GEF-6 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: FULL SIZED PROJECT
TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF TRUST FUND

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Namibia Integrated Landscape Approach for enhancing Livelihoods and Environmental Governance to eradicate poverty (NILALEG)		
Country(ies):	Namibia	GEF Project ID:	9426
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	5640
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) - Department of Environmental Affairs, in cooperation with Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF), Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare (MPESW), and Ministry of Urban and Rural Development (MURD) - Directorate of Rural Development	Submission Date:	13 July 2016 6 October 2017
GEF Focal Area(s):	Multi-focal BD, LD, CCM, SFM	Project Duration (Months)	60
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities ☐ IAP-Commodities ☐ IAP-Food Security ☐	Corporate Program: SGP ☐	
Name of parent program:		Agency Fee ($)	974,137

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES

Objectives/Programs (Focal Areas, Integrated Approach Pilot, Corporate Programs)	**Trust Fund**	**(in $)**	
		GEF Project Financing	**Co-financing**
BD-4 Programme 9: Managing the Human-Biodiversity Interface	GEFTF	3,451,033	17,783,948
CCM-2 Programme 4: Promote conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks in forest, and other land use, and support climate-smart agriculture	GEFTF	1,825,257	9,827,896
LD-3 Programme 4: Scaling up SLM through the landscape approach	GEFTF	3,547,454	16,781,485
SFM-2: Enhanced Forest Management: Maintain flows of forest ecosystem services and improve resilience to climate change through SFM	GEFTF	1,300,000	11,619,000
SFM-3: Restored Forest Ecosystems: Reverse the loss of ecosystem services within degraded forest landscapes	GEFTF	700,000	9,156,776
Total Project Cost		**10,823,744**	**65,169,105**

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: To promote an integrated landscape management approach in key agricultural and forest landscapes, reducing poverty through sustainable nature-based livelihoods, protecting and restoring forests as carbon sinks, and promoting Land Degradation Neutrality

Project Components	**Financing Type**[1]	**Project Outcomes**	**Project Outputs**	**Trust Fund**	**GEF Project Financing**	**Co-financing**
1. Strengthening institutional coordination and governance mechanisms for an integrated landscape management approach	TA	Outcome 1: Functioning intra-governmental coordination to guide implementation and monitoring of targets. *National baseline and targets in place to track*	Output 1.1: **Intra-governmental coordination** improved to achieve targets as set out in the LDN Strategy (UNCCD), the INDC (UNFCCC) and the NBSAP2 (CBD)	GEFTF	1,700,000	3,777,735

[1].

		progress on existing quantitative: - ***LDN targets*** *(improve cropland productivity, reduce bush encroachment, restore forest land) and* - ***INDC targets*** *(practise conservation agriculture & agroforestry, improve forest productivity, reduce wood removal, restore grasslands)* - ***NBSAP targets***[2] *Loss of natural habitat minimised and sustainable farming and forest and rangeland management practised* *- Capacity of regional national and regional agriculture and forestry officials enhanced, with increases in scores on UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard* *(Baselines and targets to be set in PPG)*	Output 1.2: National system for monitoring **progress towards target of Land Degradation Neutrality and the NBSAP and AFOLU targets in INDC**, establishing baseline (e.g. mapping land cover, forest inventory) and protocols Output 1.3: Nationally-tailored **methodology for measuring carbon stocks** (including Tier 2 and Tier 3 emissions factors for AFOLU sectors) Output 1.4 In-service training **of agriculture and forestry** officials at national and regional levels, to carry out extension for integrated landscape management Output 1.5: Inspection and **enforcement capacity to uphold implementation of IRLUPs** and prevent illegal forest clearing, poaching, mining or infrastructure development			
2. Implementation of the integrated landscape management approach in target landscapes	TA/INV	Outcome 2: Enhanced sustainable land and forest management, biodiversity conservation and livelihoods in target landscapes *- Establishment of capacitated coordination structures in 5 target landscapes of approximately 20,000 ha each (to be selected from forested areas of Zambezi, Oshana, Oshikoto, Ohangwena, Kavango, Kunene or Omusati) and including communal land, wildlife conservancies, and resettlement farms*	Output 2.1: Establishment and capacity development of **multi-stakeholder coordination structures** in five target landscapes of approx. 20,000 ha each, **a**pplying **Integrated Regional Land Use Plans** to zone areas for sustainable harvesting, bush clearing, forest restoration etc. to contribute to specific LDN, INDC and NBSAP and poverty reduction targets Output 2.2: Agreement at national and regional levels to demarcate **two Regional Forest**	GEFTF	7,281,930	55,252,150

[2] The PPG phase will quantify exactly how project will contribute to the following two key NBSAP targets: *By 2022, the rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats outside protected areas serving as ecological corridors or containing KBAs or providing important ecosystem services is minimized through integrated land use planning* AND *By 2022, principles of sound rangeland and sustainable forest management, and good environmental practices in agriculture are applied on at least 50 per cent of all relevant areas.*

		- At least one nature-based enterprise established in each target landscape, with market linkages *- Increase in household incomes in key villages in target landscapes, as shown by surveys* *- Total area effectively zoned and managed for multiple global environmental benefits and nature-based livelihoods (100,000 hectares in total)* *- Area under new protection and management regime in two Regional Forest Reserves in Kavango and new community forests (stable or improved status of rare and threatened indicator species)* *- Area of farming landscapes under agroforestry or sustainable crop and rangeland management, (15,000 hectares in total)* *- Area of forest resources restored in landscapes (15,000 hectares in total)* *- Number of tonnes of CO_2 equivalent mitigated through climate-smart agriculture, forest management to prevent degradation, and forest rehabilitation* *All baselines and targets to be confirmed in PPG*	**Reserves**[3] of 10,000 ha and establish infrastructure for sustainable management and restoration Output 2.3: Implementation of existing Forest Policy in target landscapes through **sustainable forest management** plans for new Community Forests across 3,000 ha [4], agreements for sustainable extraction of timber[5] and NTFPs Output 2.4 Restoration of 10,000 hectares of forested land, zoned to meet LDN and INDC targets, piloting a **public works programme for landscape restoration** Output 2.5: Extension support to promote **agroforestry[6] and climate-smart agriculture[7]**, across 15,000 ha, including integrated soil and water management[8], soil nutrient management , and establishment of indigenous tree nurseries Output 2.6: **Nature-based enterprise development** through PPPs and community-based enterprises, including tourism, value-addition and processing of natural products, supporting business			

[3] Although the zonation and formal demarcation of Regional Forest Reserves is a provision in the Forest Act and the regulations enacted in 2015, to date no single regional forest has been officially gazetted in Namibia. NILALEG will therefore pioneer this. The PPG phase will include an assessment of how far the project should expect to go in terms of actual demarcation and gazettement.
[4] Including silvicultural practices and enrichment planting to contribute to achieving the INDC target to improve productivity of 35,000 ha of forests by 2030.
[5] Developing approaches to achieve the INDC commitment to reduce wood removal in forests by 50% (by 2030, not stated in INDC).
[6] Developing approaches to achieve the INDC commitment to implement agroforestry systems in 3,000 ha annually from 2018.
[7] Developing approaches to achieve the LDN Target to improve cropland productivity over 1.5m ha by 2040; as well as one of the AFOLU sector commitments in the INDC to practising conservation agriculture on 80,000 ha by 2030.
[8] Integrated Soil and Water Management (ISWM) is the use of soil and water management practices that enable users to maximise economic and social benefits from soil and water resources, while maintaining or enhancing their ecological support functions (FAO, 2009). ISWM ensures that productivity and ecological integrity of soil resources are maintained overt time. It is key for improving land resource productivity and resilience and is critical in coping with devastating effects of climate change and environmental degradation. Nicol, A., Langan, S., Victor, M., Gonsalves, J. (Eds.) 2015. *Water-Smart Agriculture in East Africa*. Colombo, Sri Lanka: International Water Management Institute (IWMI). CGIAR Research Programme on Water, Land and Ecosystems (WLE); Kampala, Uganda: Global Water Initiative East Africa (GWI EA). 352. doi: 10.5337/2015.203

			plans, micro-credit and market access Output 2.7: **Practical guidelines on poverty eradication** through sustainable enterprises developed – based on target landscape experiences – disseminated through handbooks in local languages –and mobile phone apps			
3. Sustainable financing for implementation and upscaling of the integrated landscape management approach	TA	Outcome 3. Enhanced access to finance, technical assistance and market information to pilot and scale up the integrated landscape management approach and sustainable enterprises *- Communication strategy with results of each Targeted Scenario Analysis, communicating value of investing in ecosystem services* *- New micro-credit business support facility established in Environmental Investment Fund (EIF), with criteria for access by marginalised groups and information on investment opportunities* *- At least 10 applications for grants or loans from each of 5 target landscapes by CBOs, cooperatives or farmers* *- At least one new mechanism in place for environmental public works and/or community-based national insurance*	Output 3.1: Targeted Scenario Analysis in each of 5 landscapes to **value ecosystem services**, making the case comparing a Business as Usual scenario vs Integrated Landscape Management scenario (building on co-financed SEA-IRLUP development scenarios) Output 3.2: Support to at least 40 CBOs in target landscapes to prepare **proposals to access grants** and micro-loans through the EIF to support SLM and sustainable nature-based businesses Output 3.3: Access to information on **investment opportunities and micro-credit** business support improved through the Environmental Investment Fund to catalyse nature-based small business development Output 3.4 **Scale-up of SFM approach** through an annual Landscape Management Dialogue, and contribute to the development of a long-term strategy to inform targeted investments on community-based Integrated Landscape Management in Forested landscapes. Output 3.5: Scale-up of a **public works programme for landscape restoration,**	GEFTF	1,326,398	2,277,735

			piloting private sector involvement with bush clearing on commercial farms, with three pilot areas of 1,000 ha each Output 3.6: Explore a **community-based national insurance scheme** to protect against crop and stock losses from climate change and human-wildlife conflict			
				Subtotal	10,308,328	61,307,620
				Project Management Cost (PMC)	515,416	3,861,485
				Total Project Cost	**10,823,744**	**65,169,105**

C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount ($)
GEF Agency	UNDP	Cash	500,000
Recipient Government	Ministry of Environment and Tourism	Cash	21,910,802
Recipient Government	Ministry of Environment and Tourism	In-kind	1,700,000
Recipient Government	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry	Cash	6,500,000
Recipient Government	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry	In-kind	750,000
Recipient Government	Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare	Cash	25,700,000
Recipient Government	Ministry of Urban and Rural Development	Cash	4,808,303
Recipient Government	Ministry of Land Reform	Cash	2,500,000
CSO	Namibian Nature Foundation	In-kind	50,000
Private Sector	Environmental Investment Fund	Cash	750,000
Total Co-financing			**65,169,105**

D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b)[b)]	Total (c)=a+b
UNDP	GEFTF	Namibia	BD		3,451,033	310,593	3,761,626
UNDP	GEFTF	Namibia	CCM		1,825,257	164,273	1,989,530
UNDP	GEFTF	Namibia	LD		3,547,454	319,271	3,866,725
UNDP	GEFTF	Namibia	Multifocal	SFM	2,000,000	180,000	2,180,000
Total GEF Resources					**10,823,744**	974,137	11,797,881

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes ☒ No ☐ If no, skip item E.

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

Project Preparation Grant amount requested: $200,000 PPG Agency Fee: $18,000							
GEF Agency	**Trust Fund**	**Country/ Regional/Global**	**Focal Area**	**Programming of Funds**	**(in $)**		
					PPG (a)	**Agency Fee** (b)	**Total** c = a + b
UNDP	GEFTF	Namibia	BD		100,000	9,000	109,000
UNDP	GEFTF	Namibia	CCM		0	0	0
UNDP	GEFTF	Namibia	LD		100,000	9,000	109,000
UNDP	GEFTF	Namibia	Multi-focal	SFM	0	0	0
Total PPG Amount					**200,000**	**18,000**	**218,000**

F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	*10,000 hectares*[9]
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	*148,000 hectares*[10]
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO_{2e} mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	*631,500 metric tons*[11]

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

1. Project Description

1.1 The global environmental problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

1. **Globally significant biodiversity under threat:** Namibia is situated between 17 and 29 degrees south of the Equator and covers an area of 824,268 km^2. According to international classifications, about 8% of Namibia's land mass is dry sub-humid; and the rest experiences semi-arid to hyper-arid conditions, with two of the world's oldest major desert formations: the Namib and the Kalahari. Namibia comprises diverse habitats and ecosystems, ranging from desert (> 10 mm of rainfall per year) to sub-tropical wetlands and savannahs (< 600 mm). Namibia has five major terrestrial biomes: (1) Namib Desert, (2) Nama Karoo, (3) Succulent Karoo, (4) Tree and Shrub Savannah, and (5) Lakes and Salt Pans, subdivided into 29 vegetation zones[12]. The Tree and Shrub Savannah biome includes both Broadleaf Tree and Shrub Savannah and Acacia Tree and Shrub Savannah. About 20% of the country's surface area (16 million ha) was originally covered by dryland forests and woodlands,[13] and of this an estimated 8.6% remains under forest cover[14]. A large part of

[9] This represents the indicative combined area of 10,000 ha for two Regional Forest Reserves to be established through the project in terms of the Forest Regulations (Government Gazette 3 August 2015).

[10] This includes the total size of the five target landscapes (20,000 ha each) which will be better planned and managed in their entirety. Within these same hectares fall the 10,000 ha of forest to be restored, and 15,000 ha under agroforestry or sustainable farming. On top of this total is 4,500 ha of bush clearing from grasslands in commercial farming areas outside the target landscapes, and an additional 3,500 ha to be better managed in new Community Forests.

[11] Please refer to Annex 3 for carbon calculation details.

[12] Mendelsohn et al (2003), *Atlas of Namibia*

[13] Republic of Namibia – Ministry of Environment and Tourism (2014), Namibia's Second Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP 2): 2013-2022.

[14] Forest area (% of land area) in Namibia was last measured at 8.6% in 2013, according to the World Bank. Forest area is land under natural or planted stands of trees of at least 5 metres in situ. http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRST.ZS

the remaining forest falls within the north-eastern parts of Namibia within Kavango East, Kavango West and Zambezi Regions, coinciding with sub-humid regions up to an average annual rainfall of 700mm; while most of the other declining dryland forests are found in the northern central parts of the country in Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana and Oshikoto, the northern central regions, which exhibit semi-arid conditions with an average annual rainfall of 300-450mm. Another part falls in the northern western Kunene region.

2. Namibia is well known for its species richness, habitat diversity and biological distinctiveness, and is an endemism hotspot for many species, especially mammals, birds and amphibians. Over twelve globally recognised eco-regions are found in the country – including four WWF "Ecoregions" – part of the transboundary Central and Eastern Miombo Woodlands, the Zambezian Flooded Savannas, the Namib-Karoo-Kaokeveld and the Benguela Current[15]. Namibia also occupies a strategic location in terms of transboundary conservation, bordering biodiversity-rich areas of countries such as Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Angola, and offering a refuge for endangered species such as black rhino and cheetah. Approximately 75% of the mammal species richness of Southern Africa exists in Namibia, with 14 endemic species. Many of the 29 vegetation types are unique to Namibia or to the southern African sub-continent, and are storehouses of over 4,000 species and sub-species of higher plants and 658 species of birds, of which approximately 30% are migrant. 217 species of mammals are found, including unique arid-adapted varieties of desert-dwelling rhino and elephant.

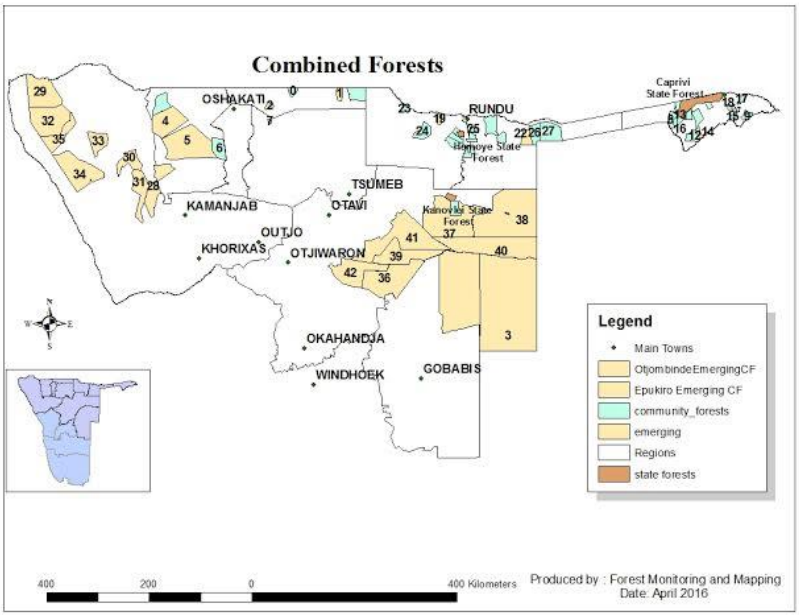
3. After more than 25 years of community conservation accomplishments, environmental conservation is an established and recognised form of land use practice in Namibia. The country has 20 state-run national Protected Areas (PAs) including the entire coastline of 1,500 km and about 82 multiple land use (community-run) conservancies, covering nearly 19% of the total land surface area, and about 15% of privately-owned land is dedicated to wildlife management ventures with tourism-based enterprises[16]. With the exception of black rhino and pangolin, most megafauna species regularly leave protected areas and roam over larger terrestrial landscapes, and the threat of poaching of high-value species within and beyond PAs is increasing, as international criminal syndicates move into the Etosha and Kunene regions of Namibia to escape tighter enforcement elsewhere. CBNRM success is being endangered through threats from environmental crime, including wildlife crime. In particular, the needs and vulnerabilities of the local people, largely due to economic inequalities and imbalances, are being opportunistically exploited by criminals. A decade ago, Namibia had no significant rhino poaching; in 2015, the country lost 62 rhino. Illegal logging of hardwood species from the broadleaf forests is increasing, along with trafficking of kiaat, teak and rosewood from Angola and Zambia. Aggregated with elephant and other environmental- related incidents, these crimes are likely to pose long-term threats to what was seen as well-preserved natural habitats within the entire Namibian dryland ecosystem and landscape. This further elevates what could be fairly seen as a national problem to a global one, with daunting worldwide consequences. Some of the root causes of these threats stem from: a) unmet and unfulfilled socio-economic needs, b) limited developmental opportunities (to improve standards of living); and c) the fact that many past initiatives attempted to deter environmental crime by focusing on symptoms and short-term fixes rather than underlying drivers.

4. Through the establishment of conservancies and community forests, Namibia has started to transform a patchwork of national parks, offering only partial coverage of critical ecosystems and GEBs, into a network of sustainable and compatible land uses covering most biomes. However, there are still deficiencies, notably the absence of corridors and buffers to ensure spatially contiguous or clustered protection. Clusters of conservancies and community forests would enable contiguity of natural landscapes and ecosystems, reconnecting historic migration and forage routes of animal wildlife while providing for supporting services and functionality. Consequently, many of the benefits of conservation successes, as well as the threats and challenges, are outside the mainstream of strictly protected areas, in wider production landscapes. The latest NBSAP confirms that biodiversity is under threat from a number of factors, including (1) unsustainable water uses, (2) climate change, (3) uncontrolled mining and prospecting, (4) continued population growth and increased consumption patterns, (5) unsustainable land management practices, (6) alien invasive species, (7) some poorly directed tourism and recreation activities, and (8) human-wildlife conflict.

5. **Forest degradation in Namibia:** Namibia's forests provide a range of ecosystem services and functions which are pivotal to sustaining rural livelihoods, including a crucial regulating role by sequestering carbon. The annual deforestation rate is estimated to be an average of 0.84% from 2000 to 2010 (FAO 2010). Although the actual loss of forests in Namibia for the decade to 2010 is estimated at only 1,380 ha,[17] the land productivity dynamics (annual summer vegetation productivity) between 1998 to 2013 showed that the vegetation productivity potential on 44,816 km^2 (4 million

[15] http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/ecoregions/ecoregion_list/
[16] Namibia's NBSAP 2 (2014), Republic of Namibia – Ministry of Environment and Tourism.
[17] Data from the Joint Research Centre of the European Union (JRC-EU)

ha or 6 % of total national surface area) has decreased. Satellite images for the year 2000 and 2010 confirm the national trend of deforestation, particularly for the north central region where both cropland and settlement land cover have increased while forest cover has decreased (Namibia BUR1/UNFCCC, 2014). National Forest Inventories undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry confirm this trend. Illegal harvesting and transporting of forest products is continuing, despite intensified patrols and awareness campaigns, as well as investment in Community Forests. This includes illegal extraction of firewood, timber and mopane roots, and use of wood to make charcoal, wood carving pieces, droppers and poles. The map below shows existing and emerging Community Forests as well as State Forests.



6. **Land degradation in Namibia:** Namibia's rural areas include freehold and State-owned communal and resettlement land, which support activities ranging from capital-intensive commercial to low-input subsistence farming, as well as various forms of conservation areas. Landscapes typically include: a) communal farmland under cultivation; b) pastures and woodlands not under any formal management plans; c) resettlement farms; d) conservancies or community forests; f) strategic wildlife corridors not gazetted but under multiple use; g) areas under bush encroachment; and h) areas adjoining formally protected areas. In these wider production landscapes, human pressures, combined with already observed changes in weather patterns in line with predicted climate change, are resulting in land degradation including deforestation, diminishing availability of vegetation and perennial grasses, soil erosion and bush encroachment[18]. In 2013, Namibia suffered one of the worst droughts in 30 years, and rainfall was also much below average in 2014 and 2015. Namibia is classified as the seventh most at risk country, globally, in terms of agricultural production losses due to climate change[19]. Risks to dryland integrity persist such that cropping productivity may be reduced by 50% in Namibia[20].

7. A vast area of 10 million ha of shrubs, grasslands and sparse vegetation now shows declining productivity; bush encroachment is observed over 1.9 million ha, and cropland productivity is declining over a further estimated 1.9 million ha.[21] About 58% of the country's population of 2.1 million[22] depend directly – for livelihoods and food security – on the natural resource[23] base for food, fuel, shelter, medicinal and spiritual health and incomes[24]. Two-thirds of these are rural smallholder crop producers – producing for their subsistence – and the rest are mainly livestock farmers. The Namibian

[18] Ibid.
[19] *Climate change puts pressure on agriculture production*, remarks by the Deputy-Minister of Environment and Tourism, citing the FAO (2009) report. Source: The Sun Newspaper, 22.06.15.
[20] Ibid.
[21] Namibia – Land Degradation Neutrality Report 2015
[22] Namibia 2011 Census Report (2013), Republic of Namibia – National Statistic Agency (NSA).
[23] The ENR-base sectors include mining, fisheries, agriculture, forestry and tourism with land, energy and water crosscutting. NBSAP 2: 2013-2022; Third National Programme for Namibia to implement the UNCCD; and Vision 2030.
[24] Republic of Namibia – Ministry of Environment and Tourism (2014), *Namibia's Second Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP 2): 2013-2022*.

population is growing at 2.37% per annum,[25] and is predicted to reach 3 million by 2031[26], placing pressure on the capacity of ecosystems to provide for subsistence needs. In communal areas (formerly known as tribal lands), population pressure has led to widespread expansion of crop and stock farming with some damaging practices, such as fresh dryland forest clearing, unsustainable extraction of groundwater and overgrazing. Current farming practices that are environmentally unsustainable, and lead to land and soil degradation, include mono-cropping without adequate soil nutrient replenishment, burning and removal of crop residues, and frequent disturbances of topsoil by inappropriate farming implements (for ploughing and disking). If degraded crop lands are not rehabilitated or improved, there is a high risk that farmers will search for virgin lands to meet food needs, especially as population growth reduces plot sizes.

8. Bush encroachment is one of the most serious causes of desertification, affecting an estimated 26 million hectares in 2015; and responsible for about $80 million in annual losses to the beef industry nationwide[27]. Bush encroachment involves invasion of previously open savannah grasslands by indigenous acacia thorn bushes. The acacia root system develops to ensure access to water, preventing the return of grasses. Encroached land with these dense thickets of bush can lose up to 100% of its productivity and usefulness for grazing livestock. The exact causes of encroachment remain a subject of some debate: there is mention in the literature of a CO_2 fertilisation effect as a result of climate change[28], and recent studies have shown that soil chemistry may play a bigger role than previously understood[29] In general, however, the phenomenon is seen as the result of a complex interaction over decades between cattle farming, fire suppression policies and weather (see the classic 2004 study by De Klerk)[30]. Once intense bush encroachment has taken place, grass cover is displaced. Encroachment thus contributes to desertification – it has a major impact on scarce groundwater resources, it limits the ground cover of grasses (especially perennial species), and it reduces the infiltration of rainfall into the soil and groundwater. Dominance of a few aggressive woody species also reduces biodiversity (flora, fauna and soil organisms) and exposes soil to erosion by limiting grass growth beneath the bush canopy[31]. Impacts on carbon storage are also now being debated and are potentially net-negative.[32] The response to bush encroachment nationally has been to undertake mechanical clearing of large areas, especially on commercial cattle farms, using the cleared biomass for economically productive purposes[33].

9. **Greenhouse gas emissions from the production landscape:** In Namibia, given the paucity of industry, the sector of economic activity comprising Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) accounts for a large proportion of the country's GHG emissions, as well as its potential for mitigation. In addition to the livestock industry, emissions come from the use of fuelwood, production of charcoal and wood removals for construction and other purposes (e.g. settlements), especially in rural areas. Ongoing forest loss is reducing the ability of Namibia's natural ecosystems to capture and store carbon, and soil degradation has reduced the soil organic carbon. Under a business as usual scenario, further land use change and deforestation is anticipated to significantly increase emissions from the AFOLU sector, contributing to cumulative emissions of 22,647 Gg CO_2-eq by 2030.[34]

10. **Continued poverty and threats to the environment:** Although Namibia is now an upper Middle Income Country, the high per capita GDP (much of it based on mining) hides one of the world's most unequal income distributions, as shown by the country's 59.7 Gini coefficient, with sub-national inequities and social imbalances, including gender disparities. In 2014, the Namibia Human Development Index (HDI) stood at 0.628 (medium level of development) yet the

[25] World Bank, http://www.tradingeconomics.com/namibia/population-growth-annual-percent-wb-data.html
[26] Republic of Namibia – Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF) (2014), *Comprehensive Conservation Agriculture Programme for Namibia*.
[27] 'Climate change puts pressure on agriculture production', remarks by the Deputy-Minister of Environment and Tourism, citing the FAO (2009) report. Source: *The Sun Newspaper*, 22.06.15.
[28] O'Connor, T. G., J. R. Puttick, and M. T. Hoffman. 2014. 'Bush encroachment in southern Africa : changes and causes'. *African Journal of Range and Forage Science*, 31:67–88.
[29] Mills, A.J., Milewski, A.V., Fey, M.V., Gröngröft, A., Petersen, A. and Sirami, C. 'Constraint on woody cover in relation to nutrient content of soils in western southern Africa', *Oikos* 122: 136–148, 2013.
[30] De Klerk, J.N. 2004. *Bush Encroachment in Namibia: Report on Phase 1 of the Bush Encroachment Research, Monitoring and Management Project*, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Windhoek, Namibia
[31] Namibia Agricultural Union, 2010. *The Effect of Bush Encroachment on Groundwater Resources in Namibia: a Desk Top Study*
[32] Yusuf H.M., Treydte A.C and Sauerborn J. (2015), 'Managing Semi-Arid Rangelands for Carbon Storage: Grazing and Woody Encroachment Effects on Soil Carbon and Nitrogen', *PLoS One*, 10 (10).
[33] Worcester Polytehcnic Institute, 2006. https://www.wpi.edu/Pubs/E-project/Available/E-project-050406-082243/unrestricted/CCFIQPFinal.pdf
[34] Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) of The Republic of Namibia to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, September 2015

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) indicator was amongst the highest in the world (UNDP, 2015)[35]. Namibia's MPI stood at 0.205 in 2013, with the intensity of deprivation measured at 45.5% and the population in MPI was 49.0% (ibid.). The poor are also faced with insecurities (food and livelihoods) emanating from exposure to environmental shocks, including climate risks. The 28% of the population defined as living in poverty[36] is concentrated amongst the agro-pastoralists and forest-dependent communities and production regions of Namibia, home to the majority of the local indigenous population[37]. More than 40% of households are classified as poor in the northern Kavango, Zambezi and Oshikoto regions[38].

11. The proposed indicative landscapes are located within the following seven regions: Ohangwena, Kavango West, Kavango East, Zambezi, Otjozondjupa, Oshikoto and Kunene, in forested areas (Broadleaf or Acacia Tree & Shrub Savannah). The indicative landscapes will be validated and profiled in detail during the PPG stage. Landscapes may contain some or all of the following features: a) communal farm land which is under cultivation; b) pastures and woodlands which are not under any formal management plans; c) resettlement farms; d) presence of a conservancy or community forest; f) strategic wildlife corridors which are not gazetted but under multiple use; g) areas under bush encroachment; and i) areas adjoined or contiguous to a formally protected area. [39]

Long-term vision and barriers to achieving it: The long-term vision of this project is the realization of an integrated landscape management approach at national and sub-national levels, implementing this in key agricultural and forest landscapes, generating rural livelihoods in a manner that promotes conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, sustainable land and forest management, and climate change mitigation. NILALEG proposes a mix of TA and INV for implementation of landscape productivity- and conservation-based interventions. It also involves aligning the implementation of Namibia's strategies for rural-led economic development, through an integrated landscape approach, with mainstreaming of biodiversity, land degradation and climate change objectives. By empowering farmers and local communities to manage agricultural lands, rangelands and forest resources on a sustainable basis, biodiversity losses will be curbed, dryland productivity will be maintained and carbon sinks will be enhanced as part of the GEF investments. The vision involves mainstreaming integrated landscape management approaches into public and private sector investments in AFOLU, building on the success of the conservancy model in relation to CBNRM. By building on proven sustainable approaches such as the use of locally-managed institutions, this project will avoid the pitfalls of 'silos and patchwork'.

12. There is strong potential for enhancing policy harmonisation and alignment of actions. In the baseline, most ministries and regional and local authorities develop policies, strategies and actions in isolation, oriented around specific sectors (e.g. agriculture, water, environment, health). If Namibia is to bring about rural development that eradicates poverty, and do so in a manner that sustains the natural resource base and makes good on the country's national and global environmental commitments, a new approach is needed. Building upon the government institutional baselines, the NILALEG project will solidify the necessary institutional capacity, and will set up demonstration models, financial mechanisms and monitoring tools to bring about this shift in approach. It builds on past GEF investments (SPAN, NAMPLACE)[40] to implement the best of nature-based tourism approaches through community driven development (i.e. CBNRM), and on current investments (NAFOLA, PASS, SCORE) to maximise cross-sectoral benefits with community forestry, protected area management and enforcement. In seeking to address the root causes of environmental degradation, generate global environmental benefits through an integrated approach to landscape management that also promotes sustainable nature and biodiversity-based livelihoods, , the project faces a number of barriers:

Barrier	Elaboration of barriers to achieving long term vision
1. Poor coordination across government sectors and lack of integrated planning and monitoring systems	At national level, innovative multi-faceted institutional and governance settings that can drive integrated development packages outside the exclusive realm of a single sector are still lacking. At sub-national level, in government within regions, towns and villages, there is deficiency in the knowledge, coordination and capacity needed to implement the

[35] Naanda *et al*., Forthcoming.' Land Use Practices in northern central Namibia: a budding vehicle for improving ecosystem services in Namibia?'
[36] Republic of Namibia – National Planning Commission (2015), Namibia Poverty Mapping.
[37] Rural poverty in Namibia (Source: http://www.ruralpovertyportal.org/country/home/tags/namibia).
[38] Republic of Namibia – Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development (2012), National Draft Rural Development Policy.
[39] Source (Namibia NAP 3), 2014.
[40] SPAN **GEF ID 2492,** NAMPLACE **GEF ID 3737**, PIMS -NAFOLA **GEF ID 4832**, PASS **GEF ID 4729**, SCORE **GEF ID 5343**

	Integrated Regional Land Use Planning (IRLUP) system through zoning for different land uses, and rolling out activities to alleviate poverty and meet Namibia's ambitious targets in the LDN Strategy, INDC and NBSAP in rural landscapes. There is also an absence of enforcement to ensure plans are implemented and to prevent environmental crimes. At present, environmental data is spread across various institutions (public, private, civil) without proper coordination or systematic analysis and reporting, and there is a need for better integration. For example, many of the AFOLU sector commitments in the INDC overlap with LDN targets and can be met simultaneously in the same landscapes. Better planning and monitoring tools are needed to facilitate this integration, including GIS mapping and data collection protocols, which are both currently inadequate. There is a lack of complete, coherent and regularly updated natural capital accounting and ecosystem value inventories, to consider the long-term impacts of policy decisions on ecosystems and the implications for national and household economy growth and sustainable development. There is a lack of baseline information on forests, with incomplete forest inventories and accounting systems for carbon stocks, which are needed to underpin landscape- and national-level planning to reach and report on global targets. There is also a lack of public understanding about the potential for job creation, not only through nature-based tourism and harvested produce, but also through mainstreaming landscape management into Cash-for-Work and public works programmes and youth employment schemes. Lack of innovative vehicles that allow public, private and civil society to work together to tackle complex environmental and socio-economic needs further complicate this.
2. Absence of demonstrated models for implementing the integrated landscape management approach and maximising nature-based livelihoods	At the landscape level, there is a lack of capacity in village and local government structures, and communities and civil society actors, for implementing an integrated landscape approach. This has two major elements: a lack of planning capacity and a lack of management/implementation capacity. Planning capacity is needed to bring together existing Integrated Regional Land Use Plans, rural development policies and national commitments to targets (in the LDN, INDC and NBSAP), to figure out the optimal mosaic of land uses and management guidelines to meet multiple objectives. Although much work is being done on Community Forests, there is a need to operationalise the legislation and policy decisions on the establishment of Regional Forest Reserves to help meet these commitments, and to upscale forest management planning and SFM practices. Management capacity is needed to undertake a range of integrated landscape management activities such as bush clearing, wildlife corridors, reforestation, climate-smart agriculture, sustainable rangeland management, agroforestry and sustainable harvesting. There is also a need for technical expertise and finance for establishing community cooperatives and attracting private sector investments for processing of agricultural and forest products, as well as ecotourism ventures through public-private-community partnerships. All of these are further worsened by high poverty levels that leave local people livelihood-insecure and desperate to meet basic livelihood needs.
3. Inadequate financing to upscale integrated landscape management and nature-based livelihoods	In addition to the lack of demonstrated capacity for planning and management, there is a need for sustainable financing to upscale integrated landscape management approaches across Namibia. A key underlying barrier to the provision of such finance through public, private and international sources is the absence of a complete understanding of the economic value of biodiversity and ecosystem services. Without targeted tools to calculate this value and demonstrate it to decision-makers, it is difficult to make the case for enhanced investment in landscape management. As a result, private investment is lacking to develop small and medium businesses based on forest products (including charcoal, briquettes and electricity from biomass) and agricultural processing. Public investments in employment and income-generating landscape restoration and conservation measures (e.g. cash-for-work or public works schemes) have also not been fully explored. The Environmental Investment Fund has been established. But there is a need for a specific facility for micro-loans for small businesses, for pro-poor investment opportunities, and for support to rural communities in accessing loan and grant finance to adopt sustainable farming and harvesting practices, processing and marketing. There is also a need to spread the lessons and benefits of the CBNRM model into broader

	production landscapes, including establishing mechanisms to compensate people for stock and crop losses due to drought, flood and wildlife damage.

13. Addressing these barriers without firm baselines in policies will generally be challenging. However, Namibia recently (2014) prepared its second NBSAP, its third NAP and its first NCCSAP, to address multiple and intertwined pressures on ecosystems and biodiversity, largely from AFOLU and particularly around ecologically-sensitive areas, within landscapes and adjacent to protected areas, as a result of agricultural development, habitat conversion and climate change. In these three main strategic documents, the country is re-positioning itself to strengthen and solidify its management capacities by focusing on the critical institutional gaps that are hindering effective governance. The three were approved by Cabinet, to be implemented in tandem, with synergies to sector plans and regional development goals in line with the NDP 4 strategic initiatives on agricultural landscapes countrywide.

1.2 Baseline scenario / associated baseline projects

14. Before exploring the baseline in terms of planned investments on which the project interventions will build, it is worth noting the historical baseline in terms of past interventions by the Government in partnership with the GEF, from which the NILALEG project has learnt in its design. In particular, the project builds on the Country Pilot Partnership (CPP) for Integrated Sustainable Land Management (GEF ID 2439, UNDP ID 3138) that were implemented from 2005 to 2011. The goal of the CPP was to "Combat land degradation using integrated cross-sectoral approaches which enable Namibia to reach its MDG 7 on environmental sustainability, and assure the integrity of dryland ecosystems and ecosystem services". The CPP had two inter-related objectives on building and sustaining capacity for cross-sectoral and coordinated implementation of SLM at systemic, institutional and individual levels, and identifying and promoting cost effective, innovative and appropriate SLM techniques which integrate environmental and economic benefits. The CPP was made up of several child projects (GEF IDs – 3355; 3356; 2915) with related objectives. These were: SLM Support / Adaptive Management (CPP NAM SLM SAM); Enhancing Institutional and Human Resource Capacity through Local Level Coordination of Integrated Rangeland Management and Support (CPP NAM CALLC); Adapting to Climate Change through the Improvement of Traditional Crops and Livestock Farming (CPP NAM CCA); and Promoting Environmental Sustainability through Improved Land Use Planning (CPP NAM PESILUP).

15. The CPP projects in Namibia promoted integration among government institutions, and closer interactions between these institutions and farmers, community-based organisations working on natural resource management, rangeland management, wildlife conservation and agro-pastoral farming. They also promoted community-level management of natural resources and landscapes through support to the strengthening and empowerment of community-based organisations under the CBNRM model, and in particular the conservancy mode, which remains among the strongest natural resource governance models in Southern and Eastern Africa. Improved farming technologies and approaches, such as conservation agriculture and agricultural water management and improved livestock breeding, have already been piloted through these projects and will be up-scaled through the NILALEG project.

16. Based on the learning from these projects, current investments through the GEF are already implementing some of the successes from the CPP. For instance, NAMPLACE (GEF ID 3737) continued to implement the best of nature-based tourism approaches through public and CBNRM, and on current investments (NAFOLA – GEF ID 4832, PASS – GEF ID 4729 and SCORE - GEF ID 5343) to maximise cross-sectoral benefits with community forestry, protected area management and enforcement. The integrated landscape approach for managing production landscapes, forests and wildlife is therefore proven in the Namibian context as the most logical and sustainable approach to managing the environment, and has substantial buy-in at high levels of government and is well understood at the local community levels. The NILALEG project will therefore bring together this learning and experience to strengthen policy and practice to maximise the benefits of these integrated approaches, in the context of the need to meet specific national and global development and environment targets.

17. The project will also tackle a challenge experienced in the CPP programme and in the conservancy model as a whole – the challenge of developing sustainable economic opportunities for rural communities – through ecotourism opportunities in conservancies and the development of successful cash crops and added value through agro-processing and marketing. This will be achieved through the project's focus on extension support to enterprise development, leveraging state support for farmer micro-credits for biodiversity-friendly and sustainable initiatives, and the testing of environmental public works that create temporary job opportunities for a large number as well as limited long-term opportunity for exiting contractors.

18. The NILALEG project has also drawn on the experiences of the CPP programme in other parts of the world, notably India, where the CPP was the subject of a GEF learning mission in 2013. The India experience highlighted the importance of mobilising a range of national institutions to harness technical support for delivering interventions. This is key in Namibia, where GEF interventions related to biodiversity are usually led by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET). Although the MET will be the lead Implementing Partner for NILALEG, three other ministries important for delivery have been involved in the project conceptualisation and will be closely involved in development and implementation of the project – particularly on developing national and regional capacity for extension support. These are the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF), the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare (MPESW), and the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development (MURD) - Directorate of Rural Development. During the PPG phase, it is also the intention to draw on the innovative approach used in the India CPP to emphasise "social auditing", which ensured transparency, accountability and full involvement of communities, sharing information through techniques like 'wall writings', radio programmes, mobile phone applications and publications.

19. ***Baseline investment for the project:*** Namibia has a strong baseline of investment in rural development and environmental conservation, with current state expenditure in the Medium Term Expenditure Framework of 2015/16 – 2017/18 projected to continue at similar levels over the project period of 2018 to 2022. In addition, there are a number of relevant donor-funded initiatives to whose work the NILALEG project will add incremental value. The baseline investments anticipated over the project period by state and donors are outlined below. The baseline investments are presented in a table below.

Programme	**Baseline activities, including those that will be co-finance to the project**	**USD**
Namibia Agriculture Policy of 2015	Policy development and formulation Stakeholder consultations Printing and Publication costs Translation of materials Implementation of government policies and strategies	30,000,000
Country's Rural and Urban Land Development Initiative The Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare Programmes The Resettlement and Integrated Regional Land Use Plans Revision of the EMA regulations and implementation of the Environmental Management Act (EMA) CBNRM Policy and Programme development and implementation	Policy development and formulation, Stakeholder consultations, Printing and Publication costs, Translation of materials Implementation of government policies and strategies Environment-poverty reduction through the integrated rural development process, Governance coordination mechanisms in terms of integrated planning, collaborative implementation and joint M&E' -Resources under the Rural Development Strategy and Action Plan (MRLGHRD) for the rural –led economic development agenda, NAD 40 million. -Resources under the IRLUP (MLR), co-financed by the German Government, and domestically, about NAD 100,000,000 million -Additional Resources under the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare – resources for establishment of a National Food Bank (NAD 6 million for the FY15/16) (x5) which are co-financing.	23,333,333
Comprehensive Conservation Agriculture Programme for Namibia	This aim to counter and reverse land degradation and to adapt to climate change through the adoption of Comprehensive Conservation Agriculture (CCA) as a basis for sustainable crop production and improved food security at both national and farm levels.	6,333,333

	The programme investments requirements are to provide assistance from Government in the form of subsidies in the categories of communal crop and livestock producers in 10 regions- covering various agro-ecological zones; small scale horticultural farmers; commercial dryland including resettlement and Affirmative Action farmers (AAF); and Green Scheme. and the EU support (USD 30,000,000). Activities to be financed include equipment, inputs and technical services; core infrastructure investments in equipment's, water supply, inputs and extension services.	
FAO support to NCCAP	USD 20,000,000 include other complementary activities such as support to the formulation of the Forest Regulations, National and Regional Fora for setting up reporting systems. Activities to be co- financed include equipment, inputs and technical services; core infrastructure investments in equipment's, water supply, inputs and extension services	5,000,000
EU Support to NCCAP	USD 30,000,000 include other complementary activities in other sectors. Activities to be co-financed include equipment, inputs and technical services; core infrastructure investments in equipment's, water supply, inputs and extension services	10,000,000
Country Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) program	The Government of Namibia has developed this Country CSA Program (2015 – 2025) through the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF) and Ministry of Economic Planning as a blueprint for agricultural development that enhances resilience, food security and has mitigation co-benefits	20,000,000
Harambee Prosperity Plan	Improving Public and Government operations as it relates to: Governance, economic advancement, social progression, infrastructure development and international relations and cooperation	Not available
Formulation of the UNCCD, UNCBD and UNFCCC Action Plans	Policy development and formulation Stakeholder consultations Printing and Publication costs Translation of materials Implementation of government policies and strategies	40,000
Promote biodiversity conservation and wildlife habitats in Namibia and across landscapes and ensure sustainable utilization of wildlife resources (Wildlife and Protected Area Management)	Parks management, wildlife crime prevention, support to Communal Conservancy Programme	15,365,933
Ensure conservation and management of wildlife is maximally effected by applying sound scientific methodologies (Protection and management of key species and natural resources)	Scientific research on wildlife species and populations, permits and quota allocations, wildlife translocations and wildlife and tourism concessions	2,698,200

Ensure the tourism and gaming industry is supported, regulated and contributes to socio-economic development in Namibia (Tourism Development and Gaming)	Tourism promotion, marketing, regulation and research. Regulation of gambling industry	5,650,000
Ensure that Namibia's environment, biodiversity and ecological processes are conserved, managed and sustainably utilized (Regulation of environmental protection and sustainable resources management)	EIAs and SEAs, implementation of MEAs (UNCCD, CBD, UNFCCC, Basel and Stockholm Conventions) environmental education, natural capital accounting, waste management, pollution control, and grant to EIF	2,790,267
Ensure effective planning, execution of programmes and development of infrastructure that contribute to sustainable environmental management and tourism development in Namibia (Planning, Coordination, Infrastructure development, Maintenance and Monitoring and Evaluation)	Development and maintenance of basic tourism infrastructure in conservation areas and national parks, including fencing, roads, as well as nationwide construction of staff offices and housing	11,103,733
SAREP (Southern African Regional Environmental Programme)USAID	Livelihood enhancement, Conservation Agriculture, Devil's claw harvesting etc	153,097
Conservancy Development Support Services (CDSS) funded by the MCA	Strengthen capacity of Conservancies to protect their natural resources, attract investment, and achieve financial sustainability so that households in communal Conservancies earn more revenue (NFF part of consortium)	9,066,736
Community Conservation Fisheries in KAZA funded by the EU	The establishment of community-based, sustainable management systems for riverine/ floodplain fisheries, thereby improving food security in the area particularly for women, children, and the rural poor	1,277,655
Sustainable harvesting, processing and trade of indigenous natural products (INPs) funded by the MCA	Achieve sustainable increase in economic performance through support to Producer and Processor organisations, INP innovative fund to ensure continued growth and provision of market information	5,424,000

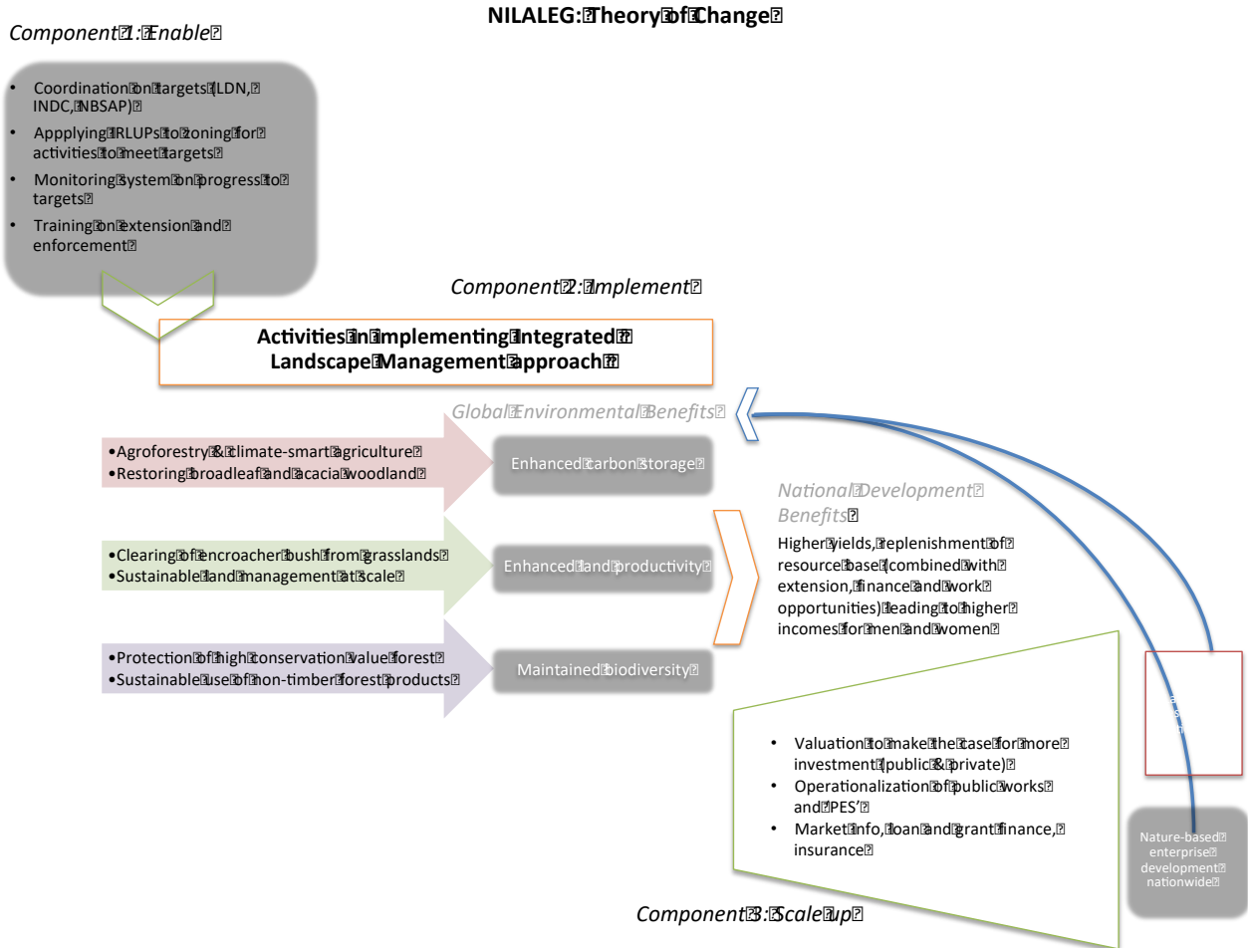
20. Whilst all of these baselines initiatives are important, and groundwork has been laid through the CPP programme for an integrated landscape management approach, there is lack of participatory planning and management at landscape level to implement the approach in a way which systematically contributes to environment and development targets. Previous GEF investments have also tended to focus on individual focal area solutions. Under the baseline scenario, without the project intervention, long-term trends of illegal logging and poaching, deforestation, degradation of croplands and bush encroachment of grazing lands are likely to continue, both worsening and being exacerbated by rural poverty in a vicious cycle. NILALEG aims for a multiplicity (vertical and horizontal) of diverse funding streams, with incremental GEF resources acting/serving as the main catalyst for a transformational change. Such a strategy will bring about sustainable changes and GEBs that will be secured through national programmes beyond the project lifetime.

1.3 Proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

21. The alternative scenario is the NILALEG project, with an ambitious vision to promote an integrated landscape management approach at national and sub-national levels, and to implement this in key agricultural and forest landscapes, generating rural livelihoods in a manner that promotes conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, sustainable land and forest management, and climate change mitigation. This is achieved through three key outcomes: (1) Functioning intra-governmental coordination to guide implementation and monitoring of targets. (2) Enhanced sustainable land and forest management, biodiversity conservation and sustainable livelihoods in target landscapes; and (3) Enhanced access to finance, technical assistance and market information to pilot and scale-up the integrated landscape management approach and sustainable enterprises.

22. Working in broad production landscapes, the project contributes to BD-4 Programme 9: *Managing the Human-Biodiversity Interface*, by helping mainstream biodiversity conservation into sectors such as agriculture and forestry. The five target landscapes, to be selected from forested areas of Kavango West, Kavango East, Otjozondjupa, Oshikoto, Kunene, Oshana, Zambezi and Ohangwena, and including communal land, wildlife conservancies, community forests and resettlement farms, will be selected during the PPG phase. Through the work in these landscapes, the project aims to take forward CCM-2 Programme 4: *Promote conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks in forest, and other land use, and support climate-smart agriculture*; and LD-3 Programme 4: *Scaling-up SLM through the landscape approach*. The project takes forward implementation of the country's Forest Policy, contributing to SFM-3 Programme 7: *Building technical and institutional capacity to identify degraded forest landscapes and monitor forest restoration.* The project is divided into four components.

23. The project's theory of change is illustrated in the figure following.



24. **Component 1: Strengthening institutional coordination and governance mechanisms for an integrated** landscape management approach. In this component, intra-governmental coordination will be facilitated to guide implementation and the monitoring of Namibia's poverty reduction targets as well as the targets set out in the LDN Strategy (UNCCD), the INDC (UNFCCC) and the NBSAP 2 (UNCBD). This will be supported through public dialogue led by the Sustainable Development Advisory Council on integrated landscape management to create nature-based wealth and employment. Existing and co-financed Integrated Regional Land Use Plans will be implemented at a finer scale through a participatory process involving public, private and community stakeholders in the five target landscapes. This will include mapping and zoning of areas to contribute to specific LDN, INDC, NBSAP and poverty reduction targets, and planning for interventions to meet these targets, both through the project and through its co-finance and further resources leveraged. At a national level, a platform will be created, bringing together representatives of all the Regional Councils, to develop capacity for scaling-up the integrated landscape management approach nationwide. Baseline studies will be undertaken, monitoring systems and protocols put in place and information management systems put in place to track progress towards targets in a coherent fashion, forming the basis for integrated State of Environment Reporting. This includes inventory and mapping of land cover, forest resources and ecosystem services, as well as natural resource accounts where relevant. A national system will be put in place for monitoring land degradation and rehabilitation, and progress towards the target of Land Degradation Neutrality. The project will also develop a nationally-tailored methodology for measuring carbon stocks (including emission factors for AFOLU sectors). Capacity of agriculture and forestry officials at national and regional levels for integrated landscape management will be strengthened, including capacity for SFM planning and monitoring[41], and extension work with farming communities, conservancies and resettlement farms. Capacity will also be strengthened for monitoring and enforcement capacity to make sure IRLUPs are implemented effectively, preventing illegal and unplanned forest clearing, poaching, mining or infrastructure development. Work will be undertaken (feasibility to be confirmed in PPG phase) to mainstream landscape restoration work into existing programmes such as cash-for-work, public works and youth employment schemes. The roll-out of the lessons learnt in the target landscapes to facilitate nationwide implementation of RILUPs will be promoted through the learning platform for regional governments on integrated land management.

25. **Component 2: Implementation of the integrated landscape management approach in target landscapes** The five target landscapes, offering the greatest AFOLU benefits of approximately 20,000 ha each (to be selected from forested areas of Kavango West, Kavango East, Otjozondjupa, Oshikoto, Kunene, Oshana, Zambezi and Ohangwena), consisting of communal land wildlife conservancies, community forests and resettlement farms, will be selected during the PPG phase. The sites where high conservation value forest is protected and restored will fall in the Key Biodiversity Area of the WWF Priority Ecoregion of the transboundary Central and Eastern Miombo Woodlands. The biodiversity values contained in these KBAs will be further assessed during the PPG. Multi-stakeholder platforms involving civil society, public and private sectors will be set up to facilitate partnerships and coordination mechanisms to deliver project services, coordination and undertake participatory planning, building on IRLUPs and SEAs to zone land for sustainable harvesting, bush clearing, forest restoration etc. They will also roll out best productive-conservation based income-generation packages to be catalysed via project-funded along with the co-financed poverty reduction activities (social welfare, old age and vulnerability grants). Agreement will be reached at national and regional levels to demarcate two Regional Forest Reserves (as provided for in the Forest Act), and to establish infrastructure for their sustainable management and restoration. The existing Forest Policy, together with the recently enacted regulations, will be implemented and enforced in the target landscapes through sustainable forest management plans, including silvicultural practices and enrichment planting (making a planned contribution to the INDC target on forest productivity); agreements for sustainable extraction of timber and NTFPs (contributing to the INDC commitment to reduce wood removal); and restoration of forest and grasslands areas, including clearing of encroacher bush where appropriate, as zoned to meet LDN and INDC targets. Extension support will be provided to communities on agroforestry (INDC commitment on agroforestry) and climate-smart agriculture with higher yields **(**LDN target to improve cropland productivity, INDC commitment on conservation agriculture), including undertaking soil and water conservation measures, collecting manure from feedlots, and establishing nursery businesses with useful indigenous tree species – for restoration, shade, fuel and construction wood, fodder and fruit, medicine and products for sale. Based on feasibility studies in the PPG, at least one nature-based enterprise will be supported in each landscape, through extension support to new and existing PPPs and community-based enterprises. This may include support for harvesting, storing, processing, packaging, transporting and marketing sustainably-harvested and biodiversity-friendly products (e.g. Marula fruit, game meat and biltong, essential oils, nuts, agricultural seed, aquaculture, and the production (using proven technology) of animal feed and growth medium from biomass harvested through bush clearing), assistance on business plans, micro-credit and market access. It may also include support for ecotourism ventures, in conservancies and resettlement farms in the target landscapes, with facilitation of market research, loans and public-private community partnerships for trails, lodges, etc. Practical guidelines will be

[41] In terms of Forest Policy Statement, http://www.met.gov.na/Documents/national%20forestry%20policy.pdf

developed in the target landscapes on successful/proven poverty eradication through sustainable enterprises – and widely disseminated in local languages through printed handbooks and mobile phone applications.

Component 3: Sustainable financing for implementation and upscaling of the integrated landscape management approach. Through this component, support will be enhanced to access finance, technical assistance and market information, to pilot and scale-up the integrated landscape management approach and sustainable enterprises. Economic valuation of ecosystem services will be undertaken to make the case for public and private sector investments in integrated landscape management. A Targeted Scenario Analysis will be carried out in each landscape to value ecosystem services, comparing a Business as Usual scenario versus an Integrated Landscape Management scenario, and communicating the results to decision-makers at national, regional and landscape scales, (building on co-financed SEA-IRLUP development scenarios). Access to information on investment opportunities and finance through micro-credit business support for nature-based enterprises will be improved through the Environmental Investment Fund, with support material to be rolled out through co-financing[42]. Information on investment opportunities for businesses will be packaged to attract investment in small and medium industry based on wood and forest products and sustainable farming. Investment criteria for micro-credit will be developed, facilitating access by women, youth, disabled and the elderly. Support will also be given to CBOs in the target landscapes to prepare viable business proposals to access grants and micro-loans through the EIF, to support SLM and nature and biodiversity-based enterprises. To tackle the massive problem of bush encroachment, a public works programme, targeting unemployed youth for landscape restoration, will be piloted in commercial farming areas (i.e. LDN target to reduce bush encroachment and INDC target on grassland restoration) with three pilot areas of 1,500 ha each. This intervention will be designed on an experimental basis to include a) site/s using tried-and-tested methods of bush clearing by mechanical removal of all acacia growth through an initial and a follow-up treatment, and b) site/s using innovative methods such as maintaining contour lines of vegetation and using chipped acacia as animal feed along the contours to enhance soil fertility. During the PPG, academic partnerships will be sought to engage in monitoring of the differential impacts of these approaches, and also of control sites where no clearing has taken place, comparing impacts on groundwater resources, vegetation productivity, soil fertility and above- and below-ground carbon storage. Based on feasibility studies in the PPG phase, the project will explore potential for commercial farmers as 'buyers' in a PES scheme to subsidise this programme. In order to ensure the resilience of enhanced livelihoods, a community-based national insurance scheme will also be explored with private sector partners to protect against crop and stock losses from climate change and human-wildlife conflict. An annual Landscape Management Dialogue[43],event will be held, bringing together national and regional stakeholders to exchange knowledge on Sustainable Forest Management and other key areas, including exploring opportunities for resource mobilization to scale up these approaches. This annual dialogue will also contribute and inform the development of an Investment and Financing Strategy and recommend it for adoption by the Environmental Investment Fund, as the key guiding principle for promoting Integrated Landscape Management, in forested landscapes, particularly those managed by communities (i.e. Community Forests). This would therefore build on and upscale efforts already ongoing through the implementation of the NAFOLA project (GEF ID 4832) and under the auspices of the new Forest Act of 2015.

1.4 Incremental cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, and co-financing; global environmental benefits

26. **Under the baseline scenario**, its is anticipated that forest biodiversity will continue to be lost, grasslands to be encroached, and land productivity to decline, under pressure from population growth, unsustainable land use practices and climate change. This means continued poaching of wildlife, continued deforestation at a rate of nearly 1% per annum, continued bush encroachment across large areas of grassland, and continued loss of topsoil, groundwater and soil fertility in farming areas. In the absence of the NILALEG project, Namibia's considerable investment in the baseline of rural development, agriculture, forestry and biodiversity conservation is unlikely to fully deliver on the expected global environmental benefits in terms of the country's international commitments. Without a significant scale-up in biodiversity- and agriculture-based business opportunities for rural communities, ongoing poverty will further exacerbate pressure on natural resources, continuing a vicious cycle of economic deprivation and environmental degradation.

27. **With the GEF finance:** The GEF finance will be used to promote an integrated landscape management approach in key agricultural and forest landscapes, reducing poverty through sustainable nature-based livelihoods, protecting biodiversity and restoring forests as carbon sinks, and promoting Land Degradation Neutrality. This will also be a) ensuring maximum GEBs as a result of the GEF-supported investments; b) applying lessons from implementation of past project experiences; c) promoting stricter alignment with international and national targets through a strong

[42] A number of new taxes are being investigated by Government and would feed into the EIF, including electronic goods and plastic bags.

[43] Using lessons and tools developed through NILALEG and also the NAFOLA and CPP projects

thematic and geographical focus; and d) building upon firm foundations provided by the national investments (key national baseline programmes) with co-finance from partners directly supporting the project outcomes. Value will be added to planned investments by the Government, private sector, and bilateral and multilateral donors by bringing about a new integrated approach to landscape management, creating multi-stakeholder platforms at national, regional and landscape levels. These platforms will build capacity to deal with biodiversity conservation, sustainable land and forest management, and climate change mitigation issues within the current system of Integrated Regional Land Use Plans. It will enable these Plans to be rolled out at landscape level to create mosaics of land use with specific management guidelines that maximise environmental sustainability and the extraction of value for livelihoods. Through piloting new approaches to small business development and finance in rural areas, and enabling these to be scaled-up throughout the country, the cycle of poverty and environmental degradation will be broken, enabling Namibia to meet its international environmental commitments.

28. With the GEF funding and co-finance, the NILALEG project will deliver the incremental changes described in the table below:

Baseline	Alternative	Global environmental benefit
Poor coordination across government sectors and lack of integrated planning and monitoring continues. This means that Namibia struggles to meet its LDN, INDC and NBSAP targets in a coordinated manner, as environmental degradation continues. Overharvesting of natural resources and unsustainable farming practices continue, with negative consequences for livelihoods with biodiversity loss, decline in soil fertility, forest degradation and encroachment of bush into open savannahs used for grazing of game and livestock.	Better intergovernmental coordination at national level to guide implementation and monitoring of national and international environmental and developmental commitments is accompanied by enhanced access to finance for integrated landscape management and multi-stakeholder coordination structures applying Integrated Regional Land Use Plans in target landscapes, shared with all regions for upscaling.	A total area of 150,000 ha in five target landscapes of 30,000 ha each is better planned and managed through integrated landscape management for multiple global environmental benefits (see below for specific biodiversity, mitigation and land productivity benefits).
Globally valuable biodiversity in areas of Broadleaf Tree and Shrub Savannah continues to be lost to practices of overharvesting of fuelwood leading to forest degradation, as well as clearing of land for agriculture contributing to deforestation (anticipated at 0.84% per year). Situation continues in which, although the zonation and formal demarcation of Regional Forest Reserves is a provision in the Forest Act and the regulations enacted in 2015, no Regional Forests are established.	In addition to new community forests, two priority areas are identified through the National Botanical Research Institute to be established as Regional Forest Reserves, contributing to expanding protected areas and preventing extinction of threatened species. Mainstreaming biodiversity into production sectors is addressed in target landscapes through support to nature-based enterprises including sustainable harvesting of non-timber forest products, and ecotourism ventures. Sustainable forest management includes enrichment planting with useful indigenous tree species.	Globally valuable biodiversity will be protected in an area forming part of the globally recognized WWF ecoregion, Central and Eastern Miombo Woodlands, across 10,000 ha of Broadleaf Tree and Shrub Savannah conserved in new Regional Forests. Biodiversity-based enterprises applying sustainable harvesting will also be established in target landscapes.
Deforestation (at 0.84% per year) and forest degradation continue, contributing to cumulative emissions from the AFOLU sector of 22,647 Gg CO_2-eq by 2030; work on protecting and restoring Community Forests has limited impact. Additionally, the loss of above- and below-ground biomass due to deforestation and the	Capacity and financial mechanisms put in place to create Regional Forest Reserves and Community Forests, and undertake large-scale forest restoration, rehabilitation and management to enhance productivity. Reduction of deforestation and avoiding land clearing, which is particularly	Emissions of 631,500 tons of carbon-dioxide equivalent will be avoided over a 20 year period, as a result of the project's interventions.[44] This will be achieved through establishment of 10,000 ha of new Regional Forests and 5,000 ha of new Community Forests; preventing forest loss and degradation.

[44] Using the conservative assumptions outlined in the GHG calculations provided in Annex 3.

increase of decaying vegetation matter on cleared land contribute to the release of GHGs and the reduction of the capacity of dry forests to function as a carbon sink.	severe in the northern landscapes, could lead to maintenance of Namibia as a net sink for carbon. Avoiding fragmented, ad hoc developments in poor regions could potentially result in much of the historical Kavango West, Kavango East, Ohangwena and Zambezi closed forests being restored to woodlands and elements of landscape connectivity being restored.	Not included in this initial figure are additional mitigation benefits from restoration of forest over an area of 15,000 ha, and 20,000 ha to be placed under agroforestry or sustainable farming (both falling into the 150,000 ha of target landscapes covered by planning for integrated landscape management).
Land degradation continues, despite investment in agriculture, because of an absence of integrated planning and management. Land degradation further poses a risk to ecosystem integrity with a projected 10.4 million ha of shrubs, grasslands and sparsely vegetated areas and 1.5 million ha of cropland to lose productivity by 2040, and 1.9m ha threatened by bush encroachment. This is likely to diminish the ability of dryland environments to supply vital ecological goods and services, including water and climate regulation.	Efforts to stem degradation in selected landscapes including integrated soil and water management, as well as soil nutrient management, as contained in the LDN targets, are likely to reduce the rate of increase of surface albedo on cleared land. Coupled with a reduction in bush encroached areas, such effort is expected to increase the capacity of soils to maintain moisture, reduce the amount of soil particulates released into the atmosphere, enhance soil fertility in agroforestry and croplands, and increase overall productivity. Integrated land use planning; management guidelines piloted in target landscapes along with demonstration investment activities for climate-smart agricultural production, agroforestry and packaged business models based on sustainable extraction of forest products; with tools and mechanisms up-scaled to regions across the country.	Landscape health and integrity in the fragile dryland environments, defined in terms of health, connectivity and stability, will be restored in the five target production landscapes totalling 150,000 ha including communal land, conservancies and resettlement farms. On top of this total is 4,500 ha that will benefit from bush clearing from grasslands in commercial farming areas outside the target landscapes, and 5,000 ha that will be more sustainably managed in new Community Forests.

In addition to these specific GEBs, the project enables synergy between the areas of biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management, sustainable forest management, and climate change mitigation, pursuing an integrated approach to implementation of the UNCBD, UNCCD and UNFCCC to deliver global benefits in an integrated fashion, whilst simultaneously enabling the delivery of local and national development benefits.

1.6 Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up

Innovative aspects of the project include the application of an integrated (vertical and horizontal) approach which avoids the 'silos' in which public institutions (largely production sectors) and government often operate, enabling more effective mainstreaming and partnerships with private and civil society to simultaneously deliver multiple environmental, as well as socio-economic (poverty alleviating developmental), benefits. The emphasis on micro-credit and the establishment of small and medium businesses and cooperatives in rural areas, whilst tried before, has not been backed up by the roll-out of a new micro-credit facility to enable uptake of new climate smart technologies, better practices and business opportunities, and this will be achieved through leveraging the Environmental Investment Fund to capitalise and catalyse smaller civil society institutions through the Namibia-tested CBNRM approach. The involvement of the commercial cattle-ranching industry as 'buyers of ecosystem services' to support bush clearing is a potential innovation that will be tested. Another innovative aspect of the project is the possibility of doing scientific monitoring to study the impact of bush encroachment and bush clearing on land productivity and carbon storage, and partnerships with academic institutions will be explored during the PPG phase, with a view to establishing a possible experimental learning approach, comparing project and control sites over time.

29. **The sustainability of the project** and its success are premised on its results and impacts, being pertinent and highly valuable to the local communities, who are the custodians and primary managers of land, natural resources and biodiversity. The business model approaches for demonstration activities in target landscapes will lead to the establishment

of self-sustaining CBNRM entities, cooperatives and commercial ventures that can make a profit – so as to address local communities' livelihoods – while building up healthy landscapes to provide ecosystem services that will last beyond the project lifetime.

30. **Institutional sustainability** will be ensured through the project's approach of using short-term delivery mechanisms for effectiveness while collaborating with existing Government mechanisms, through which environmental benefits can be mainstreamed – notably, the co-financed Strategic Environmental Assessments and Integrated Regional Land Use Planning process that provide strategic guidance, options and directions for future regional development. The sustainability of planning and monitoring mechanisms will be ensured by incorporating these activities into the key performance indicators of the officials and institutions whose capacities will be strengthened through the project to undertake these activities. The project will also support the long-term sustainability of the Environmental Investment Fund through enhancing its relevance and effectiveness for integrated landscape management and poverty reduction. Government co-finance to the project through the fund will be further leveraged during the project period, as a number of new taxes are being investigated by Government and would feed into the EIF, including taxes on electronic goods and plastic bags. As the project supports the development of new funding windows and criteria so these enhanced resources can be applied. The project's support to a process of dialoguing on how to strategically invest in integrated landscape management and generate multiple benefits for people and the environment, and the development of a financing and investment strategy to be adopted by the EIF (as outlined under Output 3.4), is a key aspect of sustainability that the project will contribute to. Through these initial investments, the sustainability of the EIF, and its ability to invest in targeted landscapes and thematic areas will be guaranteed into the future, beyond the life of the project.

31. **The replicability of the NILALEG model** is ensured through a number of elements designed into each of the Components. In Component 1, national dialogue platforms will be created, leveraging the Sustainable Development Advisory Council's mandate and facilitating inter-ministerial coordination that enables the lessons learnt through the project to feed into multiple government sectors. The models developed in Component 2 will be replicated through the financial mechanism developed in Component 3, in particular the facility for micro-loans to farming households with a pro-poor emphasis (using the existing Environmental Investment Fund for replication). Component 4 is designed to roll out the lessons learnt in the target landscapes to facilitate nationwide implementation of integrated landscape management, and will be promoted through a learning platform for Regional Governments. Sustainability elements such as IRLUPs will offer lessons for replication elsewhere.

2. Stakeholders, including civil society and indigenous peoples

Will project design include the participation of relevant stakeholders from civil society organizations (yes ☒ /no☐) and indigenous peoples (yes ☒ /no ☐)?

32. To ensure effective and efficient project management, Namibia has adopted a public-private-partnership model of implementation which the NILALEG project will borrow from. The vital roles of diverse stakeholders and actors (public, private and civil) is sufficiently acknowledged in all of Namibia's policy instruments. As a result, most of Namibia's key documents, including the NBSAP 2, NAP 3, NCCSAP, SNC, INDC, NRDS, LDN and the CBNRM Policy, clearly articulate principal stakeholders and their vital roles and contributions. These documents identify more than 10 Ministries and more than 15 different departments or directorates that have a stake in the management of land and land-based resources, and which need to be involved in improving management of natural resources and alleviating poverty. The NILALEG project will support national, regional and local government to and facilitate dialogue and planning in target landscapes that transcend political-administrative boundaries.

33. To build upon successful joint implementation and collaboration between public, private and civil society, CSOs and the private sector have been identified as key service providers to effectively deliver most of the local-level activities geared towards promoting income-generation at community and household levels. Further delineation of delivery mechanisms will be spelt out during the PPG phase. Crucial involvement of the CBOs and national research institutes will be employed to correctly capture indigenous and local knowledge experiences and lessons, and transfer skills development throughout the entire project cycle. Indigenous groups form the majority of Namibia's population, thus by design will be the main targeted population in the five landscapes as well as the majority of the project beneficiaries. The OvaWambo group inhabits the tribal lands (former homelands) within the far northern central regions, and is the largest in Namibia, accounting for about 60% of the total population[45]. Other inhabitants are the Kavango, Herero, Damara, Nama, Khoisan

[45] Ibid.

and OvaHimba. UNDP's environmental and social safeguards will be duly applied in designing and implementing the project, especially where communities' rights and access to resources are affected.

34. Some of the key stakeholders are outlined in Annex 1.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Are issues on gender equality and women's empowerment taken into account? (yes ☒ /no☐).

35. Namibia's 2011 national census data suggests that as many as 62% of households in rural areas are female-headed. The Namibia Index of Multiple Deprivation (NIMD), jointly published by UNDP and the Government of Namibia, identifies the seven northern regions as the most deprived, hence the poorest of the fourteen political regions. These regions are also experiencing some of the early signals of climate variability, such as reduced and more erratic rainfall, warmer temperatures and higher frequency of droughts. For households with limited adult labour capacity and largely reliant on rain-fed agriculture for food and income, the need to develop climate change resilience and adaptation capacities is urgent. In addition to a changing natural environment, ongoing migration continues to affect the structure of households, leading to reduced adult capacity for labour. As a result of migration of males, many households in northern Namibia are female-headed, and this often leads to a decline in food production capacity and security, further reduces the ability to generate income. Women frequently try making up for this loss by doing additional work in the crop fields, including physically-intensive work such as tilling and land clearing. A serious growing challenge facing rural women is the deterioration of soil quality, exacerbated by the lack of farming inputs, implements and technical know-how to enhance agricultural productivity.

36. At the same time, Namibia is one of the first countries worldwide to adopt a goal of 50/50 male/female (locally known as the zebra listing) participation within the political sphere. A National Gender Policy and accompanying Gender Strategy and Action Plan have been developed to provide guidance in the empowerment of women and men in all domains. During the PPG phase, a detailed gender analysis for the NILALEG Project will be conducted to establish a quantitative baseline and targets. This will be further informed by the Gender Analysis that was recently completed for the SCCF SCORE project (GEF ID 5343). To clearly determine gendered results and impacts, an independent gender impact analysis study will be built into the NILALEG project design and will be carried out by the University of Namibia (UNAM) by the end of the project. In 2010, a gender and climate change study carried out by UNAM and UNDP recommended that projects should consider the differentiated roles of men and women in planning and decision-making structures. The careful analysis and inclusion of gender- and vulnerability-disaggregated targets (women, men, girls and boys beneficiaries, disabled, youth, etc.) will ensure that support is directed to differentiated roles and needs of men and women, ensuring that women are not excluded and unintentionally made vulnerable. In addition, the EIF, in collaboration with the Gender Research Unit of the University of Namibia, will develop a gender framework strategy to ensure that the EIF investment decisions are gender-sensitive and that this spills over to the EIF partners and also catalyses other key role players, notably private financial and banking institutions. In all its management structures, NILALEG will adopt a 50/50 ratio of men to women, and will promote a comprehensive gender-equity agenda that will help Namibia to significantly contribute to the SDGs, primarily Goals 1, 6, 7, 13, 14, and 15.

4. Risks and Mitigation Measures

Risk	Type of risk	Rating	Mitigation measures
Climate variability (both natural as well as triggered though global climate change)	Environmental	High	In 2013, Namibia suffered one of the worst droughts in 30 years, and rainfall was also much below average in 2015. Namibia is classified as the seventh most at risk country, globally, in terms of agricultural losses. NILALEG proposes integrated landscape management to uplift CBNRM solutions and best practices at local level to account for future impacts and risks from climate change. To be informed by NC, BUR1, Third National Communication to the UNFCCC, INDC, an M&E framework that takes vulnerability to climate change into account will be embraced. Lastly, the information, knowledge and communication outreach activities for adaptive management will provide information directly to local resource users.

Risk	Type of risk	Rating	Mitigation measures
Agricultural production losses due to climate change, leading to reduction of cropping productivity	Environmental	Medium	Careful attention has been paid to the design of the NILALEG project such that there are built-in mechanisms to deal with this risk. Notably the element of insurance schemes, and pursuing sustainable climate-resilient and smart agriculture using integrated landscape management approaches, will contribute to the mitigation of this risk. Climate change impacts will be offset by soil and water conservation measures and climate-smart agriculture designed to promote resilience and productivity as well as mitigation. These climate-smart agriculture measures and agroforestry interventions will be designed with reduced future rainfall in mind, and will use local dryland-adapted species.
Changes in national priorities and commitment towards environmentally friendly sustainable development, impacting sub-national and local level expectations	Political	Low	Namibia continues to demonstrate high political commitment to sustainable management and utilisation of natural resources, through enactment of policies and legislation which, despite the gaps, have provided a vital baseline for efforts to improve ecosystem service management and eradicate poverty. NILALEG is built on existing national development priorities, thus the risk will therefore be minimised by: (a) advancing the national high-level objectives articulated in the NDP4: reducing poverty and addressing income inequalities; (b) management following sub-national strategic guidance framed within the National Rural Development Strategy; and (c) directly engaging local leaders, improving their environmental governance to lead and oversee poverty eradication measures in their communities.
Sustainability, timeframe and lifespan of the project	Operational	Low	The project is built around a lifetime of 60 months, adequately providing a framework that can allow skills enhancement while innovating on institutional and financial mechanisms. By directly supporting the key baseline projects, it allows sufficient time to materialise some of the poverty eradication opportunities to be realised within this timeframe. Further, the elements of NRA and linking this to the next NDP 5 will provide a strong foundational basis to sustain the impacts beyond the project lifespan. Institutional sustainability will be achieved through capacity building elements aimed at empowering stakeholders, from central sector Ministries to CBNRM members, to operate their institutions smoothly beyond the actual project. Further, Government will enter directly into agreements with the NGOs and CBOs, clearly spelling out rules of engagement.
Community buy-in and interest from the communities	Social	Low	NILALEG has been designed to engender replication of good practices, from the baseline of CBNRM initiatives as well as recently approved policies such as the Rural Development Policy, which will ultimately culminate in selection and pursuit of sustainable livelihood activities. NILALEG will extensively involve the communities in the entire PPG process and encourage bottom-up (demand-driven) initiatives. A community facilitator will be engaged at the onset to ensure that this is part of the PPG development process. NILALEG has identified a number of stakeholders at sub-national and local levels that will be engaged to promote and maintain the momentum. Component 2 will establish an enabling financial framework and market-based instruments to catalyse investments to pursue for SLM, CA, CSA and CBNRM

Risk	Type of risk	Rating	Mitigation measures
			within the framework of integrated landscapes. Having the needs of the communities as the basis for programming – for instance, improving livelihoods through sustainable ecosystem service-led business – directly addresses this risk.
Project Design: Poverty eradication expectations, local people do not receive immediate benefits and incentives	Operational	Medium	To avoid creating expectations that would/may not be met, local communities will need to be well informed on: a) project benefits likely to accrue, b) realistic timelines to realise those benefits , and c) expectations concerning the inputs to be made by local people during the NILALEG PPG phase. NILALEG will employ an all-inclusive, well facilitated stakeholder engagement and participatory process to ensure that communities are briefed about immediate and long-term benefits. The integrated landscape approach being utilised, as well as the concepts of ecosystem services and payment for ecosystem services, will be shared to demonstrate how the longevity of project results and impacts could be further enhanced beyond the project lifetime. Furthermore, NILALEG will employ a communication and education campaign targeting local people and communities regarding environmental crimes and associated negative incentives, thereby minimising these risks.
Project Management: Low delivery, absorptive capacities and skills availability	Operational	Medium	NILALEG will employ a mix of public-private-partnerships and engage technical service providers from NGOs and government offices, ministries and agencies to deliver essential project advisory services. These will be governed by Namibian contract law and UNDP Financial and Rules and Procedures, with Memorandum of Agreements to be entered into which will contain punitive measures for non-performers and lack of delivery.

5. Coordination with relevant GEF-financed and other initiatives

4. Extensive coordination will take place through UNDP due to its large portfolio supporting Government on ongoing initiatives – for example, PASS, NAFOLA and SCORE through the GEF-5 cycle and the SCCF, especially during the project development phase. Past projects – notably ICEMA, NACOMA, CPP, CCA and CALLC – provided useful programming lessons in this process, and their evaluation reports will be scrutinised in the PPG phase for more operational lessons. This alignment will ensure that there is neither duplication of efforts nor missed opportunities to secure multiple GEBs in the NILALEG project. The inter-coordination mechanisms established by the GEF OFP across all GEF co-funded projects will be utilised to oversee the implementation of the NILALEG project, including the extractions of lessons and experiences in project management, as well as the vertical and horizontal learning opportunities to ensure cost-effectiveness. Special arrangements are foreseen to establish the five target landscapes proposed under the project, following criteria to be established, such as including areas of highest potential to sequester carbon, and areas with degraded or abandoned croplands for potential reforestation activities. Anti-poaching activities that received support through the PASS, which was designed without the full knowledge and extent of the current threats and is focused on site-level enforcement in protected areas, will be boosted through the broader integrated landscape management approach and the establishment of wildlife crime units in poaching hotspots through NILALEG; the enhanced involvement by conservancies in enforcement through expanding community ranger systems; improved coordination between anti-poaching units, park managers, conservancies, police, military and judiciary, and specialised training to deal with international crimes.

5. Through the support of ongoing EU multilateral and the German bilateral support facilities to Government, NGOs and CBOs, the Namibia Sustainable Development Advisory Council (SDAC), with its mandate to promote co-operation and co-ordination between organs of State, non-governmental agencies and community-based organisations on environmental issues relating to sustainable development, will engage development partners in the annual National Sustainable Development Conference to augment the multi-sectoral platforms and technical committee. This will ensure cross-fertilisation and learning through sharing information and facilities. The proposed institutional arrangements via

NILALEG will provide a basic structure to aid in the integrated landscape approach. Compliance and enforcement elements will be enabled under the EMA 7 (2007) revised regulations to facilitate the set-up promoted under Component 1. Linking these to institutions embodied in legislation, such as the SDAC, will be the backbone of a sustainable coordination mechanism. Further collaboration and coordination will be pursued with ongoing initiatives as per the table of related initiatives in Annex 2.

6. Lessons and good practices from CBNRM indicate that devolution of rights (access, use and benefits) to communities to co-manage resources within registered communal conservancies has led to positive long-term transformational shifts in: (a) expanding the coverage of areas under some kind of protection/conservation; (b) raised capacities of local people in resource management and nature-based enterprise development and; (c) enabled communities to generate sustainable incomes and cover salaries for employed conservancy staff, e.g. Community Game Guards. A critical lesson learned on the viability of conservancies is that not all registered communal conservancies are viable and that some may not become fully independent due to natural resource limitations. The CBNRM model's success is based on conservancies being able to commercially offer some nature products and services to generate an income that can aid in poverty eradication, provide access to essential social services and food and income security. Parts of Namibia are extremely harsh, with unforgiving environmental conditions due to limited vegetation cover, wildlife and water. Where possible, tourism has been the main income driver, but in some cases not even tourism may be viable. This may set up communities to fail as they have great aspirations and hopes from CBNRM and community-based tourism enterprises. Conducting land use option analysis and enterprise viability studies is thus a critical precursor to approving a land unit for registration as a communal conservancy. Furthermore, the principle of inclusive participation to ensure that 'no one is left out' sometimes adversely limits individual champions to thrive and lead with innovative community-based enterprises (CBEs). The CBNRM programme has revealed that individual champions (including CBO organised as family enterprises) at local level, at times show greater chances of success in turning CBEs into sustainable and viable businesses. Through the ongoing NAFOLA project, a CBE scoping mission was carried out in target sites and recommended a deliberate focus on identifying competent and dynamic champions who can lead initiatives and, with assistance from others, are best suited to ensure wider and equitable beneficiation. These lessons will be further interrogated during the PPG phase to enable better analysis to avoid mis-applying them, e.g. considering the need to address gender inequities, previously disadvantaged socio-economic groups and balancing development efforts on all groups, including indigenous, youth and the economically disadvantaged.

6. *Consistency with National Priorities*

Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessements under relevant conventions? (yes ☒ /no☐).

NILALEG is linked to key national strategies and action plans as follows: (1) Biodiversity: NBSAP 2; (2) Climate Change: INC, SNC and TNC plus BUR1, the TNA and the INDC; and 3) Land Degradation: NAPCOD, CPP and NAP 3 and LDN, and the cross-cutting NCSA and GEF-6 NPFE Report. The project is designed to address the priorities identified in various governmental, national and international frameworks. First and foremost is the Constitution of Namibia, which gives constitutional provisions to the sustainable use of resources and maintenance of healthy ecosystems. It is also premised on the long-term aspirations within the Vision 2030 and directly addresses the key priority areas identified in the medium-term plan (i.e. NDP 4). Technically, it is directly supporting AFOLU priorities cited in the Intended Nationally Determined Commitments (INDC) tabled at the 2015 UNFCCC COP-21.

Measure	**GHG amount**	**% of BAU scenario in 2030**
AFOLU		
Reduce deforestation rate by 75 %	13,537	59.8
Reforest 20,000 ha per year	1,779	7.9
Restore 15 M ha of grassland	1,359	6.0
Reduce removal of wood by 50 %	701	3.1
Afforest 5,000 ha per year	578	2.6
Plant 5,000 ha of arboriculture per year	358	1.6
Fatten 100,000 cattle heads in feedlots	201	0.9

Soil carbon	180	0.8

7. The proposed targets are aligned to Namibia's NBSAP 2[46], thus contributing to the Aichi strategic goals and targets, notably the following: Target 2 is addressed by bringing together national poverty reduction targets, together with INDC, LDN and NBSAP targets in the framework of integrated landscape management, using environmental public works schemes and support to enterprise development to maximise biodiversity benefits simultaneously with developmental benefits. Aichi Target 5 is tackled by promoting community management of areas of Broadleaf Tree and Shrub Savannah and Acacia Tree and Shrub Savannah with valuable biodiversity and gazetting two priority areas as new Regional Forest Reserves, in this way also contributing to Target 11 on expanding protected areas and Target 12 on preventing extinction of threatened species. The project's focus on agriculture, agroforestry, and cattle and game ranching, influencing land management practices, as well as the support to sustainable harvesting of non-timber forest products contributes to Target 7 in mainstreaming biodiversity into production sectors. Targets 14 and 15 are fundamental to the project's focus on multiple global environmental benefits – undertaking pilot activities in the target landscapes and facilitating their scale-up nationally – in restoring damaged ecosystems to enhance the flow of ecosystem services, promoting the resilience of poor rural communities in the forested landscapes of the Zambezi, Otjozondjupa, Oshikoto, Ohangwena, Kavango, Kunene and Omusati regions. Specific actions to restore degraded forest and grazing lands will help enhance carbon stocks as per Target 15. Working closely with communities to harness their knowledge on managing natural resources, and building partnerships with academic institutions to monitor the effects of integrated landscape management interventions in the target landscapes will ensure that the project contributes to Aichi Target 19. And the third component of the project will help secure additional financial resources for biodiversity conservation and integrated landscape management, through putting new financial mechanisms in place – in support of Target 20.

8. Lastly the proposed outputs will deliver on Namibia's Land Degradation Neutrality call that was tabled at the last UNCCD COP. The AFOLU sector, which has been prioritised in all of the recently completed primary national programming documents, i.e. the INDC, TNC and BUR1, the NBSAP 2, the LDN and NAP 3 and the NCCSAP is the main focus of the NILALEG. The focus on the integrated management approach through the five target landscapes is born out of the need to create synergies in implementation of all of those strategies and programs while reducing negative trade-offs. It also stems from the national, sub-national and local needs to concurrently address poverty and environmental degradation, and achieve inclusive and sustainable economic growth in the long run.

9. Consequently, the priorities and efforts of the Government of the Republic of Namibia, enshrined in the fourth National Development Plan (NDP 4), are aimed at redressing the long-standing inequalities and extremely high income disparities inherited at independence[47]. Namibia's long-term Vision: 2030, stresses desertification as the biggest threat to achieving sustainable agricultural development. Namibia's Green Plan (1991), tabled at the Rio Conference in 1992, highlights Namibia as being highly economically-dependent on the environment (water, fishery, diamond, energy, land) for commercial and subsistence purposes. The National Rural Development Strategy adopted in 2013, covering the period 2013/14-2017/18, is an operative document for the 2012 National Rural Development Policy and created a new Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare (MPESW)[48] in 2015. This complements the existing line Ministries responsible for (a) Lands and Resettlement; (b) Mines and Energy; (c) Agriculture, Water and Forestry; and (d) Environment and Tourism. The Rural Development Policy and Strategy tackles the priorities of agriculture, food security and reduction of extreme poverty[49], identifying as root problems: (a) limited livelihood diversification and economic opportunities; (b) food and livelihood insecurity; and (c) land (un)-availability as challenges to sustainable development. To complement the NRDS, a Tourism Growth Strategy Paper is currently under development giving emphasis to diversification of the tourism industry and nature-based economy, particularly community-based tourism as a source of employment creation and improvement of infrastructure in decentralised sub-regions. Further, a draft Bill for the IRLUP is in place to direct regional and development planning.

7. Knowledge Management

[46] Namibia's Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2013-2022, published in 2014 – see https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/na/na-nbsap-v2-en.pdf

[47] The World Bank Country Profile, 17 June 2015. http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/namibia/overview

[48] The Ministry is set to formulate the national poverty reduction-responsive agenda based on existing comparative advantages of the country, i.e. ENR base economy. Source: Remarks by His Excellency President Hage Geingob during the 25th National Independency celebrations.

[49] Republic of Namibia – Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development (2012), *National Draft Rural Development Policy.*

10. In addition to the learning from past and current related initiatives that will be further applied during the PPG phase, active knowledge management is a feature of the project as a whole. Component 3 is designed to include the development and dissemination of guidelines for mainstreaming poverty eradication into forest restoration, sustainable land management, forest restoration and bush clearing, and set up a learning platform on integrated land management for upscaling implementation of Regional Integrated Land Use Plans and creation of nature-based businesses for sub-national governments. A Communication and Knowledge Management Strategy will be developed during the PPG phase and will elaborate the mechanisms and approaches to be used. The entire NILALEG project concept is driven by lack of existing 'suitable models' and initiatives that comprehensively address multiple objectives (i.e. national economic growth, poverty eradication and environmental sustainability). So locally generated knowledge, solutions and innovations will be critical to the project's success. NILALEG is a learning initiative, and aims to grow and expand the community of practice of those involved in sustainable development in Namibia, sharing these lessons across the globe through the networks of UNDP and the GEF.

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

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):

(Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template. For SGP, use this SGP OFP endorsement letter).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE *(MM/dd/yyyy)*
Mr. Teofilus Mutangeni Nghitila	Environmental Commissioner, GEF Operational Focal Point,	DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS (DEA), MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM (MET)	05/24/2016

B. 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 under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE *(MM/dd/yyyy)*	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Adriana Dinu, UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator.		07/08/2016	Phemo Kgomotso, Regional Technical Advisor, EBD UNDP Addis Ababa	+251912503309	phemo.kgomotso@undp.org

Annex 1: Key Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Type	Expected Role
Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)	Public	The Ministry of Environment and Tourism is a Government body that is responsible for preservation of the natural environment and for supporting tourism activities within the country. The mission of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism includes promoting biodiversity conservation in the Namibian environment through the sustainable utilisation of natural resources and tourism development for the maximum social and economic benefit of its citizens. In the context of this project, it is expected that MET will house and coordinate all the project activities
Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF)	Public	The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry will provide technical support to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism.

Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)	Public	The Namibian Government has embarked upon a Public Service Reform Initiative (PSRI) which is intended to transform the Public Service into a performance-driven Government at all level-central and sub-national levels. The reform initiative is aimed at improving service delivery to the public and foster operational efficiency within the Public Service. This will result in effectively achieving NDP3 and Vision 2030 goals.
Ministry of Land Reform (MLR)	Public	The Ministry of Land Reform will work on mainstreaming the integrated landscape management approach into resettlement farms.
Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)	Public	The Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) is the State's lead agency in attracting private investment in resources exploration and development through the provision of geoscientific information on minerals and energy resources, and management of an equitable and secure titles systems for the mining, petroleum and geothermal industries. MME also carries prime responsibility for regulating the extraction of industrial and dangerous goods in the country, including the collection of royalties, and ensuring that safety; health and environmental standards are consistent with the relevant State and Commonwealth legislation, regulations and policies. In the context of this project, MME is expected to XX
Ministry of Industrialisation Trade and SME Development (MTI)	Public	The Ministry of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development is responsible for the development and management of Namibia's economic regulatory regime, on the basis of which the country's domestic and external economic relations are conducted. This Ministry is also responsible for promoting growth and development of the economy through the formulation and implementation of appropriate policies to attract investment, increase trade, develop and expand the country's industrial base. In the context of this project, MTI will collaborate with the project to attract relevant investors.
Ministry of Urban and Rural Development	Public	The Ministry of Urban and Rural Development is responsible for regional governance (Regional Councils) and local governance (Local Authorities) and plays an important role in the decentralisation process of the Namibian Government. In the context of this project, the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development will play a crucial role, especially in with the context of rural-led economic development at landscape levels.
Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare (MPESW)	Public	This newly-created Ministry is responsible for implementing poverty eradication measures across sector-led initiatives; it is also responsible for initiating, developing and managing the Food Reserve Banks and issuing social welfare grants. This Ministry will be the main beneficiary (in terms of impacts and results) to be attained from the implementation of Component 2.
Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare (MGECW)	Public	The Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare is entrusted with the responsibility of designing and implementing social policies and programmes that promote women's empowerment, child development, family welfare and the welfare of the community. In the context of this project, the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare is expected to mainstream all the gender issues in climate change, biodiversity and land degradation.
Ministry of Youth, National Service, Sport and Culture	Public	The Ministry is responsible for youth affairs, including empowerment and economic development. The youth services in each of the 14 regions will directly participate in leading the implementation and realisation of relevant outputs of the NILALEG.
Environmental Investment Fund (EIF)	Parastatal	The Environmental Investment Fund is an investment fund with the express purpose of raising financial resources for direct investment in environmental protection and natural resource management activities and projects which support the sustainable economic development of Namibia. In the context of this project, EIF is expected to manage, partially capitalise and implement the credit line facility. The EIF is the only Namibian national entity accredited under the Green Climate Fund (GCF)

		and will thus be a partner to develop potential future financial instruments and strategic opportunities with the GCF.
National Planning Commission (NPC)	Parastatal	The National Planning Commission of Namibia is an agency of the Namibian Government that is responsible for planning national priorities and directing the course of national development. The NPC includes the Ministers of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, Finance, Trade and Industry, Works and Transport, Urban and Rural Development. The National Planning Commission is expected to make input to the project.
Namibia Meteorological Service (METEONA)	Parastatal	The role of the Namibia Meteorological Service is to provide information on Namibia's weather and climate to all organisations and individuals that need the information for their activities. METEONA will be responsible for supplying all the climatic data to the project. It is also a co-chair of the inter-sectoral National Climate Change Committee, which is proposed to be merged through alignment and harmonisation with the NBSAP 2 and NAP 3 committees.
Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA)	Parastatal	The Statistics Act No. 9 of 2011 provided for the development of the National Statistics System and, specifically, the establishment of the Namibia Statistics Agency and the Board of the Namibia Statistics Agency. NSA is responsible for producing and disseminating relevant, quality and timely statistics that are fit-for-purpose and in accordance with international standards and best practice. In this project, the NSA is expected to be involved in targeted scenario analysis work in Component 3, Output 3.1. The role of the NSA in both the National GHG and Forestry Inventories and Natural Resources Accounts, as well as production of regular five-year state of environment reports is crucial; therefore, the technical capacities of NSA staff will be enhanced through NILALEG.
Namibia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (NCCI)	Parastatal	The Namibia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (NCCI) is the leading business representative and support organisation in Namibia. Membership consists of companies across all economic sectors, including prominent large companies as well as hundreds of SMEs. The establishment of the sub-committee to initiate private sector-led initiatives is proposed to be under the NCCI's lead. NCCI will be invited to provide sector partners that can improve their understanding on the natural resource accounting, so as to enable them to better understand the contributions of various natural resources to the national economy and to create opportunities for mainstreaming environmental values in business enterprises.
National Commission on Research, Science and Technology (NCRST)	Parastatal	Government has long recognised the importance of Research, Science and Technology as an engine of economic growth and development. The NCRST has several objectives, key among them being to ensure the co-ordination, monitoring and supervision of research, science and technology in Namibia, and to promote linkages between Namibian and international institutions on the development of research, science and technology. NCRST, together with the University of Namibia's Multidisciplinary Research Centre (UNAM MRC), is expected to be the leading body in the NILALEG project concerned research innovation, technology and development.
University of Namibia (UNAM)	Academic	The University of Namibia (UNAM) is the largest and leading national institution of higher education in the country. The University was established by an Act of National Assembly on 31st of August 1992. UNAM includes faculties of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Economics and Management Sciences, Education, Humanities and Social Sciences, Law, Medical and Health Science and Science. In the context of this project, UNAM is expected to provide support to the project through provision of experts with experience in relevant fields. UNAM MRC will have implementation roles in two of the proposed Components, 2 and 3, whereby UNAM MRC will lead in the development of the gender investment framework to enable 50% women targets under the EIF.

Polytechnic of Namibia (PON)	Academic	The Polytechnic of Namibia is an institute of tertiary education in Namibia, which was formed by Act 33 (1994) of the Namibian Parliament. PON aims at enhancing innovations, entrepreneurship and competitiveness in Namibia and the SADC region. In the context of this project, PON, together with UNAM, is expected to provide support to the project through the provision of experts with experience in relevant fields. PON is currently undergoing a major transformation towards the creation of a fully-fledged university; however, being the host of the Namibia Energy Institute (NEI), with initiatives on sustainable energy, it is one of the main national partners for climate change mitigation activities. NEI will participate in the technical trainings for conducting GHG inventories as well the development of AFOLU Namibian-specific emission factors.
Namibia Nature Foundation (NNF)	NGO/Private	The Namibia Nature Foundation is a non-governmental organisation whose primary aims are to promote sustainable development, the conservation of biological diversity and natural ecosystems, and the wise and ethical use of natural resources for the benefit of all Namibians, both present and future. NNF is crucial to the project, as it currently hosts various small-scale pilot initiatives that will provide good lessons and opportunities for the project to scale-up multiple benefit impacts.
Desert Research Foundation of Namibia (DRFN)	NGO/Private	The Desert Research Foundation of Namibia (DRFN) is a non-governmental organisation that strives towards enhancing capacity for sustainable development on all levels of society. DRFN is currently contributing to three main thematic areas, namely energy, land and water. In this project, DRFN is expected to share lessons and skills on managing large-scale adaptation programmes, as it is the only national entity accredited under the Adaptation Fund.
Namibian Association of Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Support Organisation (NACSO)	NGO/Private	The Namibian Association of Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Support Organisations (NACSO) is an association comprising 14 Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and the University of Namibia. The purpose of NACSO is to provide quality services to rural communities seeking to manage and utilise their natural resources in a sustainable manner.
Development Bank of Namibia	Finance	The main objective of DBN is to promote and finance development in those sectors of the economy that support development and the welfare of the citizens of the country. In this project, DBN is expected to provide financial support to the project beneficiaries and or sub-national entities to provide mechanisms for rural-led economic development. The DBN Innovation Awards, which target innovative small-scale ideas, could be a potential partner for taking up (and scaling-up) some of the initiatives under the livelihood improvement component.
National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI)	Research	The National Botanical Research Institute's mandate is to study of the flora and vegetation of Namibia, in order to promote the understanding, conservation and sustainable use of Namibia's plants for the benefit of all. In this project, NBRI is expected to provide information on flora and vegetation for all the regions in Namibia, especially relevant for the establishment of the Regional Forests.
Gobabeb Research and Training Centre	Research	The Gobabeb Research and Training Centre is an internationally recognised centre for dryland training and research. By conducting training courses, Gobabeb aims to improve the public awareness and knowledge of dryland ecology and environmental issues. In the context of this project, Gobabeb is expected to participate in Component 4 to support the activities related to biophysical monitoring and reporting.
Multidisciplinary Research Centre (MRC)	Research	The Multidisciplinary Research Centre (MRC) was established to promote and conduct research and to strengthen research collaboration with UNAM faculties and stakeholders from public and private sectors as well as partners within the region and beyond. In the context of this project, MRC expected is to provide relevant and accurate research information in various areas, ranging from health, education, biodiversity, climate change, socio-

		ecological systems, gender, indigenous knowledge, etc. for policy decision-making and project interventions. UNAM MRC will have implementation roles in two of the proposed Components, 2 and 3, whereby UNAM MRC will lead in the development of the gender investment framework to enable 50% women targets under the EIF.
Namibia Economic Policy Research Unit (NEPRU)	Research	The Namibia Economic Policy Research Unit is a Namibian non-governmental organisation, whose mission is to support Namibia's national development goals by providing economic policy advice, conducting economic research and building economic research capacity.

Annex 2: Key Related Initiatives

Title	Objectives/Results/Outcomes	Agencies/Donors/Partners
Fighting Invasive Species in Namibia	To tackle biological invasion of IAS across Eastern and Southern Africa	CABI, GEF, UNEP
Namibia Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) Programme (aligned to NEPAD-CAADP and Namibia NCCSAP)	Some of the anticipated main results areas are: improved productivity and income, building social and environmental resilience and mitigation co-benefits, research and development and innovations for scaling-up CSA	AU-NEPAD GRN CIAT, CGIAR, CCAFS
CBNRM Initiatives, NBSAP 2, NCCSAP, NAP 3, NAMA,	Multiple objectives leading to enhanced ecosystem service management, reduction of GHG emissions and addressing DLDD, and promoting nature-based CBNRM livelihood improvements and creating synergies between CBD, UNCCD and UNFCCC and local on-the-ground measures being advanced through the CBNRM programme.	Government of Namibia and its various partners, including WWF, USAID, GEF, SCCF, GCF, AF, NEPAD, SADC, GIZ, UNDP, UNEP, and private sector entities
NAFOLA (GEF ID 4832)	The NAFOLA project's goal is to maintain current dry forests and the ecosystem goods and services they provide in 13 Community Forests covering over 2.8 million hectares of forest lands through legalization of Community Forests. The project objective is to reduce pressure on forest resources by facilitating the gazettement of CFs, and increasing the capacity for the uptake of improved agriculture, livestock and forestry management practices in the community forest areas.	GEF
SCORE (GEF ID 5343)	The project aims to strengthen the adaptive capacity for climate change and reduce the vulnerability to droughts and flood for approximately 4000 households, of which 80% are women-led, in the northern area of the country prone to environmental shock.	SCCF
SAREP (Southern African Regional Environmental Programme)	Livelihood enhancement, Conservation Agriculture, Devil's claw harvesting etc.	USAID
Conservancy Development Support Services (CDSS)	Strengthen capacity of Conservancies to protect their natural resources, attract investment, and achieve financial sustainability so that households in communal Conservancies earn more revenue (NFF part of consortium)	MCA
Community Conservation Fisheries in KAZA	The establishment of community-based, sustainable management systems for riverine/ floodplain fisheries, thereby improving food security in the area particularly for women, children, and the rural poor	EU
Sustainable harvesting, processing and trade of indigenous natural products (INPs)	Achieve sustainable increase in economic performance through support to Producer and Processor organisations, INP innovative fund to ensure continued growth and provision of market information	MCA
Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation, including Energy	Facilitating climate change adaptation and agricultural development of small-scale farming communities in the Kavango region through: climate-smart agricultural methods, sustainable access to water and agro-processing; income diversification activities; implementation done in cooperation with UFF and DAPP	EU
Hunting for opportunities-Promoting business	To create linkages between the Finnish Hunters Association & Namibian Communal Conservancies in an endeavour to develop new models for hunting that will better utilise existing	Finnish Embassy

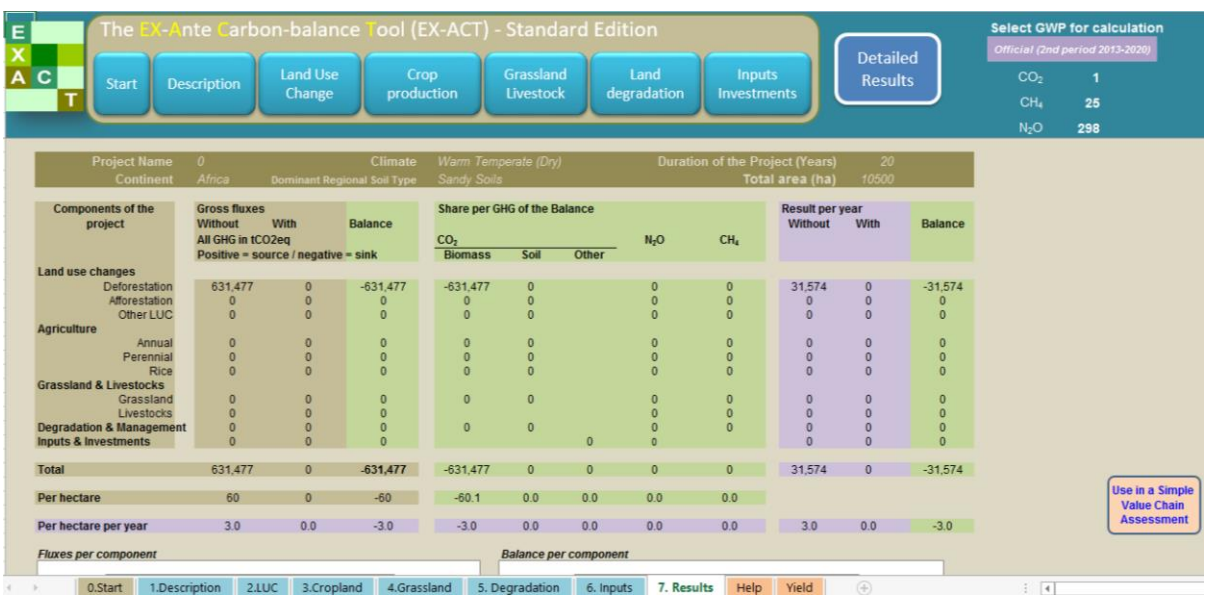
Title	Objectives/Results/Outcomes	Agencies/Donors/Partners
and employment for communal conservancies	non-trophy quotas whilst creating employment and generating income within conservancies	
Institutional & Governance Capacity building for CBNRM in Omaheke region: Otjimbinde, Eiseb and Omuramba Ua Mbinda Conservancies	To contribute towards rural development in the conservancies by providing critical institutional and governance training, mentoring and technical support in Community-based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM)	CSFN-EU
Institutional & Governance Capacity building for CBNRM in Otjozondjupa region (Ozonahi, Okamatapati, African Wild Dog and Otjituuo)	Provision of institutional support to four conservancies to increase knowledge, capacity and awareness of communal conservancy members in the areas of governance and organisational management; and to identify and recommend appropriate income and employment generating opportunities for the conservancy and its members through a Sustainable Natural Resource Enterprise Assessment; implementation is done in cooperation with NDT	CSFN-EU
Institutional and governance capacity building for community– based natural resource management (CBNRM) in Ohungu CfP2/005 and Otjimboyo CfP/006 conservancy	Technical assistance to increase knowledge, capacity and awareness of communal conservancy members in the areas of governance and organisational management; To identify and recommend appropriate income and employment generating opportunities for the conservancy and its members through a Sustainable Natural Resource Enterprise Assessment	
Devil's claw harvesting; Improving rural livelihoods- Kavango East (CfP 2/009)	To improve the income of people living in rural areas in Kavango regions especially women, through increased sustainable harvesting and sales of the indigenous natural products-Devil's Claw	CSFN-EU
Namibia Climate Readiness Programme	To assist Namibia to prepare concepts and projects meeting the eligibility of the GCF	GCF
Strengthening national capacities	To enhance the programming of national and local initiatives under the Adaptation Fund	AF

Annex 3: Greenhouse Gas Benefits

The project is expected to achieve direct emission reductions through a number of channels, including small-scale farmer agroforestry, more sustainable timber extraction models and climate-smart agriculture (e.g. reduced tillage and the greater use of manure as a soil conditioner). Indirect emission reductions can be anticipated from the project's policy and technical assistance support to LDN and the AFOLU aspects of the INDC, institutional strengthening, Regional Integrated Land Use Plans and others. A full assessment of the project's significant mitigation benefits will be conducted during the PPG.

The project's single-largest source of emission reduction benefits will derive from the conservation of Broadleaf Tree forest in 10,000 ha of two new Regional Forest Reserves and in 5,000 ha of new Community Forests. Carbon calculations are provided below for this intervention.

The carbon benefits are calculated using the FAO EX-ACT tool (http://www.fao.org/tc/exact/ex-act-home/en/), using IPCC Tier 1 data. For EX-ACT modelling purposes, the climate is assumed to be Warm Temperate Dry, the soil-type Sandy Soils, and the forest-type Sub-Tropical Dry Forest. The choice of soil- and forest-type is deliberately conservative – types with higher carbon densities (and hence higher carbon storage benefits if conserved) could have been selected. IPCC Tier 1 parameter values for the selected ecosystem conditions are: above-ground carbon – 65.8 tC/ha; below-ground carbon – 18.4 tC/ha; litter – 24.3 tC/ha; soil carbon – 19 tC/ha. The carbon stored in necromass is conservatively assumed to be zero.

The total area covered by the Regional Forest Reserves and Community Forests will be 15,000 ha. It is assumed that 70% of this area is actually forest and the residual 30% is shrub; again for reasons of conservativeness, the carbon benefits of protecting this shrub will be excluded from the analysis. The national deforestation rate of 0.84%/year is applied to the Regional Forest and Community Forest sites; the actual deforestation rate will be established by a baseline assessment during the PPG. It is assumed that deforested areas are transformed into grassland.

It is also assumed that the project phases-in protection activities in the Regional Forest Reserves and Community Forests linearly over time, such that 'full protection' is only achieved at the end of the 5-year GEF intervention. In reality, it is anticipated that the Regional Forest Reserves and Community Forests will be designated and functional by the mid-point of the GEF project. The carbon benefits of the fully protected (zero deforestation) Regional Forest Reserves and Community Forests are then sustained over a subsequent 15-year period. The carbon mitigation benefits supported by the GEF-financed project can be estimated over 20 years to be ~631,500 tCO_2, at a cost of GEF \$24.9/tCO_2. Due to the series of conservative assumptions employed to derive the GHG estimate, the actual cost is expected to be considerably lower. Furthermore, if, as a preliminary assumption, the Regional Forest Reserves and Community Forests are assumed to account for only 70% of the project's overall direct emission reductions, the overall mitigation cost would fall to ~ GEF \$17.5/tCO_2.