</b>			
Hanns Seidel Foundation (HSF) Namibia “Promoting Sustainable Forest Management in the Kavango-Zambezi Regions in Namibia (NSFM) Project”	Secondary (Stakeholder)	Hosted a symposium; the DSL-IP project created awareness during the symposium	There were no challenges observed during the reporting period
Namibia Association of CBNRM Support Organizations (NACSO) NDT NGO; National Commission on Research Science and Technology (NCRST)	Partner (Key Stakeholder)	Contributed to the engagement during the 1 <sup>st</sup> PSC that was successfully attended	
<b>Private Sector entities</b>			
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	Partner (Secondary Stakeholder)	DSL-IP Namibia Child Project leveraged the Bush Control and Biomass Utilization (BCBU) assessment a GIZ and Directorate of Forestry consultant to extend the assessment for charcoal production potential in the two DSL-IP Namibia Child Project landscapes (Etosha and Okavango sub-basin)	There were no challenges observed during the reporting period

<sup>24</sup> Non-government organizations

		landscapes) for FSC charcoal production (Namibia Core Theme) combined with the FFPOs assessment. The consultant is expected to submit the final report by the end of September 2023.	
<b>Others<sup>25</sup></b>			
Community-Based Organization (CBO) (Marginalised Communities) <b>(King Nehale Lya Mpingana Conservancy, Ohepi Community Forest, Oshaampula Community Forest, George Mukoya CF and Conservancy Muduva Nyangana CF and Conservancy, Hans Kanyinga CF, lipumbu ya Tshilongo Conservancy, Uukwaludhi Conservancy)</b>	Partner & Direct Beneficiaries (Primary stakeholder, Veto power)	Played a role in participating in consultations and being empowered with information about the project. They assisted in mobilising local community members around project interventions. Their participation and interest are highly recognized.	There were no challenges observed during the reporting period
Traditional Authorities <b>(Gciriku, Ondonga, Uukwaludhi, Uukolonkadhi, Ombalantu, Ongandjera Traditional Authorities)</b>	Partner & Direct Beneficiaries (Primary Stakeholder, Veto power)	Assist with consultation and integration of marginalised communities in project activities. Played a role in participating in consultations and being empowered with information on the project. They assisted in mobilising local community members around project interventions. Their participation and interest are highly recognized.	There were no challenges observed during the reporting period
Farmers Associations (Marginalised Communities) <b>(Oshikoto, Ndiyona, Mashare Farmers Associations, Ndonga Linena &amp; Kavango East Region Farmers Union, Ruhakana Farmers Association)</b>	Partner and Direct Beneficiaries (Primary stakeholder, Veto power)	Played a role in participating in consultations and being empowered with information about the project. They assisted in mobilising local community members around project interventions. Their participation and interest are very high and highly recognized	
Women's Group (Marginalised Communities) <b>(Namibia Rural Women Association, Eudafano)</b>	Partner and Direct beneficiaries (Primary stakeholder, Veto power)	Same as above	

<sup>25</sup> They can include, among others, community-based organisations (CBOs), Indigenous Peoples organisations, women's groups, private sector companies, farmers, universities, research institutions, and all major groups as identified, for example, in Agenda 21 of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit and many times again since then



<b>Women Group-Marula Manufacturing)</b>			
Constituency Youth Group (Marginalised Communities)	Partner and Direct Beneficiaries (Primary stakeholder, Veto power)	Same as above	
Okavango River Basin Water Commission (OKAKOM)	Partner (Secondary Stakeholders)	Coordination of basin-impacting management activities in the basin area	
<b><i>New stakeholders identified</i></b>			
VDC Chairpersons in Okavango sub-basin Landscape (Leaders from each villages under the Constituency)		Played a role in participating in consultations and being empowered with information about the project. They assisted in mobilizing local community members around project interventions. Their participation and interest are very high and highly recognized	

## 10. Gender Mainstreaming

**Information on Progress on Gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable) during this reporting period.**

Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period
Gender analysis or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages	Yes	Apart from the gender segregation analysis conducted during the consultation meetings in the three landscapes, it is evident that rural women's participation and representation in sustainable resource management aspects are low. The project gender analysis reveals tangible gender inequities concerning land tenure, access to land and natural resources, employment opportunities, and ineffective enforcement of the 2010–2020 national gender policy. It also points out a considerable degree of inclusivity and participation between genders, as and when felt necessary. Gender-responsive measures were designed to increase women's participation and leadership roles in the agricultural sector.
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	No	About KMC and activities, the project will analyse and identify specific gender gaps/issues/ constraints to address and promote equality and women's empowerment. A Gender Expert will be appointed to develop the SLM/SFM Gender Action Plan and Strategy that are gender-sensitive.
Indicate in which result area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):		
a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources	Component 2	Ensuring balanced financial benefits from value chain development: production, collection and harvesting, and marketing.
b) improving women's participation and decision-making	Component 1 and 3	Implement project activities in line with current and any new gender-sensitive land management guidelines. Analyse and promote women's representation in project decision-making bodies at the national, regional, and constituency/landscape levels.
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	Component 2	Target women in awareness-raising, training, and other capacity-building opportunities relating to LD and SLM/SFM. Develop gender-sensitive value chains that ensure direct financial benefits for women in the project landscape.

<p>M&amp;E system with gender-disaggregated data?</p>	<p>Component 1 and 3</p>	<p>The project has not yet started identifying or benefiting a number of people as direct beneficiaries of improved land management, including those engaged in green value chains (GVCs). People engaged and consulted benefited from receiving the project information. Gender segregation was conducted during all the project consultation meetings and workshops.</p> <p>Participation during the inception workshop and project launch was 59, of which 28% were women and 72% were men (see attached Inception Report).</p> <p>At least 267 males and 242 females were reached during the awareness campaign meetings and workshops in all landscapes</p>
<p>Staff with gender expertise</p>	<p>Component 1 and 3</p>	<p>The project will consider and incorporate gender-sensitive aspects in the activities. Where appropriate and practicable, monitoring will deploy gender-disaggregated data. Technical expertise is required for project implementation and identifying the need for technical support and capacity development for the OPs and the PMU from the knowledge hub on Community of Practice 3, WeCan and <a href="#">MEV-CAM</a>.</p>
<p>Any other good practices on gender</p>	<p>Component 3</p>	<p>The project will consider and incorporate gender-sensitive aspects in the activities. Where appropriate and practicable, monitoring will deploy gender-disaggregated data. Technical expertise is required for project implementation and identifying the need for technical support and capacity development for the OPs and the PMU from the knowledge hub on Community of Practice 3, WeCan and <a href="#">MEV-CAM</a>.</p>

## 11. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval, during this reporting period	
Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.	With support from the MEL-WG, a dashboard has been developed and will be up and running as the project activities kick-off. The project is still in its primary stage; hence, there are no good practices documented yet. But a Knowledge Management and Communications Strategy (KMCS) Expert to develop a gender-sensitive KMCS will be appointed, including a two-way communication strategy, materials, and outreach activities. The project will be supported by a web-based knowledge management portal and an innovative information-sharing program from the REM.
Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges <b>this year</b> .	There were no successes or challenges during the reporting period. However, the project will develop a communication strategy and will be supported by the FAO Namibia Communication Officer (Comms.). The project will be supported by a web-based knowledge management portal and an innovative information-sharing program to disseminate information. A stakeholder engagement plan and matrix are available and will be implemented during the implementation.
Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.	There are no human stories to share at the time of reporting. However, the FAO/DSL-IP official website can be accessed via the link below: <a href="https://www.fao.org/in-action/dryland-sustainable-landscapes">https://www.fao.org/in-action/dryland-sustainable-landscapes</a> The project has identified SLM/SFM interventions and GVC activities that are aimed at improving the livelihoods of rural communities in the three target landscapes, as presented in the link below: <a href="https://docs.google.com/document/d/1PkheWjkgS1WBL2DHMLTc8DYs3WJiljlx/edit?usp=drive_link&amp;oid=101824357073604223979&amp;rtpof=true&amp;sd=true">https://docs.google.com/document/d/1PkheWjkgS1WBL2DHMLTc8DYs3WJiljlx/edit?usp=drive_link&amp;oid=101824357073604223979&amp;rtpof=true&amp;sd=true</a> and <a href="https://docs.google.com/document/d/1bo1jKAQful5lGkWtXRJw3_pk6WZseap3/edit?usp=drive_link&amp;oid=101824357073604223979&amp;rtpof=true&amp;sd=true">https://docs.google.com/document/d/1bo1jKAQful5lGkWtXRJw3_pk6WZseap3/edit?usp=drive_link&amp;oid=101824357073604223979&amp;rtpof=true&amp;sd=true</a> for the Okavango and Etosha BCBU and FFPO preliminary assessments reports.
Please provide links to related website, social media account	The project intends to consult FAO and OPs Comms. Focal Persons to develop the website and other social platforms.
Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.	Link to the DSL-IP FAO leaflet <a href="https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/CC4003ENThe_project_intends_to_consult_FAO_and_OPs_Communications_Focal_Persons_to_develop_the_website_and_other_social_platforms.">https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/CC4003ENThe_project_intends_to_consult_FAO_and_OPs_Communications_Focal_Persons_to_develop_the_website_and_other_social_platforms.</a>
Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's name and contact details	Currently, the project relies on FAO Communications. Messrs. Tobias Phillipus and Romeo Muyunda of the MEFT PRO.

## 12. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

**Are Indigenous Peoples and local communities involved in the project (as per the approved Project Document)? If yes, please briefly explain**

*If applicable, please describe the process and current status of on-going/completed, legitimate consultations to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the indigenous communities.*

*Do indigenous peoples and or local communities have an active participation in the project activities? If yes, briefly describe how.*

Indigenous people (also referred to as marginalised communities in the Namibian context) and local communities are the main beneficiaries of the DSL-IP Namibia Child project. So far, all the consultations and community engagement conducted have involved vulnerable and marginalised communities, including women and youth.

### 13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing <sup>26</sup>	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing <sup>27</sup>	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval (USA)	Actual Amount Materialised at 30 June 2023 (USA)	Actual Amount Materialised at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
Recipient Government	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism	Public Investment	9,700,000	1,940,000	-	9,700,000
Recipient Government	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform	Public Investment (NEW)	103,400,000	20,680,000	-	103,400,000
Recipient Government	Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI)	Public Investment (NEW)	8,000,000	160,000	-	8,000,000
Recipient Government	Environment Investment Fund (EIF)	Public Investment	16,000,000	3,200,000	-	16,000,000
Donor Agency	KfW – KASA regional project	Grant	35,100,000	7,020,000	-	35,100,000
Implementing Agency	FAO Namibia Country Office	Public Investment & Grant	150,000	30,000	-	150,000
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>172,350,00</b>	<b>33,030,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>172,350,000</b>

i.

**Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement?** There are new sources of co-financing identified.

<sup>26</sup>Sources of Co-financing may include: GEF Agency, Donor Agency, Recipient Country Government, Private Sector, Civil Society Organization, Beneficiaries, Other.

<sup>27</sup>Grant, Loan, Equity Investment, Guarantee, In-Kind, Public Investment, Other (please refer to the *Guidelines on co-financing* for definitions [https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/GEF\\_FI\\_GN\\_01\\_Cofinancing\\_Guidelines\\_2018.pdf](https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/GEF_FI_GN_01_Cofinancing_Guidelines_2018.pdf))

## Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

<b>Development Objectives Rating.</b> A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.	
<b>Highly Satisfactory (HS)</b>	Project is expected to achieve or exceed <b>all</b> its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”
<b>Satisfactory (S)</b>	Project is expected to achieve <b>most</b> of its <b>major</b> global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings
<b>Moderately Satisfactory (MS)</b>	Project is expected to achieve <b>most</b> of its major <b>relevant</b> objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve some of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits
<b>Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)</b>	Project is expected to achieve its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to <b>achieve only some</b> of its major global environmental objectives
<b>Unsatisfactory (U)</b>	Project is expected <b>not</b> to achieve <b>most</b> of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits
<b>Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)</b>	The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, <b>any</b> of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits

<b>Implementation Progress Rating.</b> A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project’s components and activities is in compliance with the project’s approved implementation plan.	
<b>Highly Satisfactory (HS)</b>	Implementation of <b>all</b> components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as “good practice”
<b>Satisfactory (S)</b>	Implementation of <b>most</b> components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action
<b>Moderately Satisfactory (MS)</b>	Implementation of <b>some</b> components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with <b>some</b> components requiring remedial action
<b>Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)</b>	Implementation of <b>some</b> components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with <b>most</b> components requiring remedial action.
<b>Unsatisfactory (U)</b>	Implementation of <b>most</b> components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan
<b>Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)</b>	Implementation of <b>none</b> of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

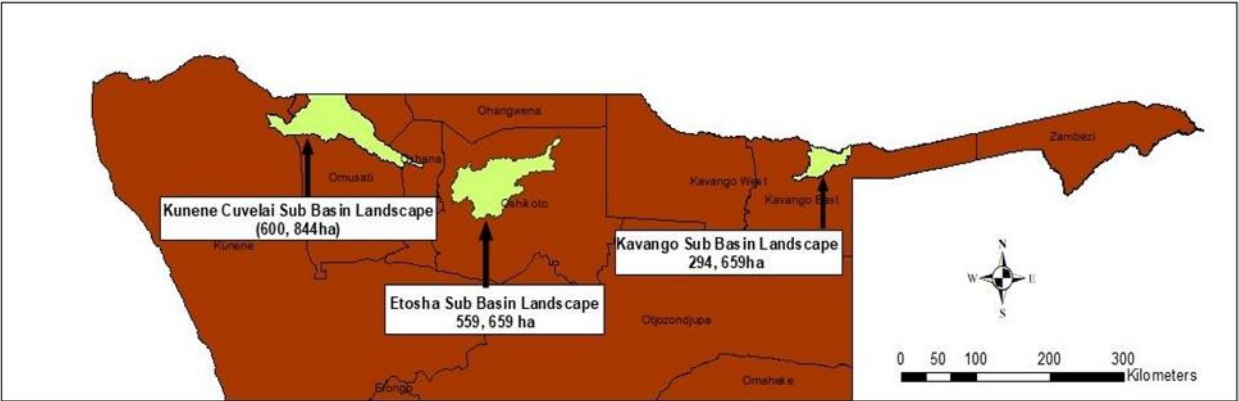
<b>Risk rating</b> will assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale:	
<b>High Risk (H)</b>	There is a probability of greater than <b>75%</b> that assumptions may fail to hold or materialise, and/or the project may face high risks.
<b>Substantial Risk (S)</b>	There is a probability of between <b>51%</b> and <b>75%</b> that assumptions may fail to hold or materialise, and/or the project may face substantial risks
<b>Moderate Risk (M)</b>	There is a probability of between <b>26%</b> and <b>50%</b> that assumptions may fail to hold or materialise, and/or the project may face only moderate risk
<b>Low Risk (L)</b>	There is a probability of up to <b>25%</b> that assumptions may fail to hold or materialise, and/or the project may face only low risks

## Annex 2. GEO LOCATION INFORMATION

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as [OpenStreetMap](#) or [GeoNames](#) use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking [here](#)

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	Geo Name ID	Location & Activity Description
Sub-basin 1 Landscape (Kunene-Cuvelai Landscape)	-17.699667	14.620011		Kunene-Cuvelai intersects three political regions: Omusati, where the larger portion of the landscape falls; Oshana; and Kunene. This landscape covers a total area of 600,844 ha, and like the other two landscapes, land degradation has been noted here and poses a huge livelihood threat to the inhabitants, who are dominantly dependent on natural resources.
Sub-basin 2 (Etosha Landscape)	-18.350310	16.56231		The landscape is located in the Oshikoto region. The Etosha landscape, on the other hand, covers a total area of 559,659 ha. The landscape has noted increasing land degradation from soil erosion by wind and water, bush encroachment, and biological degradation due to firewood collection and the cutting of trees. Bush encroachment shows little to no potential for charcoal production, as per the BCBU and FFPO preliminary assessments conducted in the Etosha landscape.
Sub-basin 3 (Kavango Landscape)	-18.029228	20.998244		It is located in the Kavango East Region. The Okavango sub-basin landscape covers an area of about 147, 900ha, and it has noted potential for a variety of crops, organized forestry, and agroforestry. There is a high community dependency on natural resources and a decreasing rate of land productivity in this landscape. The BCBU and FFPO preliminary report reported that there is no potential for charcoal production, but opportunities exist for other products such as firewood, pole droppers, etc. through bush thinning.





*Figure 1. Depiction of the three project target landscapes’ locations*

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions are taking place as appropriate.

**Namibia-GCP Docking Reference**

**Main Documents**

Summary of Global Coordination technical support provision	<a href="#">DSL-IP Country Docking Template - Namibia</a>
Capacity Development Plan for FFPOs	To be developed
Project Management Unit	<a href="#">Namibia DSL-IP Organogram 2023.pptx</a>

**Table 1. Country docking meetings**

Meeting subject and date	Summary objectives	Links and materials
<p><b>Overview of the GEF-7 Dryland Sustainable Landscape Impact Program (DSL-IP) Southern African Countries – from global to regional to country level</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Who is who (virtual round table introduction)</li> <li>2. Overview of the DSL IP Global, regional country level</li> <li>3. Regional Exchange Mechanism (REM)</li> <li>4. Core DSL-IP Themes</li> <li>5. Implementation arrangements (example Zimbabwe)</li> <li>6. Country Docking / MEL working group</li> </ol>	<p><a href="#">Minutes Thematic Clusters of TA-Namibia.pptx</a> and <a href="#">GCP Country Docking Mission 13 Feb PMU Meeting Fritjof.pptx</a></p>

<p><b>FAO's contribution towards Sustainable Forest Management: a national and regional perspective</b> 20-Jul-2022</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. DSL-IP Country Project Overview</li> <li>2. DSL-IP Global Coordination Project</li> </ol> <p>Objective to present the DSL-IP Namibia project and DSL-IP global Impact Program in a high level meeting with MEFT Minister, GEF Operational Focal, Environmental Commissioner and the EU Ambassador.</p>	
<p><b>Dryland Sustainable Landscapes Impact Program (DSL-IP) - Namibia</b> 9-Sep-2022</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Overview of FSC/Charcoal and opportunities for private sector involvement (GEFSec/Matt)</li> <li>2. Overlapping child project activities (FAO Namibia/Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism)</li> <li>3. Regional perspectives (FAO)</li> </ol>	
<p><b>Joint Call with Country Focal Points-GEF 7 DSL IP</b> 17-Oct-2022</p>	<p>Objective:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To provide an update on the status of each Child Project.</li> <li>2. To share the plan and preparations for the upcoming Regional Inception Workshop to be held in Harare from 28-30 November 2022 (official invitations to be sent soon).</li> <li>3. To introduce you to the Child Project Inception Support Package that the global and regional teams have compiled.</li> </ol>	<p>Attendees: Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, Tanzania and Zimbabwe</p>
<p><b>Namibia-Status Update-GEF 7 DSL IP Regional Exchange Mechanism</b> 23-Nov-2022</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Status update on project operationalization</li> </ol>	
<p><b>Induction Workshop for PMU staff members on procedural issues for effective project execution</b> 07-Dec-2022</p>	<p>Agenda:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Who is who</li> <li>2. Overview IP and structure</li> <li>3. Overview of areas of TA</li> <li>4. Monitoring and Evaluation (Dashboard + MEL)</li> <li>5. Timelines</li> </ol>	<p><a href="#">Agenda</a></p>

<p><b>DSL-IP   Namibia core theme</b> 21-Dec-2022</p>	<p>Agenda:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Brief Round of introduction</li> <li>2. Background on Technical Support provided by FAO (country docking)</li> <li>3. Core theme(s) Namibia</li> <li>4. Discussion + way forward</li> </ol> <p>Objective: Discuss with PMU CMO certified charcoal production from encroaching bush as core theme supported by GEF-SEC and MEFT.</p>	
<p><b>Namibia   1st DSL-IP onboarding call</b> 25-Jan-2025</p>	<p>Agenda</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Plans for the national inception workshop – Namibia Programme Management Unit (PMU) to provide an update</li> <li>2. Introduce the inception support package and overview/recap of technical support clusters</li> <li>3. Who-is-who</li> <li>4. Core theme (FSC charcoal from invasive bush) feasibility assessment</li> <li>5. Introduce FFPO assessment ToRs</li> <li>6. Annual Workplan and DSL-IP Technical Support / coverage</li> <li>7. Provide updates on planned regional and global events – GCP PMU</li> </ol> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>After the call, the child project PMU and Government focal points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Know core members of the DSL-IP GCP PMU and their roles</li> <li>● Have a clear understanding of the technical support that will be on offer – through the Technical Assistance TOR and matching annual work plan.</li> <li>● Are aware of the core approach (Forest and Farm Producer Organizations [FFPOs]) and necessary prep work (assessment)</li> <li>● Are aware of the importance of the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning work, including the engagement of the Monitoring and Evaluation specialist</li> <li>● Have an accurate understanding of key preparatory interventions</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <a href="#">Technical Assistance TOR for Namibia</a></li> <li>2.</li> </ol>

<p><b>Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Working Group (MEL WG) Onboarding call</b> 31-Jan-2023</p>	<p>Agenda:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Namibia M&amp;E Plan and Workplan 2023</li> <li>2. DSL-IP Monitoring and Evaluation framework</li> <li>3. Namibia Integrated Landscape Assessment Methodology (ILAM)</li> <li>4. MEV-CAM in Namibia</li> <li>5. DSL-IP Participatory M&amp;E Dashboard</li> <li>6. Project Location</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. n/a</li> <li>2. <a href="#">MEL Presentation</a>, <a href="#">M&amp;E Terms of Reference</a></li> <li>3. <a href="#">ILAM Baseline Assessments</a></li> <li>4. n/a</li> <li>5. <a href="#">DSL-IP M&amp;E Dashboard</a></li> <li>6. <a href="#">Project Sites Shapefile</a></li> </ol>
<p><b>DSL-IP Global and REM (Regional Exchange Mechanism-REM) Coordination Meeting</b> FAO, UN House, Windhoek, Namibia 13-Feb-2023</p>	<p>Objective: Meeting with Namibia Project Management Unit and Government focal points to strengthen linkages with DSL-IP regional coordination (REM).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
<p><b>DSL-IP Namibia   GIZ feasibility study (FSC charcoal)</b> 13-Mar-2023</p>	<p>Objective: Meeting to discuss the upcoming feasibility study on FSC charcoal by GIZ, and explore the possibility of expanding the assessment (Etosha landscape – potentially combined with FFPO assessments).</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. <a href="#">GIZ FSC Charcoal Reports</a></li> </ol>
<p><b>DSL IP Namibia-Launch of FFPO Assessment Work</b> 05-Apr-2023</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduce and launch the Forest and Farm Producer Organizations (FFPOs) assessment work in Namibia</li> <li>2. Scope and status of the on-going GIZ study</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <a href="#">FFPO ToRs</a></li> </ol>
<p><b>DSL-IP Namibia - follow-up call - Development of a governance framework for communal land areas for bush control/ biomass use</b> 05-May-2023</p>	<p>Objective: Follow up call to continue the exchange between DSL-IP Namibia, GCP and GIZ to leverage on existing initiatives and assessments for bush control/ biomass use.</p>	<p>n/a</p>
<p><b>Briefing on BCBU and FFPOs field work</b> 09-Jun-2023</p>	<p>Objective: Review preliminary finds of FFPO assessments undertaken in the Etosha and Kunene project landscapes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report to be shared by external consultant.</li> </ul>

Table 2. Events

Event Title and Date	Type (Internal*/External) and Agenda	Audience
<b>DSL-IP Learning Series: Integrated Land Use Planning</b> 07-Mar-2023	Internal <a href="#">Agenda</a>	11 child projects
<b>Webinar “Sustainable management of pasture resources in Kazakhstan”</b>  13-Apr-20223	Objective: Draw the attention of stakeholders and decision-makers to the importance of preventing the degradation of pastures and carrying out work to restore soil resources by addressing institutional issues in the field of pasture management	<a href="#">Agenda and content</a>
<b>GEO-LDN Online Seminar: National approaches to mapping land degradation</b> 25-Apr-2023	Seminar topic directly related to DSL-IP Community of Practice 1 on LDN Assessment and Decision Making	<a href="#">Event info</a>
<b>DSL-IP Regional Stakeholders Workshop for Southern Africa</b> 22-26 May 2023, Harare, Zimbabwe.	Internal	Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, <b>Malawi</b> , Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.
<b>Desertification and Drought Day 2023 - “Her Land. Her Rights: Advancing Gender Equality and Land Restoration Goals”</b> Friday, 16 June 2023	External (UNCCD)  <a href="#">Agenda</a>	11 child projects
<b>Innovation for drought and agriculture</b> Friday, 19 June 2023.	External (FAO)  <a href="#">Agenda</a>	11 child projects

\*Internal events are organised by the GCP.

## Key GCP Inputs per Component and Outcome

### Component 1

Provision of inception support package comprising of:

#### 1. Draft/example ToRs (PMU), including linkages to the GCP support structure

Providing draft ToRs for core PMU staff (including key activities to ensure alignment with regional/global structure/working groups) comprising of:

- [Tors\\_GEF7\\_PMU.docx](#)
- [Monitoring and Evaluation TORs for project staff Namibia.docx](#) [TORs Monitoring and Evaluation at Child Project Level.docx](#)
- [Technical Specialists TORs-Rural Advisory, Extension, GCV, CSB](#) (assuming to be hired after inception)
- [Copy of FFF ToRs for GEF Dryland IP Assessment of FFPOs.docx](#)

#### Inception workshop documents

· Providing:

- [FINAL PROGRAM.pdf](#)
- [Draft Agenda of Technical Inception workshop 20 Feb.pdf](#)
- [Annual Workplan 2023-DSL-IP FINAL.xlsx](#)
- [Monitoring and Evaluation plan](#) ([GEB template](#), [Results Framework Template](#), [Financial tracking Template](#)) [M&E](#) and [Namibia Financial Progress.xlsx](#) and [DSL-IP Namibia MEL.pptx](#) and [Namibia GEBs](#)
- [Draft Global & Regional DSL IP PPT](#) and
- [ToRs national steering committee](#)
- [OPIM PPT](#)

#### Outreach starter package (for inception workshop)

- [https://drive.google.com/file/d/1I5fVEHUwyFyH6cRgif5cDgIBRUDgTR90/view?usp=drive\\_link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1I5fVEHUwyFyH6cRgif5cDgIBRUDgTR90/view?usp=drive_link)
- Roll up Banner ([global](#) and child project)
- [DSL-IP Brochure Roll up Buner DSLIP Global.pdf](#)

#### Linking the Namibia PMU and government focal points to the GCP implementation (country docking) structure

- Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Working Group (to support in M&E, capacity development on M&E assessment tools and approaches, ILM best practices, lessons learning and sharing among DSL-IP M&E specialists)
- Knowledge, capacity, outreach Working Groups (to support in linking child projects to the technical support structures that have been established; tapping into capacity development opportunities resulting from the technical support package; translating them into action; and learning how to disseminate those actions in a way that up, out and deep scales results and findings with other child projects, regions and beyond the IP itself)

## 2. Gender

The GCP and executing partner IUCN have hired a gender expert to conduct a comprehensive assessment of gender considerations in the global project and in the CPs. The results will be discussed in a global gender workshop (November 2023) and flow into a 2-year action plan to address the identified gender gaps, including specific, demand-based technical backstopping. Moreover, the GCP has hired a behavioral change expert to conduct selected behavior change studies that will take gender aspects into close consideration.

### Component 2

- Linking Namibia to the MEL working group structure, and conducting orientation calls for the child project's ILM work.
- Exchange good practices on the establishment of Land Management Committees (Mozambique-Namibia).
- Review and alignment of Namibia CP ILM ToRs with ILAM

2. As part of the Knowledge Management, Communications, and Outreach Strategy (KCOS) working group, preparatory work and subsequent country docking meetings took place to:

- Raise awareness about the CGP Technical support structure
- Define Namibia project's core theme (FSC charcoal) based on list of criteria
- Integrate the GCP TA (Sustainable Landscape Production Framework) into the Namibia CP work plan
- Finalize the FFPO assessment ToRs and initiate the assessment
- Draft the first Integrated Capacity Development and Implementation Plan



**Outcome 2.1**

[ILAM - Baseline Assessments \(2019\)](#)

Assessment Type	Description	Links to Documents
Remote Sensing	Landscape characterization using existing global layers through EarthMap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <a href="#">ILAM Namibia – Collect Earth/Africa Deal Survey</a></li> </ul>
Remote Sensing	Open Foris Collect Earth Assessment using the <a href="#">Africa DEAL Methodology</a> (Etosha and Kunene sub-basins)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <a href="#">ILAM Collect Earth/Africa DEAL Assessment</a></li> </ul>
Remote Sensing	Project Location shapefiles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <a href="#">Project Location</a></li> </ul>
Multi-stakeholder group (MSG) discussions	Stakeholder Capacity Needs Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <a href="#">ILAM Namibia - Stakeholder Capacity Needs Assessment</a></li> </ul>
Multi-stakeholder group (MSG) discussions	Land degradation/sustainable land and forest management (LD/SLM/SFM).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <a href="#">ILAM Namibia- Land Degradation and SLM Assessment</a></li> </ul>
Multi-stakeholder group (MSG) discussions	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <a href="#">ILAM Namibia - FPIC</a></li> </ul>
Household Assessment	The Tailored SHARP survey included questions on food security and nutrition, the use of trees and forest products by land users, access to natural resources, as well as the impacts of land degradation at farm level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <a href="#">ILAM Namibia– Household Survey (SHARP)</a></li> <li>▪ <a href="#">ILAM Namibia - Household Survey/Trees of Interest</a></li> </ul>
Value Chain Assessment	(i) Value chain recommendations, (ii) Markets analysis, (iii) Community visits, (iv) Alternative livelihood options, (v) Forestry management schemes, (vi) potential implementation partners and other stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <a href="#">ILAM Namibia– Value Chain Assessment.docx</a></li> </ul>
LDN Checklist	List of LDN criteria met by the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <a href="#">Namibia LDN checklist.docx</a></li> </ul>
Greenhouse Gases	Namibia Ex-ACT Project emissions and removals estimate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <a href="#">ILAM Namibia - Ex-ACT</a></li> </ul>

### ***Namibia championing the FSC Charcoal in the project landscapes***

The Global Coordination, in exchange with the PMU in Namibia, have looked into land management system options in Namibia that could be leveraged by the program to counterbalance land degradation, improve livelihoods, and be upscaled through extension services and land use planning processes.

*FSC charcoal* was taken up for the Namibia project as a champion theme to be further explored, as it meets different criteria set by the program, and can contribute to tackling common management challenges across the DSL-IP landscapes in Southern Africa.

Stocktaking materials can be found here: [FSC charcoal](#), and a table in **Annex 1**.

### ***Tailored capacity development for farmers***

Upon the selection of target beneficiaries, the project will work with farmers to tailor a comprehensive curriculum on SLM/SFM that includes value chain development and crop diversification.

The Integrated Capacity Development Implementation Plan (ICDIP) for Namibia is currently being developed in partnership with the Forest and Farm Facility (FFF), the Farmer Field Schools (FFS), and the Community Seed Banks (CSB) teams in FAO and their partners.

### **Component 3**

- The child project participates and contributes to the DSL-IP Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Working Group (MEL WG, Annex 3) having received inputs on harmonization of indicators and baseline assessment approaches (ILAM).
- Namibia Results Framework and M&E system is integrated into the DSL-IP participatory M&E Dashboard. Link to M&E Dashboard: [Namibia M&E Dashboard](#)

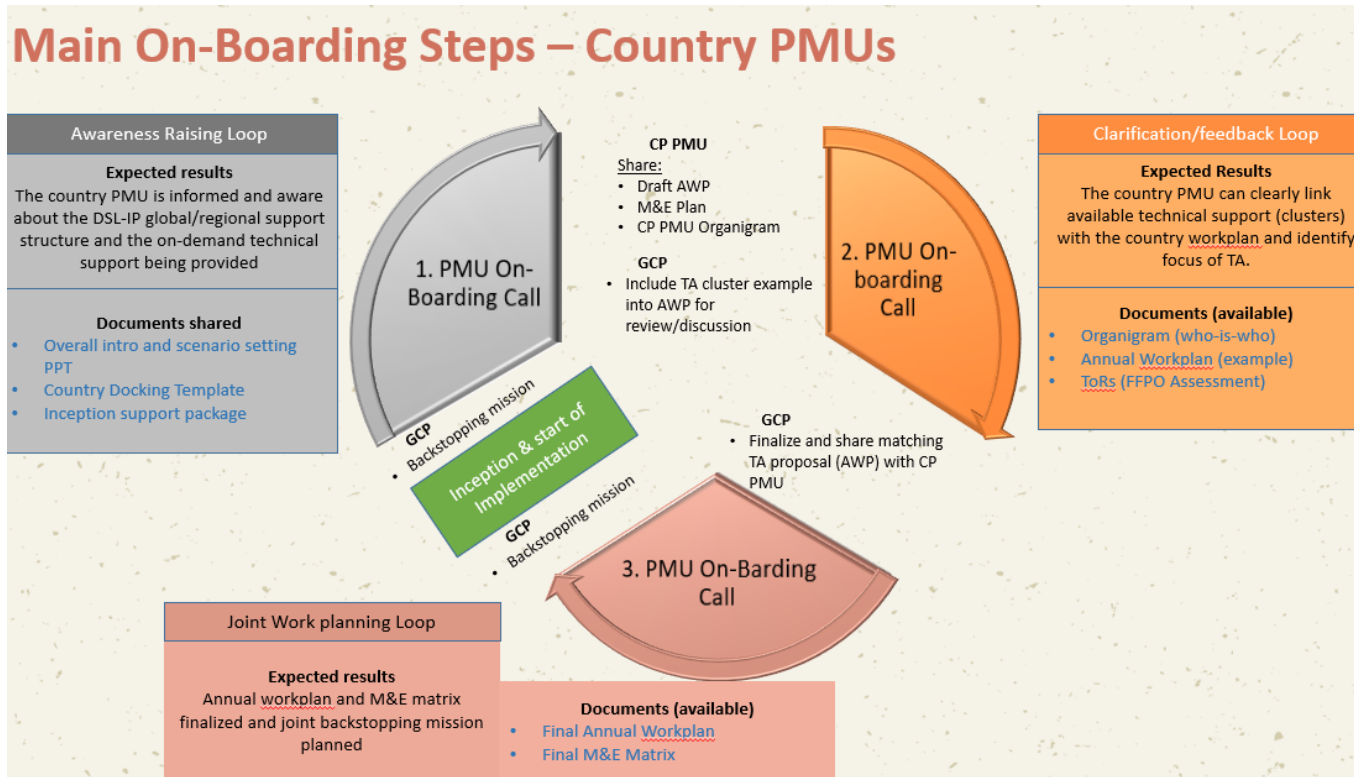
**Annex 1: Certified charcoal production from encroaching bush in Namibia**

■ Highlighted text was mentioned during the regional stakeholder workshop in Zimbabwe

DSL-IP Core Theme – IFES			
ProDoc (alignment)	DSL IP Criteria 1 Linkages to LDN	DSL IP Criteria 2 Linkages to Livelihood aspects and gender	DSL IP Criteria 3 Upscaling potential
Sustainable charcoal production is suggested in the ProDoc as a SFM in Forest and Woodland LUS of the target landscape. High dependence on fuelwood for energy is seen as one of the core drivers of land degradation due to uncontrolled extraction, while at the same time invasive bush species are degrading the rangelands in the target area.	Bush encroachment is an urgent problem for Namibian rangelands, causing the marginalisation of other plant species, especially palatable grasses. This results in a reduction of rain seep into groundwater, biodiversity reduction, and decreasing farm productivity. It was included as the 4 <sup>th</sup> LD indicator for Namibia, due to its significant impact. Thinning of identified bush thickening species can be a means of improving biodiversity and ecological restoration while supporting livelihoods through production of charcoal.	The project will support communities in managing target rangelands sustainably by combining bush control and sustainable grazing management interventions, thereby helping to increase productivity of the degraded lands.	Global charcoal consumption is rising (20% in the last ten years) due to population growth, urbanisation in developing countries and the difference in its affordability compared to alternative energy sources.
	Supporting sustainable charcoal production helps to manage bush encroachment and hence the targeted landscape sustainably and in a profitable manner. avoid deforestation and forest degradation and contributes to an increase in forest cover	The project aims to support target groups and individuals to develop and submit bankable business plans, focused on sustainable charcoal production, to identify funding opportunities.	The European market uses 1 million t/year of charcoal while the US uses 530.000 t/year. Both these markets demand FSC certification.
		The project will contribute to developing entrepreneurial skills - especially among youth, support development of rural enterprises and provide access to small scale start-up equipment (bush clearing tools and efficient wood to charcoal conversion kilns).	According to the ProDocs, bush encroachment is also an issue in several other DSL-IP child project countries (Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Botswana) while the unsustainable extraction of fuelwood is an issue in all the child project countries from the Miombo-Mopane region. Certification schemes for sustainable charcoal production could therefore be useful to other country settings.

		<p>Creation of new markets: The project will expand pilot sites and investments for the sustainable production of charcoal briquettes and by-products through bush thinning, in close cooperation with the Namibia De-bushing Advisory Service (DAS), Namibia Charcoal Association and the Namibia Forest Stewardship Council. This will create improved employment opportunities.</p>	<p>The FSC is developing new tools in its ecosystem services programme, which can strengthen financial incentives for responsible forest management and deliver greater value to certificate holders. The new tool contributes to higher security regarding the environmental impact of the program by linking payments to ecosystem services and can attract and promote financial sponsorship of ecosystem services protection.</p>
		<p>Supporting farmers with certification schemes such as the FSC helps farmers achieve credibility for the sustainability of their products, therefore enabling their sale on international markets. Supporting certification schemes in communal areas contributes to the inclusion of farmers with different land tenure/governance systems. FCS standards lead to improved living standards (welfare of employees and other social benefits).</p>	<p>“The industry has significant potential to promote capital formation, diversification of income sources as well as rural livelihood strategies and resilience, especially for emerging farmers, as the barriers to entry are relatively low. There is also scope for the creation of small and medium enterprises run by previously disadvantaged groups specialising in delivering state-of-the-art bush harvesting and charcoal processing services.” (GEF partnership proposal CMO)</p>
		<p>The project can help develop a model to ensure that restored farms are maintained through the sale of ecosystem services. It will also improve agricultural productivity, by clearing out invasive species.</p>	<p>Several other products apart from charcoal can be produced from bush thinning operations, e.g. Biochar, activated charcoal, tar and bio-oils, with the latter two being a by-product of charcoal production.</p>
			<p>Challenges:  Balancing of economic, social and environmental benefits  Less biomass for long term charcoal production  Conflicts of policies (agriculture vs environmental)</p>

**Annex 2: Main On-Boarding Steps – Country PMUs**



Annex 3: MEL WG Structure

