



**PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)**  
**PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project**  
**TYPE OF TRUST FUND: SCCF**

**PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION**

<b>Project Title:</b>	Scaling up community resilience to climate variability and climate change in Northern Namibia, with a special focus on women and children.		
<b>Country(ies):</b>	NAMIBIA	<b>GEF Project ID:<sup>1</sup></b>	5343
<b>GEF Agency(ies):</b>	UNDP	<b>GEF Agency Project ID:</b>	4711
<b>Other Executing Partner(s):</b>	Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET), Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF), Regional Councils (RC), non-government entities, Traditional Authorities	<b>Submission Date:</b>	15 March 2013
		<b>Re-submission date:</b>	10 April 2013
<b>GEF Focal Area (s):</b>	Climate Change	<b>Project Duration:</b>	60 months
<b>Name of parent program: For SFM/REDD+ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></b>	N/A	<b>Agency Fee:</b>	289,750

**A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK:**

<b>Focal Area Objectives</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>Indicative Grant Amount (\$)</b>	<b>Indicative Co-financing (\$)</b>
Objective CCA -1: Reduce vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional and global level	SCCF	2,400,000	36,500,000
Objective CCA-3 : Promote transfer and adoption of adaptation technology	SCCF	500,000	2,000,000
Subtotal		2,900,000	38,500,000
Project management cost		150,000	2,000,000
Total Project Cost		3,050,000	40,500,000

**B. INDICATIVE PROJECT FRAMEWORK**

Project Objective: <b>To strengthen the adaptive capacity to reduce vulnerability of rural communities in responding to droughts and floods in Northern Namibia, with a special focus on women and children.</b>						
Project Component	Grant type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	SCCF	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative co-financing (\$)
Scaling up climate resilient livelihoods	TA	Outcome 1: Smallholder farmer adaptive capacity for implementation of climate resilient agricultural production practices strengthened.	<p>1.1 Smallholder advisory and mentorship programme that delivers drought resilient land management and crop production practices established to scale up good practice for 4000 small-holder farmers, 80% of whom are female-headed.</p> <p>1.2 Community self-help groups formed to promote implementation and replication of climate-smart methods.</p> <p>1.3 200 trained farmer field school leaders and coordinators in drought resilient land management practices serving 4000 households, 80% of whom are female-headed..</p> <p>1.4 Namibia National Farmers Union (NNFU) advocacy messages developed and delivered in policy fora to promote scaling-up of climate-smart agricultural methods. <i>(Approx cost: USD:500,000 )</i></p>	SCCF	1,900,000	36,000,000
	INV		<p>1.5 4000 smallholder farmer land planted in time to catch first rains.</p> <p>1.6 Fresh vegetable production through soil improvement and micro-drip irrigation practiced by 2000 households, 80% of whom are female-headed. including 35% orphan-headed households.</p> <p>1.7 Livelihood diversified away from traditional crop production for 75% of households.</p> <p>1.8 Savings and loan scheme tested among small holder farmers to promote replication and up-scaling of adaptive practices and technologies. <i>(Approx cost: USD: \$1,200,000 )</i></p>			
	TA		<p>1.9 Markets created for dryland products working with the private sector [e.g. the National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (NCCI)]. <i>(Approx cost: USD: 200,000 )</i></p>			
Community level flood and drought management	INV	Outcome 2: Reduced vulnerability to droughts and floods through restoration of wells and harvesting of floodwater for food security.	2.1 Restoration of 8000 traditional wells and enhancement of inland ephemeral floodwater pools for 4000 hh through established 'Food for Work' programme. <i>(Approx cost: USD450,000)</i>	SCCF	500,000	2,000,000

	TA		2.2 Communities trained on managing and maintaining harvested water resources and to use water for multipurpose such as for livestock, irrigation and inland aquaculture. (Approx cost: USD 50,000)			
Climate Change mainstreaming into agricultural strategy	TA	Outcome 3: Mainstream climate change into national agricultural strategy/sector policy, including adjustments to budgets for replication and up-scaling.	3.1 Results-based management plan for climate smart agriculture monitored by main stakeholder groups, led by the Regional Councils.  3.2 Consultations convened between line ministry officials and Governors of the 4 Regional Councils (24 people per Regional Council), central government ministry officials and local communities to discuss results and promote mainstreaming into policies and budgets.  3.3 Results of impact assessment published in user-friendly, glossy report on policy recommendations.  3.4 Regional Councils include climate-smart agricultural methods and water harvesting and storage in their annual plans and budgets.  3.5 Recommendations prepared on additional regulatory and policy needs to encourage credit provision to private sector for investments in adaptive practices.  3.6. Final project closure workshop organized to present the project findings. Government action plan agreed for continuation of good practice.	SCCF	500,000	500,000
					2,900,000	38,500,000
<b>PROJECT MANAGEMENT COST</b>					150,000	2,000,000
<b>TOTAL PROJECT COST</b>					3,050,000	40,500,000

**C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)**

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
National Government	MAWF	CASH <sup>2</sup>	36,500,000
Local Government	MIN REGIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	CASH <sup>3</sup>	3,500,000
Multi-lateral agency	UNDP	CASH	500,000
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>40,500,000</b>

<sup>2</sup> For Green-scheme & Rain Fed crop production programme, mawf/dees staff time cost five regions

<sup>3</sup> Food for work and cash for work (personnel cost) & time costs for planning and budgeting exercises.

**D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES (\$) REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY<sup>1</sup>**

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	Grant Amount (\$) (a)	Agency Fee (\$) (b) <sup>2</sup>	Total (\$) c=a+b
UNDP	SCCF	CCA	NAMIBIA	3,050,000	289,750	3,339,750
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>						<b>3,339,750</b>

<sup>1</sup> In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table. PMC amount from Table B should be included proportionately to the focal area amount in this table.

<sup>2</sup> Indicate fees related to this project.

**E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)**

Amount Requested                      Agency Fee

(upto)\$150k for projects up to & including \$6 million \_150,000\_\_\_\_\_14,250

**PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY(IES) FOR MFA AND/OR MTF PROJECT ONLY**

Trust Fund	GEF Agency	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in \$)		
				PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c = a + b
SCCF	UNDP	(select)	Namibia	150,000	14,250	164,250
<b>Total PPG Amount</b>				150,000	14,250	164,250

MFA: Multi-focal area projects; MTF: Multi-Trust Fund projects.

**PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION**

**A. PROJECT OVERVIEW**

THE PROBLEM

Namibia is one of the driest countries south of the Sahara. The mean annual rainfall ranges from just above 700 mm in the northeast to less than 25 mm in the southwest and west of the country. Most rain falls in the summer months (November to April) in the form of thunderstorms and showers. Lack of water is the key limitation to Namibia’s development. High solar radiation, low humidity and high temperatures lead to very high evaporation and evapo-transpiration rates. Only about 1% of rainfall replenishes the groundwater aquifers that many Namibians depend on, and 2% runs off into surface water resources, which have high evaporation rates. The perennial rivers lie on the borders, with the Orange River in the south and the Kunene, Kavango, Kwando-Linyanti-Chobe and Zambezi Rivers in the north. The use of water from perennial rivers is subject to negotiations with other riparian states. Rivers, springs, pans and wetlands within the territory of Namibia are generally ephemeral.

The second National Communications (2011) describes the observed climate trends and climate change projections to include the following:

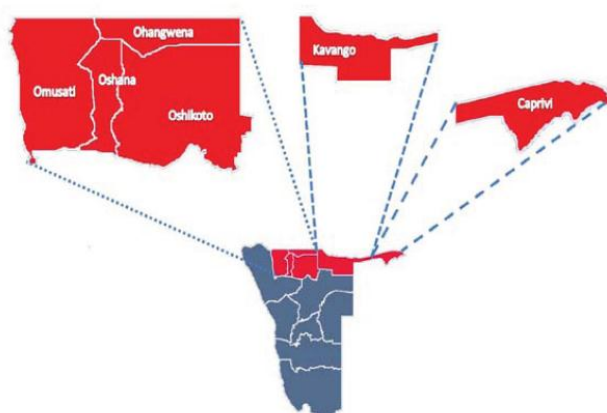
- Stronger **variability** is likely to remain the key aspect of Namibia’s climate in the future.

- Maximum **temperatures** have been getting hotter over the past 40 years, as observed in the frequency of days exceeding 35°C, and there are fewer frequencies of days with temperatures below 5°C, suggesting an overall warming. Expected impacts, with a high degree of certainty, are for Namibia to become hotter throughout the year, with a predicted increase in temperatures of between 1°C and 3.5°C in summer and 1°C to 4°C in winter in the period 2046 - 2065. By mid-century, days exceeding 34°C are predicted to increase from 67 to 118 days, and average maximum temperatures will likely increase from 33.0°C to 34.4°C, which exceeds the heat stress threshold for some popular livestock breeds in Namibia. Indigenous livestock breeds such as Nguni, being smaller animals, require lower maintenance, more easily met by the available rangelands compared to European and other less adapted breeds.
- The northern and central regions of Namibia appear to be experiencing a later onset and earlier cessation of **rains**, resulting in shorter seasons in most vicinities. There has been a statistically significant decrease in the number of consecutive wet days in various locations, and increases in measures of rainfall intensity could be observed. Projections indicate that intensity is likely to be increased, with an increase in late summer rainfall over major parts of the country. Increases in rainfall are most obvious during the January to April period, especially in the central and north-eastern regions. A reduction of 10-20% in rainfall by 2045-2065 over the Angolan catchments of the Zambezi, Kavango, Cuvelai and Kunene rivers is expected to lead to a reduction in runoff and drainage in these river systems by +/- 25%.
- It is predicted that, even without the additional stresses of climate change on the water resources, demand will have surpassed the installed abstraction capacity by 2015. The projected temperature increases will result in **evaporation and evapo-transpiration** increases in the range of 5-15%, further reducing water resource availability and dam yields. Floodplains in the Caprivi and oshanas (ephemeral rivers and pans formed in the shallow depressions of the Cuvelai system in the north) remain particularly vulnerable, as smaller areas will be inundated, and because they may dry out more rapidly due to increased evaporation.
- Significant changes in vegetation structure and function are projected due to climate change, including the fertilisation effects of rising atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>. The dominant vegetation type (Grassy Savanna) may lose its spatial dominance to Desert and Arid Shrubland vegetation types. Expansion of novel woody vegetation types in the wetter north-east regions of the country has been projected.

Drought is the most serious natural hazard posing a threat to Namibia. The country experienced severe droughts that required state interventions in 1992/93, 1994/95, 1997/98, 2002/2003 and 2006/7. The drought of 2003 affected about 369,611 people. In 2004, the number of food assistance beneficiaries increased to 642,539 and over 540,000 people require drought relief in the 2008/9 season.

Flooding in Namibia has also become a common phenomenon. The Caprivi, Kavango, Oshana, Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshikoto and Hardap regions have experienced severe floods over the last 5 years. Floods have had significant impacts in the affected areas including displacement of the population, the loss of life and livestock, destruction of homesteads, crops and the social infrastructure and generally impacting severely on the livelihoods of the affected populations.

The six flood affected Regions



The following distils the main points from food security reports for the five project regions from the last five years:

<b>Summary of food security reports 2007-2012.</b>
<b>Namibia Crop Prospects and food security situation report, June 2012</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• devastating flood and heavy rainfall</li> <li>• rainfall performance was erratic and sporadic this year</li> <li>• increase in food commodities especially for the staple food like maize meal</li> <li>• poor to fair grazing conditions</li> </ul>
<b>Namibia Crop Prospects and food security situation report, March 2012</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• household food security is reported to be unsatisfactory</li> <li>• heavy rainfall and flood water</li> <li>• outbreak of mosquito reported in Oshikoto region</li> <li>• escalating prices in food commodities</li> </ul>
<b>Agricultural inputs and household food security report, November 2011</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• household food security is reported to be unsatisfactory in most regions.</li> <li>• pasture conditions were reported to be in poor status.</li> <li>• high incidents of veldt fire in Kavango region</li> <li>• absence of hay/fodder retailers in the regions;</li> <li>• increasing food prices</li> </ul>
<b>Crop prospect and food security situation report, July 2010</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• poor rainfall performance in the dry-land crop producing areas.</li> <li>• food security situation in Kavango region is worrisome</li> <li>• season characterised by dry spells, sporadic, erratic and insufficient amount of rainfall received;</li> <li>• fair to poor grazing conditions.</li> </ul>
<b>Agricultural inputs and household food security report, December 2009</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rainfall performance has been erratic, sporadic and insufficient enough to activate significant cultivations in the regions.</li> <li>• delay on the delivery of essential inputs to various centres in the Kavango region;</li> <li>• pasture conditions have not yet improved due to insufficient, sporadic and erratic rainfall.</li> </ul>
<b>Crop prospect and food security situation report, July 2009</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• below average harvests on coarse grain production</li> <li>• many households are likely to face food insecurity by end of September.</li> <li>• food reserves were weakened by 2006/7 droughts and now floods for the past two seasons;</li> <li>• floods and heavy rains received during the second part of the season;</li> <li>• high price of the new fertiliser package, despite a 50% subsidy by government.</li> </ul>

#### **Crop and food supply situation, June 2007**

- prolonged dry spells, high temperatures and the outbreaks of pests like red-billed quelea birds at critical stages of crop development have decimated Namibia's coarse grain crop.
- the poor rains also resulted in poor pasture.

#### **BOX 1: ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF DROUGHTS AND FLOODS IN NAMIBIA**

**Drought** impacts at both the national and household level in Namibia. From a national perspective, the impact of drought largely affects the agriculture and water supply sectors. Drought has the potential to affect Namibia in the following ways:

- Major impacts on the national economy through agriculture and other strategic sectors. The study by IIED revealed that agricultural productivity in Namibia may be reduced to 50% due to climate change. Agriculture has linkages to the wider economy (e.g. those industries servicing the agricultural sector; declines in employment opportunities and income in the agricultural sector) and a drought-induced shock can result in a fall in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and a weakening of the balance of payments position (exports may fall and imports rise);
- A direct impact on sectors other than agriculture such as the provision of hydro-electrical power because the shortage of water leads to a fall in power generation;
- Other sectors such as the health, education, tourism and wildlife that use large amounts of water for their daily activities are also affected. Droughts can spread communicable diseases, thus further limiting peoples capacity to cope.
- Increases in poverty because of hikes in food prices, drops in income and household sale of assets such as livestock and farm implements to survive which jeopardises their food security in the longer term;

There is evidence that floods have caused structural damage, loss of life and property; and have resulted in economic and livelihoods losses that have a long-term impact on Namibia's development (Namibia Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)). A national study on the aftermath effects of flooding in 2008 revealed that, during that year alone, Namibia lost about USD 100 million as a result of flooding in the northern regions. This loss amounts to nearly 5% of the country's GDP. For example the 2008 flood disaster affected six of the thirteen regions of the country and resulted in:

- 215,257 people being directly affected;
- 100 reported flood related deaths;
- the disruption of education for 32,050 learners from 100 schools;
- the loss of 63,637 domestic livestock (cattle, goats, sheep, donkeys and horses);
- 150,000 hectares of crop fields being submerged;
- extensive damage to roads, bridges, clinics, schools and businesses;
- the destruction of homes;
- the disruption of water supplies and damage to sewerage works;
- an outbreak of cholera; and
- severe damage to the subsistence production bases of the local population thus destroying the wage-based as well as natural resource-based livelihoods.

## Root causes

Agriculture is severely constrained by lack of water and poor soils. Agricultural contribution to GDP is in the range 4.5-7%, but the sector supports over 70% of the population, mainly on communal lands in rural areas. Livestock contributes just under 90% of agricultural GDP. The majority of Namibians depend on rainfed subsistence agriculture, farming pearl millet, sorghum and maize. Rainfed crop production is limited to higher rainfall areas in the north and north-east. The capacity for social organization and support in communities in various regions of the country appears to be dwindling due to constrained access to productive resources, the level of poverty and the impact of HIV/AIDS on society (2<sup>nd</sup> National Communications, 2011). These factors are limiting the country's adaptive capacity to the impacts of climate change.

The communal farming sub-sector is characterized by low, unstable and declining levels of productivity, production and farm income. Low crop yields are mainly caused by the resource-poor and high-risk farming environment and the lack of access to appropriate production technologies and farm inputs. Poor access to and availability of credit, markets, rural infrastructure and effective institutions that serve smallholders further contribute to these low levels of agricultural productivity and production. The northern communal areas are not well endowed with the natural resources required for agricultural production, such as rainfall, soil, and irrigable areas, nevertheless, significant scope does exist for improving the livelihoods of the population living there through the more efficient use of these and other resources.

In addition, Namibia also has one of the highest HIV prevalence rates in the world, with women accounting for 53% of all new reported HIV cases. The prevalence rate among pregnant women has been steadily increasing since 1992, reaching 20% in 2006. The percentage of young women living with HIV is 29% compared with 8% of young men. Some of the consequences of HIV and AIDS include the domestic burdens of women and girls as they are typically responsible for providing the home-based care for those who are ill, as well as support for affected families.

These environmental stresses combined with the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic affect agricultural production and food security negatively, resulting in Namibia being a net food importing developing country. (WTO 2004), including 50% of its maize, 75 % of its wheat and about 5000 tons of its Pearl Millet (Mahangu) – its staple crops, with an import value of over US\$6 million (Namibia Development Dialogue Forum, 2012). Although Namibia strives in NDP 4 to get a better self sufficiency ratio as under the NDP 3 rainfall variability and water scarcity are serious constraints.

## Barriers

The principle two barriers to scaling up are a) a lack of information and know how on new techniques and b) lack of affordability to purchase inputs for climate-resilient agricultural methods. Most, if not all, communal farmers farm by tradition, using the methods that have been passed on to them. Limited education in modern agricultural techniques has resulted in stagnant farming practices that are no longer responsive or appropriate to the evolving challenges including unpredictable climate variation and long-term changes.



In addition, a misperception of the risk may exist among stakeholders. One of the main lessons of the SPA project: *Adapting to Climate Change through the Improvement of Traditional Crops and Livestock Farming* was that adaptation to climate change for the North Central regions of Namibia (where just under half of the Namibian population live) necessarily means adapting to floods as well as droughts despite this being a semi-arid land with a warming, drying trend, yet most of the emphasis in this earlier project was about drought management. When the floods came, project implementation was affected. Reference: National Disaster Management Policy, 2009.

#### BASELINE INVESTMENTS

The baseline investments the proposed project will adjust to make it more climate resilient are as follows:

- The Green scheme, under MAWF;
- Dry Land Crop Production Programme under MAWF;
- Food for Work / Cash for Work programme under Regional Councils and The Ministry of Local and Regional Government and Housing and Rural Development

**The Green Scheme (GS)** aims to encourage the development of agronomic production and enhance the contribution of agriculture to GDP, stimulate private sector investment, combat poverty and achieve social development of communities within suitable irrigation areas. The potential of irrigation is based on current water resources, and an abstraction rate of 5% abstraction of river flows. The Scheme aims to add some 27 000 ha of irrigated land to the current areas covering ~ 10 000 ha. The current schemes consume ~ 160 Mm<sup>3</sup> water, which amounts to about half of the nation's average total water demand (Republic of Namibia, 2006). It is envisaged that about 33% of the extended area will be put under vegetable production; ~ 9000 ha requiring ~ 110 Mm<sup>3</sup> water per year. The larger area, 18 000 ha, is likely to be put under grains requiring ~ 180 Mm<sup>3</sup> water per year. 22 000 ha (81%) of the new proposed schemes lies west along the Kavango river, with the remainder spread throughout the country.

Under climate change, with a projected decrease in rainfall of 10%, areas with annual rainfall of 500 – 800 mm (most proposed GS sites), may experience reductions in perennial drainage of 30-60%. Namibia has reached or exceeded its carrying capacity with regard to water in many areas of the county. The agricultural sector uses about 75% of all water use, and the Green Scheme is likely to add another 80% above current irrigation abstraction. The potential loss in drainage may affect the viability of the scheme (Namibia 2<sup>nd</sup> National Communications, 2011).

The Green Scheme total estimated cost is N\$3,500,000,000 – equivalent to USD389 million, allocated on a rolling annual and three budget period. Its implementation timeframe is from 1994 until 2030.

**The Rain-fed Crop Production Programme** (2008 – 2015) whose main stated objective is to accelerate the provision of subsidized farm inputs such as fertilizers, seeds, draft animals and agricultural machineries and implements, provision of training in order to improve household food security and livelihoods, through farming communities' use of conservation farming practices. However, the implementation of the programme has focused on capital intensive and infrastructural aspects of agriculture support, with practically no effective support for climate-smart agricultural methods tailored

to small-holder farmer needs, something that has been reported in the media regularly (Insight magazine, May 2012 & June 2012) . DLCPP is being implemented in the crop growing regions: Kavango, Caprivi, Oshikoto, Oshana, Ohangwena, Omusati and Northern Part of Kunene Region.

**The Food/Cash for Work Programme** currently supports different types of project such as feeder road establishment and rehabilitation, construction of auction kraals, fencing, water pipeline pipes installations, construction of kindergartens, construction of community halls, construction of VIP toilets, earth dam digging just to mention but a few, have been running successfully in all thirteen political regions. During the period under review (2001/2006) a total number of 752 projects were supported under the Food/Cash for Work Programme countrywide, with a total number of 26 308 beneficiaries of which 13 045 were men and 13 263 were women.

The current Cash for Work programme runs from 2012 to 2014. A new successor programme is currently being prepared to respond to the NDP 4 priorities on poverty reduction, social safety nets and infrastructure development.

#### THE PROPOSED ALTERNATIVE SCENARIO

The project will strengthen the adaptive capacity and reduce the vulnerability of 4000 households (25,000 people), 80% of which are female-headed, and children in 75 schools, to droughts and floods in Northern Namibia by scaling up climate-smart livelihoods which have been piloted in the CBA programme and the SPA project. The project will be implemented in the Kavango, Ohangwena, Oshana, Omusati, and Oshikoto regions.

This proposed project will scale up the most promising adaptation pilots from the CBA programme and the SPA project. The project baseline comprises a) two agricultural investment programme and b) a social security/safety programme. The demonstration pilots in earlier projects showed that communities are amenable to picking up new skills and that different ways of agricultural production and flood and drought management work well in protecting against climate change. Furthermore the pilot demonstrated that changing practices and experiences in the manner which empower communities to adapt to 'living with flood and drought' scenarios, will contribute to building long-term and desired resilience.

Project results will be delivered by a series of partnerships between government and the non-government sector in areas such as agricultural service delivery, financial services and marketing. The project will deliver a strong focus on resilience: community, ecological and governance through participatory decision-making and shared monitoring and evaluation in order to promote policy mainstreaming and enhanced accountability for results. A quasi-experimental impact assessment methodology will be designed during the PPG phase in order to ascertain in scientific, evidence-based terms the effectiveness of the different project interventions in delivering adaptation benefits and their replicability to other communities in Namibia. Economists working in MET, MAWF and other ministries will be approached to input into the process and to help package the findings into a user-friendly publication on policy recommendations. The impact assessment will be an additional tool to help mainstream adaptation into policies and budgets.

A special focus of this project would be on women and children who are the majority (80%) of households in the North-Central region, where there are also significant numbers of orphan-headed households. To fully reflect and address the needs of women, during the PPG a comprehensive gender assessment will be undertaken in the proposed target areas to ensure that the project design is adequately covering women and men's disaggregated needs. A ToR will be developed in preparation for this gender assessment to clarify the scope of activities within each output required to ensure that the project empowers women.

The Ministry of Environment and Tourism will be the Implementing Partner for the project. Responsible Parties will include the Namibia National Farmers Union (NNFU) because of their representative mandate and leadership role in smallholder farmer networks, NGOs and micro-financing institution, and the Regional Councils. MAWF extension staff will be encouraged to join the advisory and mentorship programme in providing services. MAWF will also be a key stakeholder leading the activities to be implemented under Outcome 3. The PPG phase will serve to provide more definition in the implementation arrangements, roles and responsibilities.

#### ADDITIONAL COST REASONING

### **Outcome 1: Smallholder adaptive capacity for climate resilient agricultural production practices strengthened**

#### Baseline

**The Green Scheme**, with a budget of more than US\$350 million, is a government investment programme designed to realize the agricultural potential of irrigation from its rivers. The Scheme aims to add some 27,000 ha of irrigated land to the current areas covering ~ 10 000 ha. 22 000 ha (81%) of the new proposed schemes lies west along the Kavango river, with the remainder spread throughout the country. The Green Scheme is focused on large-scale agricultural investments, with only a nominal extension of the programme to benefit small-scale farmers (reportedly just 50).

**The Rain-Fed Crop Production** programme has mainly concentrated on mechanisation of land preparation services. Reports are common of the wrong implements being used (over-sized maize planters that don't fit through a small-holder farm gate and which crush planted mahangu seeds, and disced implements for instance) as well as oversized imported tractors that compact the soil and consume enormous amounts of diesel, and poorly trained temporary employed tractor drivers. The Dry Land Crop Production programme has contributed to soil degradation, unproductive use of subsidized farming inputs, poor knowledge transfer to farmers on adaptive agricultural methods and a decline in yields.

The media has reported the following over the last two years:

- During the 2011/2012 season several hundred farmers registered with MWAF for these services but very few were catered for;
- Inadequately trained Ministry tractor drivers –using the wrong equipment –do more harm than good. In addition, long delays often ensue and because of late planting, farmers suffer yield losses of up to 1 percent per day after the optimal planting date.

There is a demand from farmers who have participated in CBA/CCA project for:

- Timely minimum tillage land preparation ahead of the onset of the rains (more than 1000 farmers);
- Locally available certified high quality seed (for instance simple things like non-hybrid short season white maize seed for less than N\$ 100 per hectare);
- Locally available cattle manure (which is right now concentrated at the cattle posts far away) and NPK/MAP fertilizer (closest outlet currently 250 km away from most farmers).

#### Adaptation alternative

The SCCF project will up-scale climate-smart agricultural methods and livelihood diversification using proven methods from the CBA and SPA adaptation projects, through the following outputs:

Output 1.1: Smallholder advisory and mentorship programme that promotes drought resilient land management and crop production practices established to scale up good practice for 4000 small-holder farmers

Output 1.5: 4000 smallholder farmer land planted in time to catch first rains.

An advisory and mentorship programme will be established to deliver an integrated package of support services to communities. The mentorship programme would provide advice and facilitate access to land preparation services, and inputs such as indigenous seeds, fertilizer, manure, technical training, advisory inputs and credit, mobilized in time to prepare for the first rains in November. The programme would be contracted to proven organizations with a track record in climate-smart agriculture focused on the small-holder farmer. Women-headed organizations will be given special consideration, given the predominance of women-headed households in the northern regions. Experts in the field estimate that the cost of a mentorship programme could be in the region of N\$500 per hectare, which is lower than the demonstrated returns of climate-smart agriculture in Namibia.

Output 1.2: Self Help Groups (SHGs) formed to promote implementation and replication of climate-smart methods.

Output 1.3: 200 trained farmer field school leaders and coordinators in drought resilient land management practices serving 4000 households.

The CBA programme has successfully shown that the following works in Namibia: a voluntary, village based group of 15 – 20 community members – youth, and women and men of all ages who are all subsistence farmers – that regularly meet for mutual problem solving, knowledge sharing, savings and lending, and enterprise creation. SHG community coordinators (volunteers) will be trained to guide the groups. The main aim of the groups is to address common concerns related to climate change, climate risks and climate impacts. CBA experience has shown that the SHGs have developed into informal Farmer Field Schools which are in the driving seat of project implementation with support from the CBA project management team. The Farmer Field Schools act as the driving force for farmer mobilizations into SHGs where trainings on climate change impacts and adaptation, low-tillage agriculture, conservation agriculture and multipurpose crops, farm planning and management, nutrition and crop diversification, poultry and livestock health, and silage fodder production is done by the most experienced SHG farmer member. Central to the SHG/ Farmer Field Schools are also group savings and lending, and agro enterprise creation.

Output 1.4 NNFU advocacy messages developed and delivered in policy fora to promote scale-up of climate-smart agricultural methods.

The Namibia National Farmers' Union (NNFU) is a national federation of regional farmers unions, established in June 1992, to represent the Namibian communal and emerging farmers. The 2007/8 annual report sets out that there are over 130 farmers associations and cooperatives affiliated to Regional Unions in 12 regions with a cumulative membership of 35 000 individual farmers throughout the whole country. Over 95% of NNFU membership organizations have their own constitutions which demonstrate the principle of democracy.

The NNFU aims to increase food production for household security, enhance marketing of farming products to increase household income, increase participation and recognition of woman in farming, contribute to environmental protection and sustainable utilization of natural resources. In recent years, it has strengthened the implementation of its mandate by providing services, as well providing an advocacy function. It has three programmes:

*i) Policy Education and Advocacy, which promotes active participation of the small scale farmers in:*

- The design and drafting of conducive and enabling policy environment related to agriculture, water, land, credit etc.

- Implementation of national policies, acts and legislations, projects and schemes.

- Serve as a conveyer belt between farming communities country-wide and service delivery institutions.

*ii) Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building, which works via local farmers associations and regional farmers unions on planning and leadership;*

*iii) Business Advisory and Trade Links unit, assisting farmers in their effort to organize small-scale farmers for collective marketing purposes in order to enhance their bargaining powers*

The project will work through the NNFU to strengthen their advocacy role, in order to bring good practice closer to decision-makers in MAWF. The NNFU will help to inform government implementation practice and enable mainstreaming of good practice into government annual work plans and budgets. The project will help to develop their national advocacy role, through the management of the smallholder advisory and mentorship programme. The NNFU is an appropriate connector between the public and private sector that could help to promote partnerships for the benefit of increasing the resilience of small-holder farmers.

Output 1.6 to 1.7:

- Fresh vegetable production through soil improvement and micro-drip irrigation practiced by 2000 hh, including 35% orphan-headed households.
- Livelihood diversified away from traditional crop production for 75% of households.

Some of the technologies and practices have been successful during the CBA/SGP and SPA implementation and ready for scale-up are as follows:

*Climate-smart land preparation and crop varieties:*

The climate-smart land preparation method is specific to Namibia, developed in 2005 through research and on-farm trials. The baseline for the current yield of Namibia's staple food - pearl millet, cultivated by approximately 150,000 subsistence farmers, is an average of 300 kg per hectare, one of the lowest in the world. The Namibia-specific method has proven over more than six years that yields can easily increase to 1,670 kg per hectare, (and in certain circumstances up to 3000kg per hectare), which equals production capacity of 250,500 – 501,000 metric tonnes per annum based on subsistence farmers cultivating pearl millet on 1 to 2 hectares each. Other benefits include the following:

- *Diversifying production and boosting income and food security:* On-farm trials with short season varieties of white maize, sunflower and high grain / biomass yielding sweet stem sorghum varieties cultivated by applying conservation agriculture; vegetable production and small stock have had very positive results, see Box 2 for details.
- *No-cost fertilization:* Crop rotation of legumes with pearl millet, maize sorghum, coupled with composting of plant residues has worked well in combination with ripping and furrowing.
- *Continuous growth:* The in-field water harvesting resulting from ripping and furrowing practices has contributed to continuous growth even with inadequate rains during the farming season. Moreover, in torrential downpours (resulting from variable rainfall attributed to regional climate change), the fields where conservation agriculture was applied have not been waterlogged, have been less alkaline and have retained less moisture for a longer period of time.

#### Output 1.8 Savings and loan scheme tested among small-holder farmers to promote replication and up-scaling of adaptive practices and technologies.

The CBA pilots show that small-holder farmers can make good returns on their plots practicing low tillage land preparation and other climate-smart agricultural practices, and that even very poor smallholder farmers are able to save something every month. Preliminary discussions with various lenders show an interest to provide financial services to smallholder farmers. The proposal is that grant financing would be used to establish the advisory and mentorship programme and other institutional arrangements in years 1 and 2 of the project, and that in years 3, 4 and 5 of the project, a financial services provider would be step in to take the place of grant financing. The PPG phase will explore the potential for group saving and lending schemes, based on the formation of Self Help Groups described under Output 1.2; as well as lending on the basis of mobile assets, i.e. small-stock. Initial discussions with the Director of Agribank in the northern regions branch revealed their willingness to revive a group loan scheme for inputs and land preparation services. Using mobile collateral to secure loans is already being practiced successfully in Namibia in relation to cattle by the Namibia Meat Board. By the end of the project, it is expected that beneficiary households (small-holder farmers) would be able to afford to pay for land preparation services, that they would have the financial services and business planning skills to be able to grow their agricultural livelihoods, and have livelihoods that generate good returns.

## **BOX 2: INNOVATIONS FROM GEF SGP PROGRAMME AND GEF SPA PROJECT.**

### *Sweet stem sorghum and sunflower cultivation*

Sorghum is multi- purpose: it can be used for food or chicken feed, the stover for silage fodder production to feed livestock in over grazed areas and during the dry winter season thus preventing stunted growth and livestock losses, while the stem sugar juice extract can be used for production of bio-fuel (ethanol) or as a beverage. From the eight varieties evaluated in the trials in Namibia, three varieties have been identified which can be used as multipurpose sorghums in Namibia. The best sweet stem sorghum varieties have recorded grain yields of up to 4 tonnes per hectare, where 800 kilogrammes is the norm, and a biomass yield of up to 30 tonnes per hectare. The groups in Namibia report that they are saving money on the household level as they are now producing more of their own food. The varieties that have been selected can withstand more floods and rainfall than other sorghum varieties.

Subsistence farmers have also piloted sunflower production with high seed and oil content yields as result. Average seed yields per hectare when applying conservation agriculture are 4000 kg. The ‘seed cake’ left over from oil extraction is an ideal chicken feed, thus boosting household chicken production. Private sector entities as well as the Government of Namibia are procuring cooking oil for drought relief as well as cattle fodder for cattle feedlots.

### *Small stock*

The commercial Boer goat ram was a very successful intervention in the SPA project and the Terminal Evaluation recommended that the activity be scaled up. These are good quality breeds that grow faster, with bulky body frame, able to tolerate the heat much more than indigenous breeds and fetch well in the market compare to the indigenous breeds. This intervention was replicated in Ohangwena region through wider country pilot partnership. The SPA project also tested guinea fowls, which were provided to individuals as well as a number of social. Communities benefited from the sale of eggs and guinea fowls. They can be crossed with chickens. Acceptability among female farmers was good, but market expansion is the next step.

## Output 1.9 Markets created for dryland products

In addition to working through farmer self help groups and the NNFU, the project also proposes to work through schools. The CBA programme shows that communities are successfully implementing the improved farming methods that their children have learned in school. Young people, especially girls, pick the skills up quickly. The project has been so successful that it has grabbed the attention of schools outside the pilot area. The area is heavily affected by the HIV-AIDS pandemic and as a result, there are many orphans. Some of the proceeds from the sale of crops are used to purchase school uniforms for orphans so that they can attend school.

Once the advisory and mentorship programme is up and running, in years 3, 4 and 5, the project will partner with marketing organizations in the area of dryland products, which would serve to promote sustainability of smallholder livelihood diversification. Organisations currently working in this field is the NGO: CRIIA,(Centre for Research Information Action in Africa Southern African Development and

Consulting) that supports rural communities, particularly the poorest members of society, to benefit from sustainably produced indigenous natural products and smallholder crops, and the National Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The PPG phase will learn from the Millennium Challenge Account experience of supporting producer organizations over the last four years.

The Small Grants Programme already has had one success in enabling the cowpeas (omakunde) to become a commercial option, creating much-needed job opportunities for at least 500 female communal farmers in the northern parts of the country during 2011 (Eveline de Klerk, *The New Era*, 2012). The paper reports that: *“The interest from members of the public has prompted the company to increase production and promote it for local trade towards the end of 2012. Plans are also underway to market the product at all major trade fairs in Namibia to create a demand for the 2013 canning season. At least 444 000 cans were produced last year from the beans purchased from the communal farmers”*.

## **Outcome 2: Reduced vulnerability to droughts and floods through the restoration of wells and enhancement of floodwater pools for food security**

### Baseline

Rural subsistence communities in the northern parts of the country are facing climate variability and changes such as more frequent and severe floods from water flowing in from northern neighbouring countries, droughts, increased temperatures and unpredictable rainfall patterns. Floodplains in the Caprivi and oshanas (ephemeral rivers and pans formed in the shallow depressions of the Cuvelai system in the north) remain particularly vulnerable, as smaller areas will be inundated, and because they may dry out more rapidly due to increased evaporation.

In 2011, 60,000 people had to be relocated during the flood season and all in all more than 260,000 people were severely affected, causing the President to declare a state of emergency – the second in the last three years. The 2011 floods adversely affected the communal farmers with an estimated 25,000 animals dead, roads, permanent buildings and bridges destroyed to the tune of US\$ 140,000,000. Yield prospects were reduced by 40% and the cultivation area cut by 50% leaving up to 600,000 households vulnerable to little or no food availability thus dependent on government flood relief.

### Adaptation alternative

The project will scale-up the successful water harvesting pilots tested in the CBA programme – details found in Box 3. The restoration of traditional water harvesting wells and the establishment of new wells for varying uses is an affordable, locally-appropriate and effective community water harvesting method that would go far to complement the construction of large high-cost earth dams in the flood and drought prone areas of northern Namibia.

The SCCF project aims to mainstream rainfall harvesting and flood-water harvesting into the **Food/Cash for Work Programme**. Box 3 summarises the CBA experience. Productive activities would be implemented with the help of the technical services package implemented in Outcome 1.



Two outputs are planned:

- Output 2.1 Restoration of 8000 traditional wells and enhancement of inland ephemeral floodwater pools for 4000 households through the 'Food for Work' programme.
- Output 2.2 Trained communities on managing harvested water resources and to use water for multipurpose such as for livestock, irrigation and inland aquaculture.

### **Outcome 3: Mainstream climate change into national agricultural strategy/sector policy, including adjustments to budgets for replication and up-scaling**

#### Baseline

The problem in Namibia is not the lack of policies, or even the fact that they may be dis-enabling of climate smart agriculture – in fact the policy content is impressively good. It is the lack of implementation of those policies. Table 1 sets out the numerous policies that exist, with principles and objectives that support climate-smart agriculture. Capacity to implement is lacking, such as:

- Lack of results-based management as a way to guide planning and budgetary allocations;
- Unclear roles and responsibilities;
- Lack of performance management;
- Lack of effective inter-agency cooperation and coordination in the areas of agriculture, irrigation and water development, sustainable natural resource management, rural and regional development, rural infrastructure, food security and nutrition and drought and disaster management.
- Lack of transfer of resources from Central Government to the Regions, to enable locally driven and prioritised development plans;

#### Adaptation alternative

A few things are needed to improve locally-driven development that builds up adaptive capacity:

- Agreement between politicians, government officials and the communities about what works and what does not work in terms of climate smart agriculture;
- Trust-building needed between communities and government;
- Sufficient resources for Regional Councils to be able to respond to local community needs and priorities;
- A results-based management plan for climate-smart agriculture that is agreed by all parties and which gets monitored by the relevant authorities, to feed into the planning and budgetary cycle.

Six outputs are planned under this Outcome:

3.1 Results-based management plan for climate smart agriculture monitored by main stakeholder groups, to be led by the Regional Councils.

3.2 Consultations convened between line ministry officials and Governor of the 4 Regional Councils (24 people per Regional Council), central government ministry officials and local communities to discuss results and promote mainstreaming into budgets, and adequate transfers of resources to Regional Councils.

- 3.3 Results of impact assessment published in user-friendly, glossy report on policy recommendations.
- 3.4 Regional Councils include climate-smart agricultural methods and water harvesting and storage in their annual plans and budgets.
- 3.5 Recommendations prepared on additional regulatory and policy needs to encourage credit provision to private sector for investments in adaptive practices, based on the project experience.
- 3.6. Final project closure workshop organized to present the project findings. Government action plan agreed for continuation of good practice.

**BOX 3: THE CBA EXPERIENCE: WATER HARVESTING IN OSHANAS**

The communities participating in the CBA programme revived a century old but now neglected practice – water harvesting. This used to be common practice in northern Namibia before the introduction of piped water 20 years ago and before men were moved to the southern parts of the country for mining work by the colonial apartheid administration. The wells were either placed in or at the edges of the shallow rain and flood water fed ephemeral lakes (‘oshanas’) or dug on higher ground in areas where the ground water level was high (identified by the grass being green there even during the dry season). Wells could also be found at the edges of crop fields, placed there in order to prevent flooding coming from a specific direction and destroying crop. In most areas in north central Namibia neglected traditional water harvesting wells can be found. They are now very shallow, having been filled by sludge or material from collapsing walls.

Four kinds of wells/ponds were restored / piloted by seven SHGs within the CBA pilot programme:

1. Ponds placed at the centre or edge of so called ‘oshanas’ (shallow lakes in the pans filled with flood water during the rainy season) for flood water harvesting
2. Wells placed at the edge of crop fields for flood water harvesting thus preventing the crop fields to be flooded / water logged.
3. Wells placed on higher ground for rain water harvesting;
4. Ponds placed on higher ground and water pumped from nearby flood areas into the ponds (this variety is used for fish farming purposes only).

For the first three options, water to be used for drinking water/for livestock/irrigation or for fish farming (for which piped water cannot be used due to its chlorine content).

The CBA SHGs pilot revivals of flood and rain water harvesting in traditional wells, or the digging of new earth ponds as an adaptive measure proved an effective and welcomed method by rural dwellers due to the increasing negative impacts of floods on livelihoods.

ADAPTATION BENEFITS

The expected outcomes will benefit 4000 smallholder farmers (25,000 people for 4000 households) practising climate resilient agricultural production for food security, rainfall and flood water harvesting, and diversification of their livelihoods. Food security will be improved agricultural will move from being as a subsistence livelihood to a livelihood that provides income and economic resilience to future climate shocks. Vulnerability reduction will be measured in terms of income change. The project will also benefit

4500 children in 75 schools by supplementing their curriculum with a substantive and relevant programme on climate smart agriculture.

A special focus of this project would be on women and children who are the majority (80%) of households in the North-Central region, where there are also significant numbers of orphan-headed households. Women will be empowered in the following ways:

- i. Financial products designed to suit the circumstances of rural women;
- ii. Women's access to information and training improved;
- iii. Knowledge, innovations and practices of rural women supported;
- iv. Women's capacity as decision-makers, planners and managers developed.

#### INNOVATIVENESS, SUSTAINABILITY AND POTENTIAL FOR SCALING UP

The project is innovative in the following ways:

1. The project will have a special focus on women and youth. 80% of beneficiary households are expected to be female-headed, with many more headed by orphans.
2. The implementation approach can be characterized as a series of partnerships between the government and non-government sector in areas such as agricultural service delivery, financial services and marketing, so the project grant will help to leverage the ideas, finance and energy of the non-government sector.
3. The project will scale up the farmer Self Help Group methodology piloted during the CBA programme as the driving force for farmer mobilization.
4. The project will strengthen the role of the Namibia National Farmers' Union in policy implementation and increase the number of policy players in this space to help strengthen accountability for results, which will also service to provide a bridge between farmers and MWAF to promote good practice and dialogue.
5. The project will support farmers to develop their own climate-smart agricultural strategy, offering new options (piloted during the CBA programme and the SPA project) such as short season white maize, sunflower and sweet stem sorghum, crop rotations with legumes, vegetable production and small stock.
6. Savings and credit schemes will be brought in to take the place of grant financing. The project will explore the potential to put into place group schemes using the SHGs as the saving and borrowing entity and mobile credit using small stock as collateral.
7. A social safety net programme will be the conduit for the implementation of rainfall and flood water harvesting.
8. The mainstreaming approach in Outcome 3 will be centred on developing a shared results framework for Outcome 1 and 2 that can be monitored by government and non-government stakeholders, building trust and dialogue between stakeholders and ultimately promoting mainstreaming of climate-smart livelihoods.
9. An evidence-based mainstreaming approach will be promoted through the implementation of a quasi-experimental impact assessment.

Sustainability will be brought about in the following ways:

- Ensuring farmer-driven resilience through the implementation of SHG/farmer field schools;
- In the development of partnerships with the non-government sector the project will develop sustainable financing models that can continue beyond the project;
- Putting into place financial services to take the place of grant financing in years 3, 4 and 5 of the project;
- Including value chain development in order to maximise returns from climate-resilient livelihoods;
- Enabling a participatory and shared monitoring of project results by government, partners and communities to enable mainstreaming of climate change into the plans and budgets of MWAFF and Regional Councils.

The methodology to select households will be discussed and agreed during the PPG phase. A suggested starting point would be start from existing CBA and CCA member communities and expand horizontally from them to cover at least four or five vulnerable constituencies in each of the target regions.

Households in the project areas will choose to opt into the project, which will maximise chances of success. The sampling methodology for the impact assessment will be designed around the selection methodology of the beneficiary households.

The project has a replication potential for the four North Central regions of 100,000 households and 60,000 households in Kavango and Caprivi regions.

## A.2. STAKEHOLDERS

STAKEHOLDER	KEY RESPONSIBILITIES	RELEVANT ROLES
Smallholder farmers	Innovators, implementers	Contributors of ideas and time; as well as project beneficiaries
Namibia Farmers Union	Advocacy, building trust, mainstreaming.	Responsible Parties for two outputs under Outcome 1.
Ministry of Environment and Tourism	Implementing partner	Responsible and accountable for delivery of project Outcomes
Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF)	Extension advice, planning and budgeting	Implementers of two baseline programmes: Green scheme & Rain-fed Crop Production Programme.
Regional Councils	Coordinate rural development at regional level; mainstreaming.	Responsible Parties for delivery of Outcome 2 & 3 results. Implementers of the 'cash for work' baseline programme.
NGOs including Women's, Youths and Orphans Organisations.	Implementers of climate-smart agricultural methods; capacity development	Responsible Parties for the advisory and mentorship programme output and 4 associated outputs under Outcome 1.
Private sector	Financial services provider; marketing of drylands products	Responsible Parties for two outputs under Outcome 1.

During the PPG phase, we propose to organise the stakeholder consultations in the following way:

1. Convene small planning group (to include MET, UNDP, MAWF) to identify who are the key stakeholders with influence (ie power and interest) to support (or obstruct) the project and ensure its

success. Stakeholder analysis techniques applied to analyse the common interest and to create the ideas and coalitions needed for project success. The session will be facilitated by an external party who is experienced in group dynamics. Stakeholders will also discuss the criteria for selecting project beneficiaries.

2. Convene a larger group of stakeholders to discuss the stakeholder analysis, do further stakeholder analysis and agree on i) the structure of the winning argument to build and maintain political support for the project and ii) a stakeholder participation plan. Make selection of beneficiary communities.

3. Supplement stakeholder analysis through interviews and focus groups, including among beneficiary communities.

4. Consult among entities proposed to have an implementation role about: design elements, minimum requirements, benefits, risks and risk management. ToRs will be developed during PPG phase for Responsible Parties who will deliver the outputs.

5. -Convene the widest group of stakeholders to agree i) the structure of the winning argument in order to build and maintain political support for the project and ii) stakeholder participation plan. Agree management arrangements based on extensive consultations. ToRs to be developed.

### A.3 RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

<b>RISK</b>	<b>RATING(H/M/L)</b>	<b>RISK MITIGATION MEASURE</b>
Environmental	Medium	The project will mitigate the risk of droughts and floods by harvesting flood waters using the natural depressions of the Culevai Basin (Oshanas), for productive use by households. The project will prepare households for dry years by implementing early land preparation and planting, and the planting of early maturing crops in drier than normal years. The project will need to make use of existing weather and seasonal forecasting information from the Met Service.
Organisational	Low	Low and variable organisational capacities for implementation will be addressed by delegating roles to the NGO and private sector, thus leveraging capacity and resources into the project. An adequate budget will be provisioned for capacity development and project management.
Social and cultural	Low	Only willing smallholder farmers will be included as project beneficiaries.
Social and cultural: Low participation of women, youth and orphans.	Medium	Women, youth and orphans participation will be targeted as direct beneficiaries. A gender assessment will be carried out in the PPG phase to mitigate against the risk. Experience shows that women are willing to participate in many developmental projects.
Political	Low	Roles and responsibilities will be clearly defined through a consultative process. All key stakeholders such as MWAF will be involved in the project.

### A.4. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF financed and other initiatives:

The AAP project in Namibia closed at the end of 2012. It achieved a number of outcomes that the proposed SCCF project will build on in the ‘mainstreaming’ (Outcome 3) component of the project, namely: the delivery of the national climate change policy and strategy action plan; the training to raise awareness of climate change among 750 parliamentarians, regional/local authority officials, youth groups and the media, and investment cost analyses of adaptation in the agricultural sector.

Millennium Challenge Account Compact is a US-funded grant funded programme (2008- 2014) for public investments in Education, Tourism and Agriculture (livestock and indigenous natural products) between the Republic of Namibia and the US Government. An amount of US\$304.5 million has been made available for development in the target sectors. The proposed SCCF project will be complementary in the sense that it will focus on crop production rather than livestock. However, there will be useful lessons to learn from the dryland crop production component of the MCA programme, which the SCCF project will build from.

The proposed SCCF project will build on the USAID-funded National Cooperative Business Association (CLUSA) *Conservation Agriculture Program for Northern Namibia to Help Mitigate Drought Disasters* (2012 – 2015), which will introduce Conservation Agriculture techniques to 10,800 farmers through a series of trainings conducted on demonstration plots in their areas. This program will build on the Conservation Agriculture programs from previous years in Namibia, and operate in Caprivi, Kavango, Oshikoto, Ohangwena, Oshana and Omusati Regions Secondary: Otjozondjupa, Kunene and Omaheke. The programme will support the NNFU and MAWF Extension Technicians in their regular program to establish demonstration plots within the north-central region of which they will be responsible for providing the *Capacity Building/Training* of farmers within this region. The proposed SCCF project will take forward the service provision' aspects of the CLUSA programme, but place greater emphasis on market development, financial services development and livelihoods diversification.

The PPG phase will gather lessons learned from the LCA, SGP, AAP and CLUSA projects on the elements to be scaled up and replicated.

## **B: DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:**

### **B1: NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND PLANS OR REPORTS AND ASSESSMENTS UNDER RELEVANT CONVENTIONS:**

The project is consistent with the aims and solutions contained in the long-term national Vision and Namibia five year National Development Plan 4 (NDP 4) (2012/13 to 2016/17) of which the basic aim is to become an industrialized nation by 2030. One of the main economic challenges is for the agricultural sector to progress from being a social safety to contributing towards economic growth. The NDP4 sets out a number of barriers that need to be addressed, including: institutions, education and poverty reduction, as well as priority economic sectors such as agriculture. Capacity enhancement, people-centred development, gender equality and environment, climate change and sustainable development are stated priorities and are amongst the basis enablers for the implementation of NDP4.

There are numerous other policies that support the proposed project's objective, proposed outcomes and methodology, set out in Table 1, with the main needs and requirements summarized here, as follows:

- increasing productivity of labour including/especially in the agricultural sector;
- sustainable use of the resource base, including using low tillage methods and diversifying crops grown;
- partnerships with the private sector and the non-government sector;
- meaningful participation of communities in planning and implementation;
- youth employment;

- creation and diversification of livelihoods;
- empowerment of women;
- promotion of appropriate technologies among vulnerable communities to cope with climate change;
- Institutional environment, focussing on coordination and mainstreaming of climate change adaptation.

Namibia ratified the UNFCCC in 1995.

**Table 1: Summary of relevant policies and their consistency with proposed PIF.**

Objectives of the policy	Additional points to note
<b>National Development Plan 4 (2012/13 – 2016/17).</b>	
<p>Three overarching goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High and sustained economic growth;</li> <li>• Employment creation;</li> <li>• Increased income equality.</li> </ul> <p>Economic priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Logistics: port and rail for southern and central Africa</li> <li>• Tourism;</li> <li>• Manufacturing;</li> <li>• Agriculture: production to increase of 4% in real terms over NDP4. Strategies to be deployed to achieve this outcomes are as follows:</li> <li>• Continued promotion of the Green scheme;</li> <li>• Increase carrying capacity for livestock;</li> <li>• Establishment of agricultural fresh produce markets;</li> <li>• Establishment of other agricultural infrastructure such as silos and research stations.</li> </ul>	<p>Vision 2030 structures its logic in terms of two groups of priority areas which will deliver the goals: ‘basic enablers’ and economic priorities. ‘Basic enablers’ (also referred to as ‘foundation issues’) are essential but not sufficient conditions for economic development. The most important ones are listed as being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The institutional environment;</li> <li>• The high cost of doing business;</li> <li>• Low quality of skills;</li> <li>• Inadequate access to finance;</li> <li>• Low productivity;</li> <li>• Inflexibility in the labour market;</li> <li>• Climate change.</li> <li>• Education and skills;</li> <li>• Health;</li> <li>• Reduction of extreme poverty;</li> <li>• Creation of sustainable job opportunities, particularly for unskilled youth.</li> <li>• Public infrastructure.</li> </ul> <p>In its chapter 5 on ‘Sustainable Resource Base’, NDP 4 sets out that although new irrigation projects will create jobs, they require enormous subsidies and are capable of accelerating land degradation through pollution, soil salinisation and high water demands.</p>
<b>National Climate Change Policy (2011)</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To develop and implement appropriate adaptation strategies and actions that will lower the vulnerability of Namibians and various sectors to the impacts of climate change.</li> <li>• To develop action and strategies for climate change mitigation.</li> <li>• To integrate climate change effectively into policies, institutional and development frameworks in recognition of the cross-cutting nature of climate change.</li> <li>• To enhance capacities and synergies at local, regional and national levels and at individual, institutional and systemic levels to ensure successful implementation of climate change response activities.</li> <li>• To provide secure and adequate funding resources for effective</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The government recognises the importance of meaningful participation in the planning, development and implementation of climate change activities at local, regional and national level.</li> <li>• The government shall encourage the development of public private</li> <li>• Partnerships that shall contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation.</li> <li>• Involvement of NGOs and Faith and Community based organisations is critical to bring awareness of the impacts of climate change and also mobilisations of financial and other resources to local communities for climate change adaptation and mitigation. NGOs and CBOs shall be encouraged to assume the role of coordinating and integrating efforts amongst various stakeholders in order to address climate change issues.</li> </ul> <p>Priority areas set out in the policy include:</p> <p><u>Sustainable access to water</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formulate and implement a strategy for harvesting and capturing water during the rainy season</li> </ul> <p><u>Food security and the sustainable resource base</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrate poverty-climate change issues into economic policies and plans across sectors.</li> <li>• Promote diversification of the food base.</li> </ul>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>adaptation and mitigation investments on climate change and associated activities (e.g. capacity building, awareness and dissemination of information, etc)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote systems in the agricultural sector that are climate resilient.</li> </ul> <p><u>Agriculture</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote and encourage conservation agriculture and ecologically</li> <li>Compatible cropping systems.</li> <li>Promote and encourage highly adaptive and productive breeds of livestock in both communal and commercial areas.</li> <li>Promote and encourage highly adaptive and productive crop cultivars in dry-land or rain-fed crop farming system.</li> <li>Promote and encourage agricultural production to best maintain and improve household income.</li> <li>Promote sustainable management of rangelands and pastures through preparation and implementation of integrated rangeland management plans to avoid land degradation and deforestation.</li> </ul> <p><u>Disaster risk reduction and management</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and implement a climate change induced disaster management strategy.</li> <li>Establish and strengthen climate change induced disaster management institutions at regional and national levels to reduce causality and ensure preparedness.</li> </ul> <p><u>Policy and legislative development</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrate climate change policy into the existing policies based on specific sectors.</li> <li>Identify issues of climate change commonality amongst sector policies in order to enhance synergies, facilitate cost effectiveness and avoid duplications of effort.</li> </ul> <p><u>Gender issues and child development</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that communities are empowered and both men and women</li> <li>Participate meaningfully in the planning, testing and roll out of adaptation and mitigation activities in both rural and urban areas.</li> <li>Ensure that climate change response activities are gender sensitive.</li> </ul>
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<b>National Disaster Risk Management Policy (2009)</b>	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make disaster risk reduction a priority at all levels in Namibia by establishing sound, integrated, and functional legal and institutional capacity within the established National Disaster Risk Management System.</li> <li>Improve risk identification, assessment and monitoring mechanisms in Namibia.</li> <li>Reduce the underlying risk and vulnerability factors by improving disaster risk management applications at all levels.</li> <li>Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response and recovery practices at all levels.</li> <li>Enhance information and knowledge management for disaster risk management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The policy advocates the enhancement of coping capacities in the affected communities.</li> <li>It also calls for the integration of disaster risk reduction initiatives into development and poverty reduction programmes and the routine activities of all sectors at the three levels of government in Namibia.</li> <li>It calls for environmental and natural resource management initiatives. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social and economic development practices must include initiatives to reduce disaster risk that support and promote: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>food security through water harvesting for crop irrigation;</li> <li>the implementation of social safety net mechanisms;</li> <li>income generating and livelihoods projects to assist the poor;</li> <li>diversified income options for populations in high risk areas;</li> <li>the development of financial risk sharing mechanisms, particularly insurance and reinsurance against disasters;</li> <li>the establishment of public/private sector partnership to better engage the private sector in disaster risk management activities and to support and finance a culture of disaster risk management; and land use planning</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>The National Disaster Risk Management Policy aims to facilitate the involvement of the private sector, non-governmental organisations, communities and volunteers in disaster risk management.</li> </ul>
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<b>National Agricultural Policy (1995)</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Achieve growth rates and stability in farm income, agricultural productivity and production levels that are higher than the population growth rate;</li> <li>• Ensure food security and improve nutritional status;</li> <li>• Create and sustain viable livelihood and employment opportunities in rural areas;</li> <li>• Improve the profitability of agriculture and increase investment in agriculture;</li> <li>• Contribute towards the improvement of the balance of payments;</li> <li>• Expand vertical integration and domestic value-added for agricultural products;</li> <li>• Improve the living standards of farmers and their families as well as farm workers;</li> <li>• Promote the sustainable utilization of the nation's land and other natural resources'</li> <li>• Contribute to balanced rural and regional development based on comparative advantage.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The policy states that the Government's efforts will be limited to the provision of essential services, which the private sector is unwilling or unable to provide.</li> <li>• The broad based participation of rural people and their organisations in efforts to help themselves realize their own development aspirations will be encouraged, thus reducing their dependence on Government interventions.</li> <li>• In planning agricultural interventions, full recognition will be given to the increasing scarcity of water resources in most parts of the country.</li> <li>• The Government will encourage the production of staple foods with the aim of achieving household self sufficiency and food security, and regional self –sufficiency in areas with adequate potential. However, grain production will be encouraged only where comparative advantage exists, or can be established, and where economic and financial viability and environment sustainability will allow.</li> <li>• Initiatives encouraging the diversification of smallholder crop-based systems will promote the integrated production of legumes and livestock. Sustainable harvesting, production and marketing of indigenous veld products will also be actively promoted.</li> </ul>
<b>National water supply and sanitation policy (2008)</b>	
<p>Water supply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribute to improved public health;</li> <li>• Reduce the burden of collecting water;</li> <li>• Promote community based social development taking the role of women</li> <li>• into special account;</li> <li>• Support basic water needs;</li> <li>• Stimulate economic development; and</li> <li>• Promote water conservation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Authorities and Regional Councils will be responsible for the implementation of water supply and sanitation.</li> <li>• Where possible, it should be left to the community itself to decide on internal priorities and the division of responsibilities. Community ownership and management of facilities should be adopted as the strategy of choice for the WSS sector in general.</li> </ul>
<b>Decentralisation policy (1997)</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Devolution of powers to lower tiers of government: Regional Councils and Local Authorities. Regional councils represent non-urban areas, and also cover the area in which local authorities fall.</li> <li>• Democratic participation in the development process and in service delivery.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Functions for decentralisation include: rural water development and management; management and control of communal lands; and physical and economic planning (including capital development projects).</li> <li>• All government functions being implemented by line ministries at regional and local authority levels should eventually be decentralised either to Regional Councils or Local Authorities.</li> <li>• The Regional Council makes the final decision on regional development plans. Regional Development Committees, comprising the heads of sectoral ministries at regional level and chaired by a Regional Office, recommends development strategies, programmes and projects to the Regional Council.</li> </ul>
<b>Draft Rural Development Policy (2011)</b>	
<p>The <i>overall objective</i> of the Policy is to achieve economic and social advancement in rural areas through</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two thirds if the Namibia population live in rural areas in social and economic exclusion.</li> <li>• Key challenges in the implementation of the policy include:</li> </ul>

<p>a number of sub-objectives derived from Vision 2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure that all rural citizens are able to realize their full potential;</li> <li>• To accelerate broad based rural economic growth through rural infrastructure development, income generation and employment creation;</li> <li>• To develop diversified, competent and highly productive human resources and institutions in rural areas;</li> <li>• To maximize the capacity of the rural areas to industrialization of the economy;</li> <li>• To ensure the sustainable management and development of natural resources;</li> <li>• To transform rural Namibia into a knowledge-based, technology driven and eco-friendly place;</li> <li>• To ensure rural community participation in formulation, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development plans;</li> <li>• To coordinate, strengthen and promote harmonized rural development interventions by different stakeholders.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Weak planning and monitoring systems;</li> <li>– Poor coordination of rural development interventions;</li> <li>– Limited access to development funding;</li> <li>– Insufficient infrastructure facilities and services provision in rural areas;</li> <li>– Slow pace of Decentralization implementation process;</li> <li>– High level of poverty in rural areas;</li> <li>– High level of unemployment and unskilled labour force;</li> <li>– Rural-urban migration;</li> <li>– Limited skills;</li> <li>– Lack of ownership and community participation in rural development interventions;</li> <li>– Lack of access roads and poor transport systems in rural areas</li> <li>– Lack of electricity in rural areas</li> <li>– Lack of rural market centers/system;</li> <li>– Lack of access to credit facilities and business development;</li> <li>– Low level of agricultural technology and diversification;</li> </ul>
<p><b>National gender policy (2010-2020)</b></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve access to and control of productive resources and services such as land, credit, markets, employment and training for women.</li> <li>• Strengthen institutional mechanisms to address the needs of women.</li> <li>• Reduce gender inequalities in education.</li> <li>• Improve women’s and girls’ reproductive rights, health and HIV and AIDS status.</li> <li>• Reduce the prevalence of gender based violence, and increase protection for women and children.</li> <li>• Increase women’s access to decision-making and participation in the political and public spheres.</li> <li>• Promote women’s access to information and communication technology, and eliminate negative media portrayals of women and girls.</li> <li>• Enhance the role and benefits of women in environmental protection and management.</li> <li>• Promote the human rights of women and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The first gender policy was adopted in 1997. Whilst it had some success, gaps were noted in an inadequate knowledge of gender mainstreaming, a lack of skills on gender analysis and poor coordination between stakeholders and the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare. In addition, new and emerging threats have influenced the attainment of gender equality such as the worsening of HIV/AIDS, climate change and human trafficking.</li> <li>• The 2010 gender policy was designed to contribute to the attainment of the objectives of Vision 2030.</li> </ul> <p>Government gender policy (2010 – 2020) advocates for the empowerment of women, which will reduce poverty and vulnerability levels, by increasing the opportunities to engage in more productive sectors, investments in women and girls’ access to training and education, employment, access to resources and improved livelihoods. Strategic actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allocate financial, technical and human resources to incorporate women into the development of the natural resource sectors;</li> <li>• Request banks to simplify banking practices, for example reducing the minimum deposit and other requirements, that have prevented disadvantaged groups – women in particular – from opening bank accounts;</li> <li>• Educate and increase women’s access to information and education;</li> <li>• Promote the use of knowledge, innovations and practices of women of indigenous and local communities;</li> <li>• Empower women as producers and consumers so that they can take effective environmental action in</li> </ul>

<p>increase women's access to justice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote women's contribution to peace-building and natural disaster-management.</li> </ul>	<p>their homes and communities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage the design of projects that would specifically benefit women and be managed by women;</li> <li>Increase the percentage of women, particularly at grassroots level, involved as decision-makers, planners, managers, scientists and technical advisers.</li> </ul>
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**United Nations Partnership Assistance Framework (UNPAF 2013/4 -2017/8)**

<p><b>Development Cooperation Objectives</b></p> <p>The draft UNPAF (March 2013) outlines nine outcomes clustered around four pillars which are anchored in six of the 10 Outcomes of the NDP4. The UNPAF outcomes of relevance are as follows:</p> <p>O1: transparent accountability and participatory management;</p> <p>O7: poverty and vulnerability reduction</p> <p>O8: social protection system expanded to poor and vulnerable households;</p> <p>O9: implementation of policies and strategies which ensure that the poor and vulnerable are accessing productive resources and services for food security and income generation.</p> <p>These will be aligned to the NDP 4 strategic areas in five categories:</p> <p><b>DO 1: Institutional Environment</b>  <b>DO 2: Education and Skills</b>  <b>DO 3: Health</b>  <b>DO 4 Extreme Poverty</b>  <b>DO 10 Execution, Monitoring and Evaluation and Progress</b></p>	<p><b>Role and Relevance of UN development cooperation in Namibia</b></p> <p>The UN System is recognized as a trusted development partner in Namibia, and well-placed to undertake development cooperation strategies relevant to the specific context of the country, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>System-strengthening and performance management within key sectors</li> <li>Provision and facilitation of high quality technical expertise</li> <li>Facilitation of multi-disciplinary approaches for addressing development challenges</li> <li>Facilitation of South-South Cooperation including institutional linkages</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting innovative public-private sector approaches to human, social and economic development financing.</li> <li>Monitoring implementation of key international Conventions and agreements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Knowledge generation and management</li> <li>Policy guidance and dialogue</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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## B.2. GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities:

The Project is in line with the GEF CCA results framework, as follows:

- CCA 1: Reduce vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional and global level, where it will contribute to *Outcome 1.1: Mainstreamed adaptation in broader development frameworks at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas* and *Outcome 1.3: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas*.
- CCA 2: Increase adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional and global level, where it will contribute to *Outcome 3.1: Successful demonstration, deployment, and transfer of relevant adaptation technology in targeted areas*.

The proposed project is:

- country-driven: a three day stakeholder meeting, convened by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, was held at the end of July 2012 to develop the concept. The proposed project builds on stakeholder priorities and experience on climate resilient methods gained through the SGP and the SPA project;
- cost-effective: the project will take proven, climate-smart agricultural technologies and practices and up-scale them programmatically using three national programmes as replication mechanism;
- integrated into national sustainable development and poverty-reduction strategies: the project will help to implement the National Development Plan 4 priorities, as well as range of priorities in other policies (see Table 1 for details).
- relevant, given the projected impacts, vulnerability and adaptation priorities proposed in the Namibia Second National communications (2011), the National Climate Change Policy (2011) and National Climate Change Implementation and Action Plan.

## B.3 The GEF Agency's comparative advantage for implementing this project:


UNDP has considerable experience in the arena of climate change management in Namibia and Southern Africa, working with a broad group of partner institutions. Past and ongoing initiatives implemented through UNDP Namibia Country Office include the ongoing Japanese government funded Africa Adaptation Project that is "building national foundations for Climate change adaptation". Moreover, UNDP was the GEF IA for the approved Country Pilot Partnership for SLM in Namibia. UNDP is thus in a good position to ensure inter-project learning within Namibia, and with similar initiatives in neighboring countries.

### PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

- Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (S) on Behalf of the Government(S):
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NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/DD/YYYY)
Mr. Teofilus Mutangeni Nghitila	EC&GEF OFP	MET	03/08/2012

#### A. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Adriana Dinu Officer-in-Charge UNDP/GEF		April 9, 2013	Jessica Troni – RTA/CCA	+27-12- 3548144	<a href="mailto:Jessica.troni@undp.org">Jessica.troni@undp.org</a>