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Adaptation funding in Namibia

Case study on synergies and complementarities between climate finance mechanisms



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List of acronyms

AFD	Agence Française de Développement
ALM	Adaptation Learning Mechanism
AMTA	Agro-Marketing and Trade Agency Namibia
BMCC	Biodiversity Management and Climate Change
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
BMU	German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety
CBA	Community-Based Adaptation
CBNRM	Community-Based Natural Resource Management
CBNRM EDA	Community-Based Natural Resource Management in Namibia
CBO	Community-Based Organizations
CC	Climate Change
CCAP	Comprehensive Conservation Agriculture Programme for Namibia
CES	Creative Entrepreneurs Solution
CONTILL	Conservation Tillage Project
CPP	Country Pilot Partnership
CPP (NAM) SLM-SAM	Sustainable Land Management Support and Adaptive Management Project
CPP CALLC	Enhancing Institutional and Human Resource Capacity Through Local Level Coordination of Integrated Rangeland Management and Support
CPP ISLM	Country Pilot Partnership for Integrated Sustainable Land Management
CPP SPA	Adapting to Climate Change through the Improvement of Traditional Crops and Livestock Farming
CRAVE	Climate Resilient Agriculture in three of the Vulnerable Extreme northern crop-growing regions
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
DCAP	Direct Climate Action Platform

DCPP	Dryland Crop Production Programme
DMP	Desert Margin Programmes 1 and 2
DRFN	Desert Research Foundation of Namibia
EIF	Environmental Investment Fund
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FIRMS	Forums for Integrated Resource Management
FP	Funding Proposal
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross domestic product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GoN	Government of Namibia
ICCCAD	International Centre for Climate Change and Development
ICEMA	Integrated Ecosystem Management in Namibia through the National Conservancy Network
IGM	Innovative Grant Mechanism
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
KUNENE	Improving rangeland and ecosystem management practices of smallholder farmers under conditions of climate change in Sesfontein, Fransfontein, and Warmquelle areas of the Republic of Namibia
LLMS	Local Level Monitoring Systems
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAWF	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry
MCRACE	Mashare Climate Resilient Agriculture Centre of Excellence
MET	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
NACOMA	Namib Coast Biodiversity Conservation and Management
NACSO	Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Organizations
NAFOLA	Sustainable Management of Namibia's Forested Lands
NAM PLACE	Namibia Protected Landscape Conservation Areas Initiative
NCCAP	Namibia Comprehensive Conservation Agriculture Programme
NCCSAP	National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan
NNDF	Nyae Nyae Development Foundation

DAE	Direct Access Entity
NDP	National Development Plan
NIALEG	Namibia Integrated Landscape Approach for Enhancing Livelihoods and Environmental Governance to Eradicate Poverty
NPCC	National Policy on Climate Change
NSA	Namibian Statistics Agency
OIKE	Omalundu Iimuna Kommitiye Elungameno
OP	Operational Phase
PASS	Strengthening the Capacity of the Protected Area System to Address New Management Challenges
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SCORE	Scaling Up Community Resilience to Climate Variability and Climate Change in Northern Namibia
SDAC	Sustainable Development Advisory Council
SGP	Small Grants Programme
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SPAN	Strengthening the Protected Area Network
SUNREF	Sustainable Utilisation of Natural Resources and Energy Financing
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WRI	World Resource Institute
NAMSIP	Namibia Agricultural Mechanization and Seed Improvement Project

Executive Summary

1. Difficult climatic conditions and other human-induced environmental problems are putting pressure on natural resources and thus livelihoods in Namibia. While food security has improved and poverty levels reduced since Namibia's independence in 1990, climate change is putting the livelihood of 60 % of the Namibian population living in rural areas at risk. Especially Namibian subsistence farmers are, already today, facing difficulties to ensure food supply.
2. Namibia has benefitted significantly from climate finance. Since the early 2000's, GEF has been financing rural development initiatives. Climate change was one of the factors considered in the early GEF projects such as the Desert Margin Programme and the GEF SGP. Climate change adaptation became a major focus in 2007, with the Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) Programme and the Country Pilot Partnership for Integrated Sustainable Land Management (CPP ISLM), lasting until 2012. After a three years gap, climate funding was continued by GEF in 2015 with one project (Scaling Up Community Resilience to Climate Variability and Climate Change in Northern Namibia, with a Special Focus on Women and Children - SCORE) and GCF with three projects (Climate Resilient Agriculture in three of the Vulnerable Extreme northern crop-growing regions – CRAVE; Improving rangeland and ecosystem management practices of smallholder farmers under conditions of climate change in Sesfontein, Fransfontein, and Warmquelle areas of the RoN – KUNENE; and Empower to Adapt: Creating Climate-Change Resilient Livelihoods through Community-Based Natural Resource Management in Namibia - CBNRM EDA). All projects are currently under implementation.
3. These climate-financed projects in Namibia use a community-based approach. Innovative approaches are introduced and tested in selected areas with strong involvement of local stakeholders. The strategic aim of past projects was to introduce new approaches and techniques as replicable pilots in communities. The more recent projects are typically replicating and scaling up successful new techniques in other areas with similar problems while complementing them with new or other aspects depending on the needs on the ground. Projects can build upon strong institutional structures and networks of official Communal Conservancies and Community Forests which have been developed under Namibia's Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Programme since the early 1990's. The CBNRM Programme was built with support of non-climate (bilateral) development aid funding and continues to be enhanced through climate financing. The CBNRM structures are very important as they help information to flow between projects, offer possibilities to anchor newly developed know-how where it is needed and define responsibilities at national, regional and local level.
4. The following fundamental synergy mechanisms between climate funds are present and fostered by relevant stakeholders in Namibia:
 - The typical approach of Namibian climate-funded CBA initiatives is to identify successful pilots and to replicate and scale them up. Replication and scaling up is typically embedded in the design of the projects.
 - Parallel investment of GEF and GCF funds is applied to achieve regional complementarity within Namibia and cover the Namibian geographies one after the other.

- The relevance of mechanisms which are supporting replication and scale-up like coordination through government agencies on national level, inter-ministerial cooperation, and know-how exchange and knowledge management can be observed in Namibia.
 - An important mechanism to advance climate-resilient practices in communities is to translate local results and recommendations into streamlined national policies and programmes. The GEF- and GCF-funded projects are seeking to utilize this mechanism and mainstream their results into national level development policies, using government and bilateral funds as cofinancing.
5. In addition, in Namibia a number of favorable factors are supporting or complementing these project-inherent synergy mechanisms:
- The accreditation of the Environmental Investment Fund (EIF) as a Direct Access Entity (DAE) to the GCF provides a stronghold of local climate finance capacity. The EIF is able to attract complementary funds from various sources. Its staff is experienced in climate-finance project and field work. The fact that the EIF is hosting the GEF SGP fosters an immediate know-how and information exchange which can be fed into ongoing or new initiatives.
 - The EIF also demonstrates how a national direct access entity can be a self-motivated driver for keeping up the momentum for climate action. Similar to a private sector entity, the young facility is constantly searching for new opportunities to engage.
 - Knowledge and capacity is provided by a stock of competent individuals who are committed to and very experienced in the relevant themes and designs (e.g. CBNRM, agriculture or adaptation to climate change).
6. However, synergies and complementarities are regularly challenged by two factors:
- Continuity of funding is important to foster uninterrupted and thus rapid development which is particularly important when it comes to ensure livelihoods of a vulnerable group of persons through adaptation. The two-year gap in funding has brought a grinding halt in implementation – but it is a typical finding for climate financed projects.
 - Funding gaps can be particularly detrimental for the continuity of collaboration structure and jointly acquired knowledge. In the case of Namibia, there was no institutionalized structure providing that continuity, but climate funds should have possibilities at hand to support knowledge management (e.g. online knowledge management).

1 Overview of country and sector

7. The Republic of Namibia (RoN) is situated between the Namib and the Kalahari Deserts and has a long coastline with the South Atlantic. With only 2.6 million inhabitants, it is the country with the 10th lowest population density in the world (similar to Mongolia). About half of the Namibians live scattered in rural settings, mainly in the northern regions of the country.¹
8. Namibia is the driest country in sub-Saharan Africa. Annual rainfall averages vary between <20 mm on the Atlantic coast and 600 mm in the Northeast. Only 8 % of Namibia receive more than 500 mm of rain per year. Long droughts and variable, unpredictable rainfalls with potential flooding in river basins are typical. Climate change is expected to aggravate the situation: it is very likely that the country will become drier, rainfall patterns will be even more unpredictable and extreme weather events such as droughts and floods are becoming more frequent.²
9. Namibia's GDP stood at US\$ 13.2 billion in 2017, an increase from US\$ 3.4 billion in 2002 and US\$ 2.8 billion in 1990, the year of its independence.³ In 2017, an estimated 6.6 % of Namibia's GDP came from agriculture, 25.8 % from industry and 67.6 % from the service sector. The economy strongly relies on mining (11.5 % of its GDP), especially on diamonds, uranium, zinc, and – to a smaller extent – gold and copper.⁴ Income from natural minerals made Namibia an upper-middle-income country in 2009. The average GDP per capita was US\$ 5,227 in 2017, putting the country on the 5th rank of all continental sub-Saharan countries.⁵ Yet, large economic inequalities – inherited from the Apartheid period - persist: In 2015, the Gini index of Namibia was as high as 59.1⁶, implying one of the most unequal income distributions globally. Poverty levels are sinking: In 2015, 16.9 % of the population had to live on less than US\$ 1.90 a day (2010: 21.3 %) and 39.0 % on less than US\$ 3.10 (2010: 44.3 %).⁷ But unemployment in Namibia is on the rise: from 28 % in 2014 to about 37 % in 2017, a consequence among other things of a downturn of employment in agriculture.⁸
10. Food security has increased strongly since independence, but remains a serious challenge in Namibia.⁹ Only one per cent of the land is arable.¹⁰ In 2018 – a year with good harvests - about 43 % of cereal needs had to be imported.¹¹ While agriculture only has a low GDP share, 70 % of the population are depending directly and indirectly from the sector.¹² It has some export-oriented commercial enterprises, but also a large, subsistence-based, low-tech communal sector,

¹ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Namibia>

² DRFN (2017), pp. 11-12

³ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=NA>

⁴ https://www.indexmundi.com/namibia/economy_profile.html

⁵ [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_African_countries_by_GDP_\(PPP\)_per_capita](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_African_countries_by_GDP_(PPP)_per_capita)

⁶ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI?locations=NA>

⁷ <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/namibia/overview>

⁸ <https://www.namibian.com.na/175818/archive-read/Unemployment-inequality-on-the-rise>

⁹ <http://www.fao.org/namibia/fao-in-namibia/namibia-at-a-glance/en/>

¹⁰ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.ARBL.ZS>

¹¹ <https://www.namibian.com.na/180046/archive-read/Positive-outlook-for-food-security>

¹² <http://www.fao.org/namibia/fao-in-namibia/namibia-at-a-glance/en/>

which covers 41 % of the land and accommodates 60 % of the population. Frequent droughts and chronic poverty are important risks to food security. The last severe drought which Namibia suffered between 2013 and 2016, challenged the food supplies of more than 700,000 people - about 30 % of the population.¹³

11. Since large parts of the Namibian population depend on subsistence farming or other natural resources which are threatened by climate change, climate funding in Namibia by GEF and GCF is currently focusing on these areas.

2 Context and timeline of GEF and GCF interventions

12. Climate funds have supported projects in Namibia since the early 2000s. To date, funding for adaptation to climate change in Namibia builds almost exclusively on community-based approaches. The initiatives included here typically seek to increase food security and/or improve livelihoods through a sustainable use of natural resources especially in the agricultural (subsistence) sector.

13. Early GEF-funded projects mainly supported the establishment and management of Conservancies, Community Forests and other protected areas. They addressed threats such as the over-use of resources (e.g. deforestation, overhunting and -fishing or land and soil degradation through inappropriate agricultural practices), land and game management through community-based approaches. The Community Based National Resource Management (CBNRM) programme – established already in 1992 - was very successful in Namibia. Climate-funded initiatives by GEF and GCF are all using structures and networks that this programme has built and are contributing to it. Please refer to Box 1 to learn more about CBNRM in Namibia.

Box 1: The development of Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) in Namibia

The CBNRM approach is based on the idea to include local communities into the management of neighboring wild areas, natural spaces and their resources. Instead of having high opportunity costs of conservation (because they are not allowed to use the land profitably), the communities shall benefit economically from the protection, conservation and sustainable use of the land and its resources. Participatory management and the transfer of tenure rights to registered Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) allow the communities to administer the areas independently. Activities include agriculture, forest, reserve and land management, the management of tourism related facilities, and the sustainable harvesting of wildlife and wildlife products.¹⁴

CBNRM is operated as a national programme since 1992 and evolved from a pilot project to one of the country's major national development programmes. Community-based initiatives achieved that legislation was passed in 1996 granting legal rights to rural communities, entitling them to manage and utilize their natural resources. First Conservancies were registered in 1998 and first Community

¹³ <https://www.namibian.com.na/158415/archive-read/The-persistent-epic-drought>

¹⁴ MET (2013), pp. 1-5

Forests in 2006. Today, the Namibian CBNRM network comprises 82 Communal Conservancies and 32 Community Forests covering about 20 % of Namibia's land surface.¹⁵

In 1999, the Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Organizations (NACSO) was founded, bringing together the different organizations supporting the local communities on conservation and land management practices. Today the association comprises eight NGOs and the University of Namibia. Together with the MET, NACSO is responsible for administering the national CBNRM Programme that unites and supports the work of Conservancies and Community Forests.¹⁶

The CBNRM approach is a positive example of how the interplay of initiatives on the ground with the government and vice versa has led to continuous progress. It is in this spirit that GEF and GCF funded projects are actively seeking to mainstream results in national legislation and build upon programmatic and policy baselines. To date, climate financing in Namibia builds nearly exclusively on community-based approaches.

14. The **Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia (EIF)** – accredited entity to the GCF - was established in 2001 by the Namibian government and began operations in 2012. The fund has the objective to acquire and channel funds to support environmental initiatives and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources. The EIF is funded by the Namibian Government and to some degree also from local conservation fees and environmental levies.¹⁷ In 2016, the EIF was accredited by the GCF as a Direct Access Entity who is allowed to receive grant funding from the GCF.¹⁸

15. The EIF is a central local player. It is collaborating closely with the SGP as it is its hosting organization.¹⁹ The SGP is linked to the EIF Operations Department, which means that they are not only sharing office resources and infrastructure but are also able to undertake joint monitoring and evaluations. Under the fifth operational phase (OP-5) of the SGP, EIF and SGP co-financed at least four projects with a funding ratio of 1:1.5. In the SGP Country Programme Strategy for Utilisation of OP6 Funds for Namibia, the SGP is encouraged to begin collaboration with additional relevant institutions and seek additional co-financing of their projects. It is explicitly stressed that the accreditation of EIF to the GCF offers the possibility to up-scale or replicate SGP projects (co-)financed by the EIF with "SGP [...] actively pursu[ing] such opportunities, document where they materialize and report on them during OP-6."²⁰

16. The initiatives included in this case study typically seek to increase food security and/or improve livelihoods through a sustainable use of natural resources. It can be observed that GEF funded initiatives at the very beginning of this century had their focus on CBNRM or biodiversity and that climate change only played a minor or no role. While these initiatives are not discussed in detail in this study, readers should be aware that they contributed to the development of community-based structures and networks which are an important basis for climate financed projects. A list

¹⁵ <http://www.nacso.org.na/conservation-and-conservancies>

¹⁶ <http://www.nacso.org.na/mission-and-history>

¹⁷ <https://www.eif.org.na/page/who-we-are>

¹⁸ <https://www.greenclimate.fund/-/environmental-investment-fund>

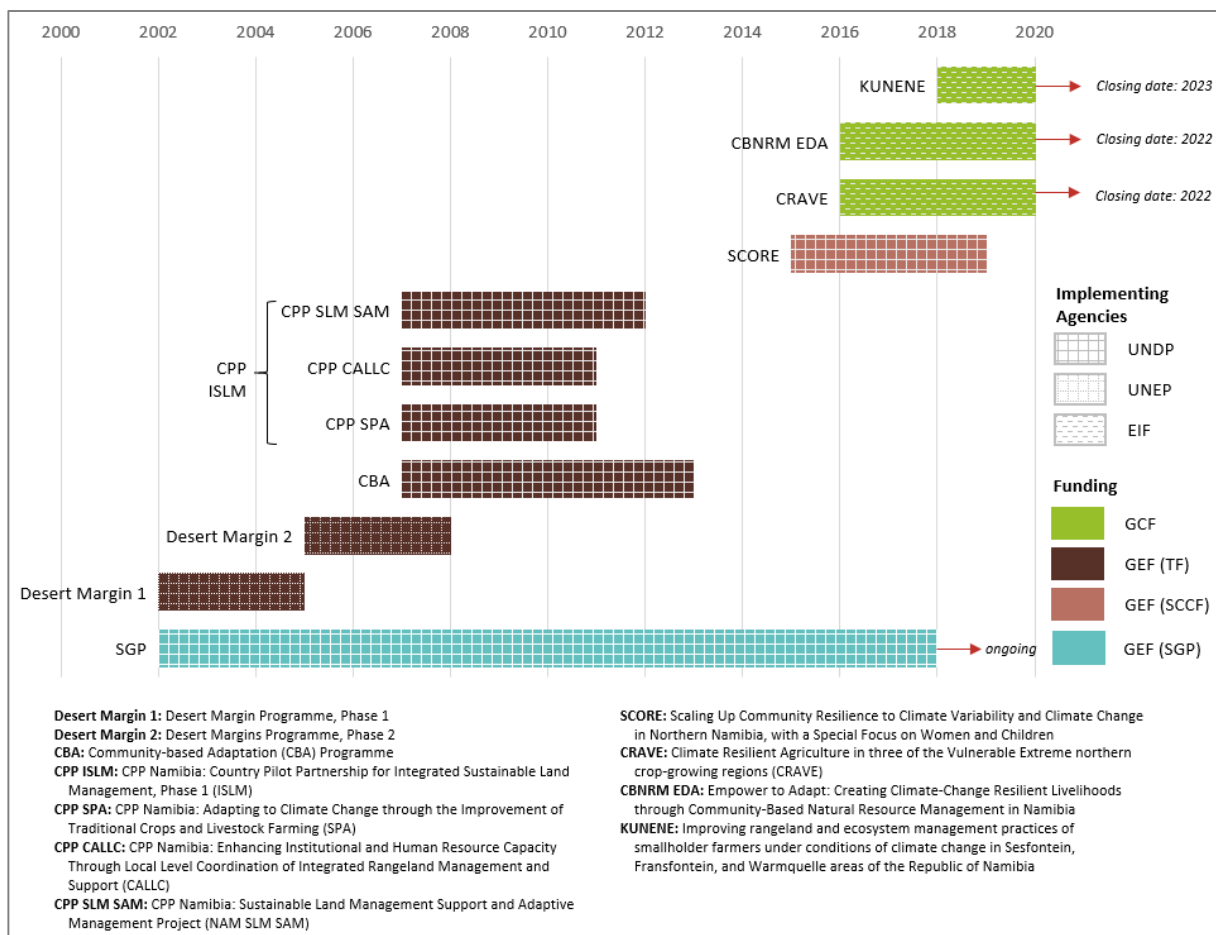
¹⁹ GEF SGP (2013), p. 21

²⁰ GEF SGP (2015), p. 54

of the projects with no explicit focus on climate change but relevance for the further development of the CBNRM approach can be found in Annex II.

17. Figure 1 provides an overview of the temporal sequence of the initiatives discussed in this study.

Figure 1: Timeline of climate financed interventions for climate change adaptation in Namibia



Source: Own graph

18. In the following, each of the climate-related initiatives funded by GEF and GCF will be introduced shortly. For further information about funding amounts and co-financing arrangements, please refer to Annex III for an overview table.

19. The **GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP)** began in 2002 and is still ongoing. Until today, it has funded 179 projects in Namibia. 34% of these addressed biodiversity issues, 27% land degradation, 23% climate change mitigation, 13% community-based adaptation (23 projects) and the remainder other or cross-cutting issues.²¹ It is the SGP’s strategic task to fund and develop demonstration projects for further up-scaling, replication and mainstreaming in collaboration with local stakeholders, like NGOs and CBOs. Since the 4th operational phase (2007-2011), the SGP is funding community-based adaptation projects in Namibia, among them projects of GEF’s CPP

²¹ <https://sgp.undp.org/component/countrypages/?view=countrypage&country=81&Itemid=271>

and CBA program (see following paragraphs). SGP is working closely with NACSO and communities that are members of the CBNRM programme.²²

20. Although the official focal area of the **Desert Margin Programmes 1 and 2 (DMP)** (2002-2008) is biodiversity, the programmes – implemented by UNEP and funded by GEF – were seeking to halt desertification induced by climate change and human activities through sustainable usage.²³

21. The **Country Pilot Partnership for Integrated Sustainable Land Management (CPP ISLM)** (Phase 1) was funded by the GEF Trust Fund. The project was implemented between 2007 and 2012 by the UNDP as implementing agency. The overall objective was to (1) build capacity at systemic, institutional and individual level to improve the coordination and implementation of Sustainable Land Management (SLM) projects, and to (2) identify and spread knowledge about best practice SLM techniques on the local level.²⁴

22. The CPP ISLM project had three subprojects: (1) Adapting to Climate Change through the Improvement of Traditional Crops and Livestock Farming (CPP SPA)²⁵ (2007-2012), (2) the Sustainable Land Management Support and Adaptive Management Project (NAM SLM-SAM) (2007-2011), and (3) the Enhancing Institutional and Human Resource Capacity Through Local Level Coordination of Integrated Rangeland Management and Support (CALLC) (2007-2011).²⁶ The SPA sub-project is in the focal area of climate change, the other two have their focus on land degradation.

23. The **CPP SLM-SAM** sub-project, operating in all 13 regions of Namibia, focused on capacity and knowledge building on SLM practices through the establishment of networks and programmes as well as through pilot activities at 23 sites. One of the networks that was established is the Sustainable Development Advisory Council (SDAC) which is an important official advisor to the Environmental Commissioner of Namibia today. The project established the Innovative Grant Mechanism (IGM) which awarded community grants to the pilots.²⁷

24. The **CPP CALLC** sub-project was active in four regions in the north-west/ central north. Its objective was to create an enabling environment for the adoption of sustainable land management practices especially on the local level. The project supported the establishment of so-called Forums for Integrated Resource Management (FIRMS), Farmer's Associations in conjunction with the implementation of Local Level Monitoring Systems (LLMS), and many kraal committees.²⁸

25. Under the **CPP SPA** sub-project, several projects were realized in one region (Omusati) to reduce farmers' vulnerability to CC. The projects focused on very different measures, ranging from livestock improvement, dry-lands crop farming, improved irrigation systems, and horticulture, to

²² <https://sgp.undp.org/component/countrypages/?view=countrypage&country=81&Itemid=271> and GEF SGP (2015), p. 6.

²³ <https://www.thegef.org/project/desert-margins-programme-dmp-tranche-2>

²⁴ GEF UNDP (2004a), p. 39.

²⁵ Sometimes also referred to as Climate Change Adaptation project (CCA).

²⁶ GEF UNDP TE ISLM (2013), p. 20.

²⁷ UNDP GEF TE ISLM (2013), p. 47.

²⁸ UNDP GEF TE ISLM (2013), p. 54.

livelihoods diversification and improvement. It demonstrated new approaches at many sites and included the training of 75 Agricultural Extension Technicians.²⁹

26. The initial design foresaw a second implementation phase focusing on leveraging investments to scale up best practice examples of SLM approaches identified during the first phase of the project (with one of the funding sources being the GEF Small Grants Programme).³⁰ This was not realized as GEF policies had changed and designing initiatives in two phases was no more possible.³¹
27. Namibia is one of 9 pilot countries that received funds from the global **Community Based Adaptation (CBA) Programme** (2007 to 2013). Part of the GEF Strategic Priority on Adaptation (SPA), this project supported local communities in adaptation endeavors. The programme was coordinated by the Small Grants Programme (SGP) structure in 9 out of 10 countries³², including Namibia, which also provided financial support³³ as did the Government of Japan.³⁴ The CBA funded two projects in Namibia: (1) Adjusting Agricultural Practices to Reduce Climate Change Risk in Omusati Region and (2) Harnessing Coping Strategies via a Holistic Approach for Community Adaptation to Climate Change. The first was implemented by the local farmers' organization Omalundu Imuna Kommitiye Elungameno (OIKE)³⁵ and the latter by Creative Entrepreneurs Solution (CES)³⁶, a Namibian NGO.
28. The OIKE project was implemented in four farming communities between 2009 and 2011.^{37,38} The project had four targets: (1) soil conservation through conservation agriculture and usage of hybrid seeds; (2) water harvesting and building of wells; (3) good practices for climate change adaptation by founding self-help groups for water and food security and new agricultural practices; and (4) introduce energy efficient cooking stoves. OIKE cooperated with the CES-led project on soil conservation and water harvesting issues.³⁹
29. The CES-led project was implemented in 12 villages in four regions (Kavango, Ohangwena, Oshikoto and Oshana) between 2009 and 2011. The project focused on the implementation of

²⁹ UNDP GEF TE ISLM (2013), p. 55.

³⁰ GEF UNDP (2004a), p. 7.

³¹ The ISLM project was designed under the policies and rules of the third GEF funding cycle which allowed the conceptualization of projects in several phases. Under the current sixth funding cycle, this is not possible anymore. See UNDP GEF TE ISLM (2013), p4.

³² GEF TE (2013), p. 17

³³ UNDP (n.d), p.13; GEF SGP (2013), p. 5.

³⁴ <https://adaptation-undp.org/projects/spa-community-based-adaptation-namibia>

³⁵ The registered Community Based Organization (CBO) (OIKE) was founded by local farmers in 1994 in Oshana region to support farmers improving agricultural and forestry practices. Source: OIKE (2009), p. 1.

³⁶ CES was established in 2008 by several women to support women and their small informal enterprises in townships. Today's focus lies more on creating self-help groups focusing on farming and food-security. Sources: Edlund/Linden (2011), p.18. and <http://www.ipsnews.net/2011/07/women-keen-to-ease-greenhouse-effect-on-their-ability-to-provide/>

³⁷ Namely Onkani, Okaankaa, Onakapya and Ondjungulume.

³⁸ <https://adaptation-undp.org/projects/spa-cba-namibia-adjusting-agricultural-practices-reduce-climate-change-risk-omusati-region>

³⁹ OIKE (2010), p. 2.

coping strategies to climate change vulnerability such as awareness building, the formation of self-help groups, or climate-resilient agricultural practices.⁴⁰

30. Since the CPP project could not implement an originally planned 2nd phase due to a funding policy change between GEF 5 and GEF 6⁴¹, there is a two to three years gap of climate funding by GEF and GCF between 2013 and 2015. Only UNDP's SGP programme continued during this period.
31. Still, the CPP projects and CBA provided a strong basis for UNDP's project **Scaling Up Community Resilience to Climate Variability and Climate Change in Northern Namibia, with a Special Focus on Women and Children (SCORE)** (2015-2019), funded by the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). The project is implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) in seven areas⁴² in northern Namibia. SCORE is building upon best practices from CPP ISLM and CBA, and their pilot projects. It directly uses the different stakeholder platforms on the regional and national level built up through these projects.⁴³
32. According to the Mid-Term Review, the project focus of SCORE had shifted from "building adaptive capacity and resilience of the production system and livelihoods, to (...) demonstrating the role of conservation agriculture in tackling climate variability and climate change."⁴⁴ In particular, the project introduces conservation agriculture to farmers and supports them with distributing seeds or providing micro-drip irrigation vegetable gardens for households, communities and schools. The project assisted in disaster risk reduction measures (restoration/construction of wells) and contributed to the Comprehensive Conservation Agriculture Programme for Namibia (CCAP).⁴⁵
33. To date, the GCF has four projects under implementation in Namibia. Three of them keep up the momentum on climate change adaptation:⁴⁶ (1) **Climate Resilient Agriculture in three of the Vulnerable Extreme northern crop-growing regions (CRAVE)** (approved in 2016), (2) **Empower to Adapt: Creating Climate-Change Resilient Livelihoods through Community-Based Natural Resource Management in Namibia (CBNRM EDA)** (approved in 2016), and (3) **Improving rangeland and ecosystem management practices of smallholder farmers under conditions of climate change in Sesfontein, Fransfontein, and Warmquelle areas of the Republic of Namibia (KUNENE)** (approved in 2018). CRAVE and CBNRM EDA will last 5 years, KUNENE 4 years. All GCF projects are implemented by the accredited entity Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia (EIF).

⁴⁰ <https://adaptation-undp.org/projects/spa-cba-namibia-harnessing-coping-strategies-holistic-approach-community-adaptation-climate>

⁴¹ Under GEF 6, it was no more possible to propose projects with two successive phases unlike previously.

⁴² Namely Oshana, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Kunene, East and West Kavango. Note that the mid-term evaluation review recommended to drop East and West Kavango.

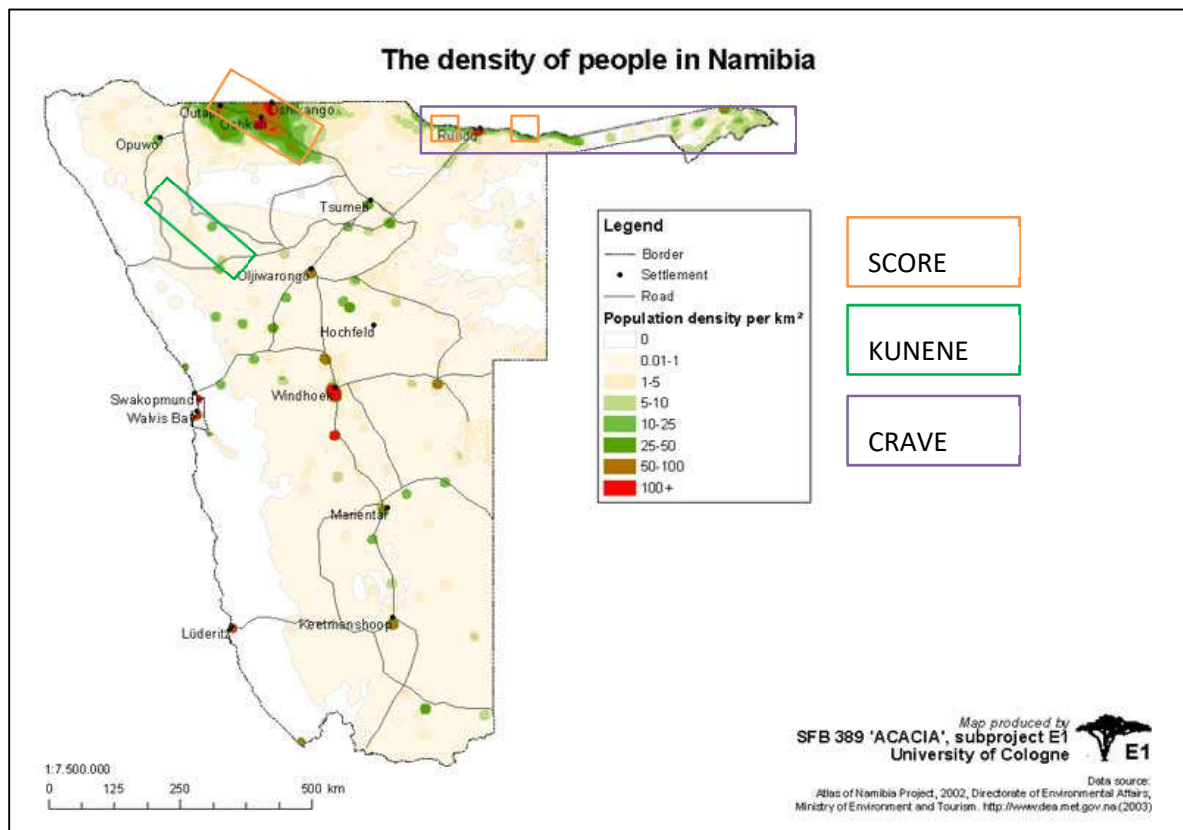
⁴³ GEF UNDP (2004b), p. 5-28

⁴⁴ UNDP GEF MTR (2017), p 4

⁴⁵ Conservation agriculture aims at conserving soil quality by minimizing soil disturbance, managing the top soil by creating a permanent organic soil cover and applying crop rotations/interactions. (Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conservation_agriculture). [The CCAP aims at increasing awareness for this technique and to mainstream it into the daily farming practice.](#)

⁴⁶ The fourth project is the regional "Universal Green Energy Access Programme" implemented by the Deutsche Bank. It will not be further discussed as the project is not in the area of adaptation but mitigation.

Figure 2: Location of SCORE, KUNENE and CRAVE projects (indicative only)



Source: http://www.uni-koeln.de/sfb389/e/e1/download/atlas_namibia/pics/people_services/density-of-people.jpg

34. The **CRAVE** project is implemented in East and West Kavango as well as in Zambezi (cf. Figure 2). It mainly focuses on the increase of food security through the capacity building in conservation agriculture and climate-resilient agriculture practices (i.e. micro-drip irrigation) and through the provision of access to off-grid solar power. This will be accompanied by the establishment of the Mashare Climate Resilient Agriculture Centre of Excellence (MCRACE), which is supposed to carry out research and trainings and demonstrate new techniques.⁴⁷ There is a strong thematic connection with SCORE. The funding proposal of CRAVE refers to the SCORE project and that is has provided a “firm baseline and feasibility analyses to ensure that only the best technologies and methodologies are applied in the activities”. Also, CPP and CBA are mentioned, among others, for having set a crucial baseline for the project.
35. The recently approved GCF project **KUNENE** is active in three areas in the Kunene region located in North-Western Namibia: the two neighboring areas around Sesfontein and Warmquelle as well as Fransfontein. The objective of the project is to reduce the vulnerability of smallholder farmers through (1) the improvement of climate warning systems and the dissemination of climate risk information, (2) the support of innovative adaptation actions like climate-resilient technologies for agricultural and livestock production or capacity building and (3) knowledge and information sharing on the policy level.⁴⁸

⁴⁷ EIF FP (2016b), pp. 1 and 13

⁴⁸ EIF FP (2017), pp. 2-3

36. The **CBNRM EDA** project explicitly builds on the CBNRM network that was developed in the past by the different national programmes in conjunction with international donor funded projects. It has two components: (1) Capacity Building and Community Support comprising awareness raising and capacity building to support “the development and implementation of climate investment plans at the local level”; and (2) a Resilience Grant Facility for CBNRM Livelihoods in Namibia.⁴⁹ The project area comprises five regions (Kunene, Otjozondjupa, Kavango East and West, and Zambezi) in northern Namibia. This regional focus is based on the fact, that these regions have a high density of community-based organizations (CBOs) involved in CBNRM projects.
37. The CBNRM EDA Grant Facility provides grants to projects working on climate resilient agriculture and infrastructure as well as ecosystem-based adaptation.⁵⁰ Its investment volume is US\$ 8 million which shall be distributed to a minimum of 33 grant applicants. The grant size will be between US\$ 50.000-US\$ 400.000.⁵¹ The first call for grant proposals was opened just recently (between 03/08-03/11/2018) for Communal Conservancies and Community Forests.
38. **Besides the GEF and GCF funded climate initiatives, there are other climate funding windows and related programmes in Namibia.** Depending on the thematic area of the respective project, GCF and GEF funded initiatives are often referring to these projects as baseline or related projects. It is possible that the climate funds included in this study have collaborated or are collaborating with these. However, being out of the scope of this study, potential synergies were not analyzed in these cases. Since there are thematic links and to better understand the overall context, they will be presented briefly in the following (further details can be obtained in Annex IV).
39. The larger of these programmes were and are funded or co-funded by the European Union, Germany and FAO. These are:
40. Between 2013 and 2018, the European Union has funded two projects to enhance climate resilience of rural communities in several regions across Namibia. Main approaches included land management, conservation agriculture and climate-proof agricultural practices. Furthermore, the pan-African initiative “Monitoring for Environment and Security in Africa (SADC-THEMA): Agricultural and environmental resource management” has built management capacities of regional and national institutions which are mandated for climate, environment and food security.
41. Germany’s climate funding in Namibia is typically implemented by GIZ. Three current projects are promoting conservation agriculture among smallholder farmers, community-based natural resource management and biodiversity in conjunction with climate change. GIZ is implementing some more projects - which are not explicit climate projects - in the thematic fields of forestry, agriculture, marine ecosystems, governance, etc. but which are indirectly linked to the matter. KfW is also involved in Namibia but not directly in climate change but in the areas of resource

⁴⁹ EIF FP (2016b), p. 4

⁵⁰ EIF FP (2016b), p. 29

⁵¹ <https://www.eif.org/na/cbnrm/news/first-call-for-proposals-for-climate-change-projects-launched>

protection to support tourism in national parks, rural water supply infrastructure development or land use planning.^{52, 53}

42. As specialist for agriculture, FAO is, of course, an important player in Namibia. Within its priority areas (i.e. governance of food and agriculture, sustainable agricultural production, linking farmers to markets and improved preparedness to agricultural threats and crises), FAO's projects are working on conservation and climate-resilient agriculture and disaster risk reduction and management in communities affected by recurrent droughts.
43. In addition, there are a few more single and specific initiatives such as by USAID (water scarcity and enhancing resilience in Namibia's river basins and response to regional drought events) or French AfD (development of green credit lines for businesses with local banks).
44. To date, the African Development Bank has not financed climate action in Namibia. The only agricultural project ("Namibia Agricultural Mechanization and Seed Improvement Project (NAMSIP)") is rather focusing on enhancing agricultural productivity where climate change only plays a minor role.

3 Findings regarding synergies

3.1 Synergies through replication and up-scaling within Namibia

45. **Complementary funding for adjacent regions within a country can support the stepwise and synergistic scale up of successful approaches.** In the case of Namibia, the projects were working with specific communities in selected regions. This bottom-up approach of small- or micro-scale projects offers a number of advantages: it creates ownership in communities and new approaches can be tested in practice right away. Local successes can then serve as good examples and support nationwide sector transformation wherever applicable. But, at the same time, no single climate funded initiative was able to cover all communities in all regions, for a number of reasons such as insufficient funds, practical management issues or varying conditions and needs between regions. Regionally complementary funding is required to replicate effective approaches and practices – enhancing fairness with respect to the access to resources and speeding up the much-needed nationwide transformation.⁵⁴
46. Such regionally complementary funding seems to be common practice in Namibia: The agriculture-oriented projects CRAVE, KUNENE (both GCF) as well as SCORE (GEF) are all targeting different areas across the Namibian North. There only is a minor overlap in East and West Kavango where both SCORE and CRAVE are active (cf. Figure 2). Note that the mid-term evaluation report recommended SCORE to drop activities in Kavango since CRAVE and other projects are already

⁵² <https://www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de/Internationale-Finanzierung/KfW-Entwicklungsbank/Weltweite-Pr%C3%A4senz/Subsahara-Afrika/Namibia/>

⁵³ In addition, KfW is addressing the transport sector by investing in roads to connect remote areas and support sustainable economic development in the banking sector.

⁵⁴ ICCCAD (2013), p. 3

active in this area.⁵⁵ Although there are thematic differences between these three projects with regards to certain aspects (for instance, only SCORE is explicitly addressing water supply, only CRAVE is assessing the potential of crop insurances or only KUNENE is looking at early warning systems), all projects focus on introducing resilient agricultural methods such as comprehensive conservation agriculture (CCA). Such practices have already been tested by other initiatives, therefore, these initiatives can be considered as scale-up projects which were successful in coordinating each other regionally. Upscaling could be enhanced with the introduction of GCF funding in Namibia.

47. Replication and scaling up can be achieved if small-scale projects are planned with a strategic follow-up component serving as a stepping stone for later longer-term initiatives by other funds or funding windows. The excellent assessment report of the GEF CBA SGP by the International Centre for Climate Change and Development ICCCAD (published in 2013) suggests that small CBA projects should foresee 20-30 % of their funds for strategic follow-up activities. The authors suggest, for instance, that such activities should aim at creating or supporting structures through which local NGOs can make use of locally-gained experience or attracting future funding across stakeholders. This would also require an institutional shift from focusing too much on immediate project results to a more programmatic focus on replication and scaling up. The report finds that the SGP pilot projects in Namibia were successful in this respect because the objective of scaling up is at the heart of these initiatives but that other funding mechanisms at that time (2013) did not provide for expanding local micro-scale success within selected communities into sustainable impact on the macro level, i.e. the nationwide replication in all affected communities. To achieve this, it was recommended that CBA projects should be financed through long-term funds such as the SCCF and GCF.⁵⁶ Obviously, this recommendation has been translated into action with the three GCF projects CRAVE, KUNENE and CBNRM EDA as well as with the SCCF-funded SCORE. The fact that EIF is now host to the GEF-UNDP SGP is certainly also helpful in building programmatic and funding bridges between the SGP and larger-scale initiatives.

3.2 Climate funds benefit from and complement early CBNRM initiatives

48. Some GEF-funded community-based projects have left or are leaving gaps with regards to CC which can be filled with complementary climate funding. Past projects have, for instance, been successful in establishing community-based management practices to protect natural resources or introducing new farming practices, and, consequently, improving livelihoods. Even if they do not address CC explicitly or if CC is only one of many stress factors threatening resources, community-based adaptation (CBA) projects benefit a lot from lessons learned and established structures. It is one of the priorities of the EIF to identify CC gaps that other projects might have left and to address and complement them accordingly. To do so, the EIF is, of course, building upon and benefitting from structures developed by previous community-based projects.⁵⁷

⁵⁵ UNDP GEF MTR (2017), p. 42

⁵⁶ ICCCAD (2013), pp. 4-5 and pp. 64-65

⁵⁷ Interview with Benedict Libanda on 9 Nov 2018, CEO of EIF

3.3 Synergies through know-how exchange, mutual learning and knowledge management

49. Projects with similar topics that are implemented simultaneously will increase their efficiency and effectiveness by establishing communication and tight cooperation between project staff.

It is noticeable that different community-based CC adaptation projects that are implemented simultaneously in Namibia are addressing similar issues albeit in different regions. This bears the risks that some of the efforts are duplicated, lessons are not shared, and resources are used inefficiently. The implementing agencies are very aware of this and there are many references from one to the other agency's results and/or activities in project documents. The KUNENE and the CRAVE projects are one example: the first is implemented in the North-West, the latter in the North-East (cf. Figure 2). Both projects are funded by the GCF through the EIF and deal with resilient agriculture. The KUNENE project began only one and a half year after the CRAVE project. To create synergies, EIF has established only one steering committee and uses the same approval and due diligence mechanisms for both projects.⁵⁸ The second example is UNDP's SCORE and EIF's CRAVE and KUNENE: The latter are thematically like SCORE which began earlier than CRAVE, i.e. in 2015. For KUNENE, the SCORE project is a "crucial baseline investment initiative" among others such as Namibia's Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) programme or the Namibia Comprehensive Conservation Agriculture Programme (NCCAP).⁵⁹ ⁶⁰ The CRAVE project's funding proposal states that SCORE's feasibility analyses would be used to identify best technologies and approaches.⁶¹ The mid-term review (MTR) of SCORE confirms this link when it states that the project had contributed to the "formulation of the CRAVE project."⁶² However, the mid-term review also makes the critical comment that the development of CRAVE was "not really linked to the SCORE project."⁶³

50. Regular coordination between agencies and stakeholders on project level is functional, but there is indication that exchange between projects on a technical level has potential to be improved. There is regular coordination and exchange between agencies and other stakeholders on national and regional level, organized by MAWF and MET. These structures are platforms that discuss general strategies and planning or provide support and guidance to the initiatives. They cannot serve for the exchange on a technical level. Know-how exchange is particularly important for projects which are geographically scattered and thus information flow is essential. In one discussion with a long-standing local sector expert, the creation of a national "community of practice" was brought up as an idea that could enhance the flow of know-how between stakeholders using different sources of climate funding but working on similar topics. The

⁵⁸ Interview with Benedict Libanda on 9 Nov 2018, CEO of EIF

⁵⁹ For more details on these programmes, please refer to Annex I.

⁶⁰ EIF FP (2017), pp. 10-11

⁶¹ EIF FP (2016a), pp. 56-57

⁶² UNDP GEF MTR (2017), p. 4

⁶³ UNDP GEF MTR (2017), p. 28

interviewee pointed out that the existing exchange structures could serve as an entry point for such technical exchange platforms for parallel initiatives with similar themes.⁶⁴

51. Documenting newly gained knowledge and know-how and transferring it into other communities is essential to create synergies between initiatives but often only plays a secondary role in Namibia. The approach of most of the analyzed projects is that new practices or technologies are tested in some communities. All projects rest on the expectation that later, positive results from the projects are to be scaled up and replicated wherever suitable. But there often is no strategy or systematic support for these scale-up activities, and often, new projects start from a lower level than they could. To avoid re-inventing the wheel or duplicating the same work, systematic documentation of findings is crucial. While this is an oft-repeated recommendation, implementing this seems to receive less attention than it could. For instance, the Terminal Evaluation of CPP ISLM finds that a strong M&E system was missing and that, consequently, programme results and achievements were not recorded systematically. To make newly gained knowledge and know-how accessible and prepare it for efficient utilization by later initiatives, the evaluators thus proposed to undertake an “impact assessment study” with regards to policy, capacity, communications and land use practices and to prioritize findings for future up-scaling.⁶⁵ The CBA SGP published a case study about the approach and results of the Namibian Conservation Tillage Project (CONTILL).⁶⁶ The relatively short and easy-to-read booklet is targeted towards potential users of conservation agricultural techniques (i.e. subsistence farmers) and informs about newly developed techniques and the results in terms of agricultural yields, for instance, in a hands-on manner. The SCORE project design is clearly oriented towards addressing know-how barriers in the communities and promoting evidence-based policy development and programme/budget planning by documenting best practices and creating a sound knowledge base.⁶⁷ Yet, the SCORE mid-term review finds that action research aimed at creating practice-policy transfer had not yet taken off and that university participation was very limited. Thus, the evaluators recommended to start engaging researchers at least on the MSc level for project research.⁶⁸ Although this is one possibility to anchor knowledge in the country, other know-how exchange channels such as regional competence and training centers (such as CRAVE’s MCRAACE) also play an important role.

52. Climate funds can increase synergies if they ask proponents to substantiate their proposals by providing relevant scientific proof and documented evidence of previous climate funded (and other) initiatives without proliferating the proposal process. When promoting the CRAVE project with GCF, the Fund requested that EIF should present scientific proof for the effectiveness of technologies it intends to apply. The EIF benefitted from such scientific analysis and was able to provide a better proposal.⁶⁹ But many initiatives seem to have only limited built-in research activities or are lagging on their intended evaluation and documentation work. This makes it quite

⁶⁴ Interview with Martha Talamondjila Naanda on 22 November 2018, Program Specialist, UNDP

⁶⁵ UNDP GEF TE ISLM (2013), p. vii

⁶⁶ UNDP (2010)

⁶⁷ UNDP GEF PD (2015), p. 23

⁶⁸ UNDP GEF MTR (2017), pp. 33 and 36

⁶⁹ Interview with Benedict Libanda on 9 Nov 2018, CEO of EIF

difficult for proponents to develop scientifically-based and well evidenced scale-up approaches. In the case of SCORE, documenting research findings apparently has been actively de-prioritized. This might leave a knowledge gap for later initiative as there is no or only little documented evidence if tested approaches are likely to fail or not.⁷⁰

53. Knowledge platforms such as UNDP’s Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM) or the Direct Climate Action Platform (DCAP) of the GCF could create know-how synergies on national and international level. The ALM was launched in 2007 to facilitate the exchange of knowledge for adaptation capacity building.⁷¹ Only a few of the programmes analyzed in this case study are referring to this platform, for instance CBA and KUNENE. That restraint might have to do with the fact that information provided for Namibia in this database is typically limited to a project overview and almost never provides any additional information or other knowledge products. The DCAP shares knowledge “generated from structures dialogues, workshops and other knowledge sharing activities”⁷² within the climate-finance community that aims to access funding by the GCF or work within this context. While it is possible to store country specific information on the platform, at the moment, there are only 18 information and resource items available for the whole African continent. Four information items refer to Namibia, being the only African country specifically listed in this database.

3.4 Sharing delivery mechanisms increases efficiency

54. The Community Based Adaptation (CBA) Programme (funded by GEF) was coordinated by the Small Grants Programme (SGP) in Namibia. Sharing similar structures certainly increases efficiency of initiatives.

3.5 Synergies through mainstreaming of local results in national policies and programmes

55. Merging results and recommendations of climate-financed initiatives and transferring them into national policies, programmes and legislation increases effectiveness of climate funding. Namibia can look back on a long success story with regards to Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM). Legislation was passed in 1996 granting legal rights to rural communities, entitling them to manage and utilize their natural resources. Today, the Namibian CBNRM network comprises 82 Communal Conservancies – covering nearly 20 % of Namibia’s land surface - and 32 Community Forests which are partly overlapping with Conservancies. It is in this spirit that GEF and GCF funded projects are actively seeking to mainstream results in national legislation and build upon programmatic and policy baselines.⁷³ CRAVE and KUNENE (both GCF), for instance, state that the projects are contributing to implementing the National Agricultural Policy (2015).

⁷⁰ Interview with Martha Talamondjila Naanda on 22 November 2018, Program Specialist, UNDP

⁷¹ <http://www.adaptationlearning.net/>

⁷² <https://www.dcap.community/>

⁷³ For more details about related government programmes and policies, please refer to Annex I.

The projects intend to inform the review of the policy during implementation. The hope is expressed that MAWF and partners would use the project “as a main contribution to NDP [National Development Plan] 5.”⁷⁴ As for CBNRM EDA (GCF), the project aims at opening the door for mechanisms that allow for information flow between local and higher “governance arrangements” and influencing national policies by providing ideas for larger-scale implementation. For the latter, the project even puts forward a possible financing source, i.e. an environmental levy system that could support future grant programmes. In the case of SCORE (GEF), one of the three intended outcomes is to mainstream CC “into national agricultural strategy/sector policy, including adjustments to budgets for replication and up-scaling.”⁷⁵ To do so, the SCORE project plans to systematically document lessons learned and translate them into evidence-based policy instruments to be implemented by MET and MAWF to achieve a systemic shift.⁷⁶

3.6 Inter-ministerial cooperation and country coordination

56. Inter-ministerial cooperation and task sharing between MET and MAWF in climate funded projects can create synergies when climate change as cross-cutting issue is addressed. Since resilient agriculture is one of the main themes for climate funding in Namibia, the MAWF is, of course, an important player and enabler next to the MET, which is the DNA of the GCF. In the two agriculturally oriented GCF funded projects, CRAVE and KUNENE, the MAWF assumed the responsibility as executing entity and co-financier. In SCORE, the MET is executing entity but MAWF, having the jurisdiction over agriculture, is placed at the center of many activities as one of the Responsible Parties. It is assuming various functions under all outcomes, especially when it comes to climate smart agriculture methods.⁷⁷ Moreover, MAWF is contributing more than US\$ 18.7 million of parallel cash financing through its Dryland Crop Production Programme (DCPP)⁷⁸ (compared to US\$ 3.05 million by GEF/SCCF) to SCORE.⁷⁹ Responsibility for the sub-projects of CPP ISLM was also shared by both ministries: MAWF implemented the sub-projects CPP SPA and CPP CALLC and MET CPP SLM SAM.⁸⁰ Both CBA projects (OIKE and CES) were implemented in partnership with MAWF. The result of this thematic division and synergetic cooperation is, that climate aspects can be integrated into agricultural policies. For instance, the CPP ISLM Programme achieved that the Cabinet issued a Directive on integrated sustainable land management to CPP partner ministries (among them MAWF and MET) in which they were requested to allocate funds,

⁷⁴ EIF FP (2016a), p. 45

⁷⁵ UNDP GEF PD (2015), pp. 58-59

⁷⁶ UNDP GEF PD (2015), pp. 15-16

⁷⁷ UNDP GEF PD (2015), pp. 18 and 29

⁷⁸ The programme provides ploughing services (e.g. by providing tractors), improved seeds, fertilizers and weeding services.

⁷⁹ UNDP GEF PD (2015), p. 2

⁸⁰ UNDP GEF TE ISLM (2013), p. 27

replicate pilot projects nationwide and to liaise MET and the National Planning Commission (NPC).^{81.82}

57. Coordination through national entities becomes even more important if numerous implementing agencies are addressing similar topics in the same country or the same region.

Some mechanisms and structures have been introduced by MAWF and MET to coordinate initiatives. First of all, standard procedures such as the endorsement process through the DNA ensure in Namibia that proposed initiatives are relevant with regards to national policies or programming and checked for potential duplication or synergies.⁸³ Or, as already discussed earlier, same steering committees are used in parallel projects. To better coordinate on the regional level, the ministries have established regional multi-stakeholder exchange platforms, in which representatives of the ministries participate themselves, where initiatives are coordinated. It is here where the main link between national level programming and implementation is established with the constituencies and communities. The SCORE project refers to these platforms as Regional Implementation Platforms (RIPs),⁸⁴ CRAVE as “regional CCA (Comprehensive Conservation Agriculture) fora” where the steering committee is based⁸⁵ and KUNENE as “Regional Coordination Committee” which is to coordinate its activities with important local and regional stakeholders.⁸⁶

3.7 Building up the first national Direct Access Entity of the GCF in Namibia

58. The EIF has become an essential instrument to the GoN for environmental and climate financing.

In 2001 the EIF was established because resources of the Namibian government were insufficient to implement the Namibian “Green Plan” of 1992 and alternative financial sources were required.⁸⁷ EIF’s task is to acquire and channel funds to support environmental initiatives. The EIF – as delivery partner of the National Designated Authority (i.e. the MET) and accredited entity to the GCF – is well-positioned to bundle community engagement, experience in the field and expertise in the mechanics of climate finance. Technical expertise and experience are further enhanced by the fact that senior staff frequently has long-standing experience in relevant areas such as CBNRM, climate financing and M&E gathered in agencies such as the UNDP, NGOs or research institutions.

59. With the EIF, Namibia has established an institution which was able to attract a growing number of funds with increasing volumes and which combines funds from different sources.

In April 2012, the first 11 grant beneficiaries of the EIF received a total amount of N\$ 3.1 million (ca. US\$

⁸¹ The NPC is a government agency which is planning national priorities and development. Source: http://www.npc.gov.na/?page_id=48

⁸² UNDP GEF TE ISLM (2013), p. vi

⁸³ Interview with Benedict Libanda on 9 Nov 2018, CEO of EIF

⁸⁴ UNDP GEF PD (2015), p. 67

⁸⁵ EIF FP (2016a), p. 24

⁸⁶ EIF FP (2017), p. 26

⁸⁷ <http://www.eifnamibia.com/about.html>

0.4 million at the exchange rate of 1 April 2012⁸⁸).⁸⁹ The EIF has since then been able to grow from funding these 11 projects to managing several multi-annual programs such as the three GCF funded projects CRAVE, KUNENE and CBNRM EDA, the GEF-funded SGP, the SUNREF Namibia Programme (financed by the Agence Française de Développement (AFD)) and the Game Products Trust Fund. The three GCF funded projects alone have a volume of US\$ 30 million (incl. co-financing). Moreover, the EIF is able to raise and combine funds from several sources: National levies and taxes mainly on polluting products⁹⁰ are fed into the fund, as well as climate financing, private sector funding and development partner financing (see Figure 3). Thus, the EIF has become a catalyst for the replication and scale-up of earlier successful initiatives. An exit strategy for projects is already partly established within the EIF since ongoing expenses are secured through the national treasury.

60. EIF has established an increasingly fruitful partnership with UNDP's SGP by embedding it into its operations, co-financing projects and acquiring additional grant funding that complements the SGP. Shortly after becoming operational in 2012, EIF successfully negotiated a hosting agreement for the GEF-funded Small Grants Programme (SGP) with UNDP Namibia. Besides practical advantages of sharing infrastructure, resources and expertise, the most important aim of both parties was to secure long-term sustainability of SGP initiatives even beyond GEF funding.⁹¹ On the project level, EIF jointly financed four projects with SGP during the SGP's Operational Phase 5. EIF contributed US\$ 100,000 and SGP US\$ 153,000. In the future, EIF seeks to upscale SGP projects.⁹² EIF's GCF funded CBNRM EDA has established a Grant Facility worth nearly US\$ 8 million for a minimum of a total of 33 grants for climate resilient agriculture and infrastructure as well as Ecosystem Based Adaptation. According to an EIF representative, it is EIF's strategy to identify successful pilot projects and to scale them up, for instance, through funding opportunities by the GCF as implemented in the CBNRM EDA project.⁹³

⁸⁸ Source: xe.com

⁸⁹ Source: <http://www.eifnamibia.com/projects.html>

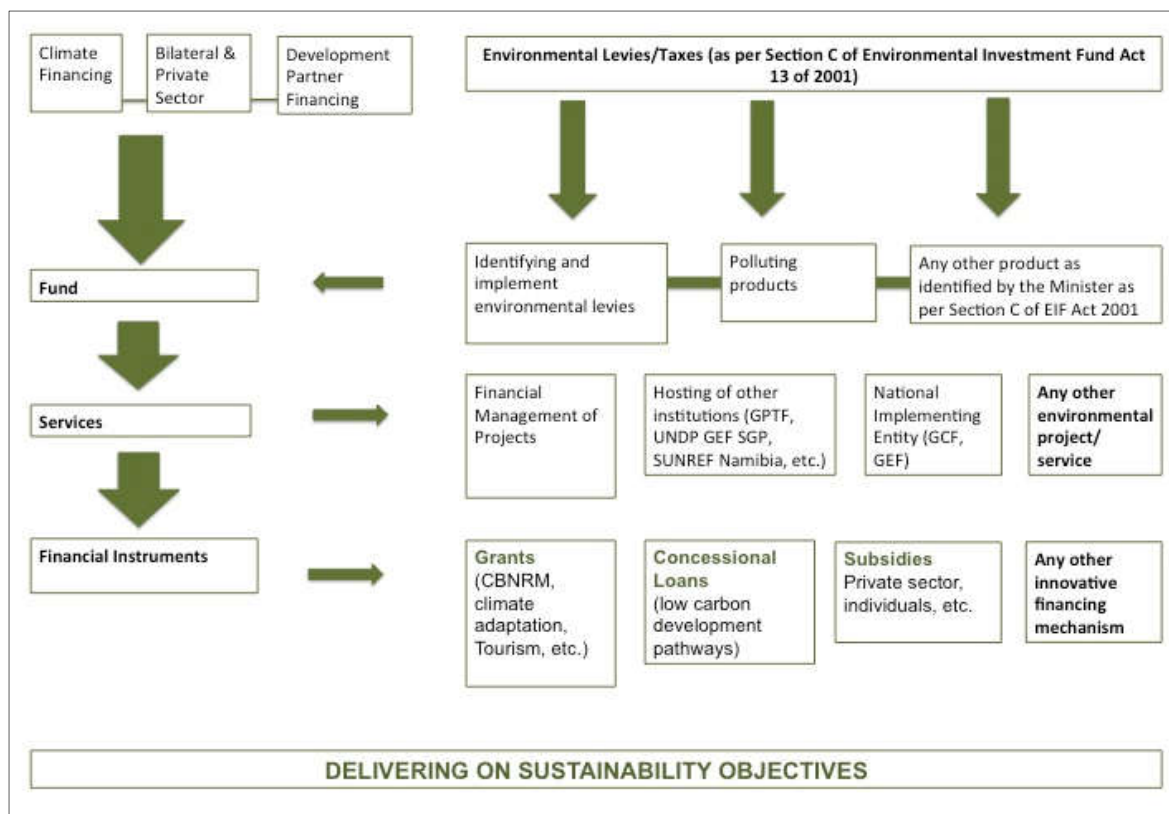
⁹⁰ As per Section C of the Environmental Investment Fund Act 13 of 2001.

⁹¹ GEF SGP CP (2013), p. 21

⁹² GEF SGP CP (2015?), p. 9

⁹³ Interview with Benedict Libanda on 9 Nov 2018, CEO of EIF

Figure 3: Business strategy of the Environmental Investment Fund EIF



Source: <https://www.eif.org.na/page/business-strategy>

3.8 Capacities built on individual level

61. Community-based adaptation to climate change in Namibia benefits strongly from individuals who have shown continuing commitment in the sector. In Namibia, it is particularly noticeable that many professionals who started their career in the CBNRM and/or climate context remain loyal to this area of activity. There are at least five examples of individuals who today occupy senior positions or other leading roles in implementing agencies or as consultant and who are working in the field since more than 10 years. The entry point for them was, of course, usually a position in a UNDP project. Careers of 10, even up to 15 years in the field are typical. One individual has about 30 years of experience in CBNRM. One can also frequently observe that these individuals graduated from a relevant study course either from a local or international university.

3.9 Changing funding policies can impede synergies

62. Changes in donor funding policies can have detrimental effects on sustainable and continuous progress. If such changes are unavoidable, other (climate) funds could step in quickly so that previous investments are not lost. Community-based adaptation requires perseverance, long-term commitment and continuity. For example, the Namibian CBNRM Programme needed roughly 12 years until being adopted by mainstream government agencies. The CPP ISLM Programme was originally planned in two five-year phases as was possible under the rules of GEF

3. Capacity building, policy harmonization and the development and piloting of SLM technologies were implemented in phase 1. Phase 2 was supposed to develop technologies further, consolidate and scale up proven technologies and approaches and mainstream them in local governments and communities. Unfortunately, under GEF 6, funding for the second phase was not possible anymore. The Terminal Evaluation observed that critical activities to ensure sustainability were just picking up at the end of the project – also due to unforeseen delays through recurrent flooding in Omusati region. Concerns were high among stakeholders that achievements would dissipate due to missing funding, know-how transfer and technical guidance, or persistent institutional barriers.⁹⁴ It is interesting to see in this context that there is a gap of two years after the completion of CCP in 2013 until the next thematically related GEF programme (SCORE) started, followed by EIF's GCF-funded CRAVE in 2016 and KUNENE and CBRNM EDA in 2018.

3.10 Reviews of ongoing projects identifies opportunities for synergies

63. Mid-term project evaluations/reviews can serve as important corrective instruments to identify synergies. Although projects should of course seek complementarity and synergies with other projects already in the design stage, overlaps can happen, and opportunities for synergies are not always leveraged. Lessons learned at other projects and existing resources are not or only insufficiently communicated and considered. In this case, mid-term evaluations or even annual reports can serve as an instrument to correct undesirable development, if the evaluators have a good overview on past and ongoing work in a country and are able to formulate the respective recommendations. A good example is the 2017 mid-term review of SCORE. SCORE suffered from the fact that its budget turned out to be insufficient to carry out an ambitious work plan in seven regions. Since the evaluator was aware or found out that two other projects, i.e. CRAVE and the GIZ Conservation Agriculture project, were addressing similar topics in Kavango region, it was possible to give the clear recommendation to SCORE to drop this region.⁹⁵ The review also pointed out that the agency Agro-Marketing and Trade Agency Namibia (AMTA)⁹⁶, civil society and two universities (all members of the steering committee) had not as actively participated in project implementation as originally intended.⁹⁷ Under the assumption that these players are aware of other initiatives and possess experience and know-how gained in earlier and/or parallel initiatives, it is likely that possible synergies remained untapped until that point of time. The recommendation to mobilize these players can give a necessary impulse to improve the situation.

⁹⁴ UNDP GEF TE ISLM (2013), pp. 19-20, 52-53, 56

⁹⁵ UNDP GEF MTR (2017), p. 42

⁹⁶ AMTA was established in 2015 as a specialized agency of the MAWF to “coordinate and manage the marketing and trading of agricultural produce in Namibia.” (Source: <http://www.amta.na/pages/aboutus.php>)

⁹⁷ UNDP GEF MTR (2017), p. 4

4 Challenges, conclusions and recommendations

4.1 Challenges

64. Organizing know-how transfer from one place to another proves to be a challenging task but there is great awareness in Namibia of how important this is. However, in practice, monitoring and evaluation, scientific documentation or the generation of knowledge products, sometimes seem to play a secondary role.
65. With regards to GEF's and GCF's climate financing, there was a funding gap between 2012/2013 and 2015. One aspect that might have contributed is that the GEF was not able to fund the originally planned second phase because its policies had changed.
66. Although structures have been put in place by MET and MAWF to coordinate climate initiatives on national and regional level, there seems to be potential to optimize a fragmented legal framework and coordinate institutions better as observed by the GoN for the important CBNRM Programme in the 5th NDP.

4.2 Conclusions and recommendations

67. **Replication and scaling-up of new community-based approaches with support from climate funding will be easier if there is a clear policy baseline and a working connection between policy and communities.** It is the logic of community-based projects that successful results are first achieved in a very decentralized fashion. If the communities are successful with their innovations, one of the options for scaling up is through policy recommendation and then transfer of the successful practice to the national level. It is then the government's responsibility to create a clear framework which is fostering replication and up-scaling of proven approaches. Without the backing of strong and clear policy baselines and guidance, initiatives could struggle to join their forces and coordinate each other towards clear objectives, a potential barrier for synergies.
68. **Earlier CBNRM projects – also funded by GEF – have helped maintaining and developing structures and mechanisms upon which climate initiatives can rely today. These initiatives, in turn, are complementing CBNRM initiatives by adding climate change as highly relevant topic.** Today's GCF funded initiatives by EIF are, for instance, explicitly using Conservancies and Community Forests Structures for their work on the ground. And it is the EIF's strategy to identify CC gaps of earlier CBNRM projects to complement them now.
69. **Know-how exchange and knowledge management is crucial for community-based adaptation projects, so that they can later be replicated and scaled up or mainstreamed into national policies/programmes.** Agricultural resilience projects in Namibia typically test new technologies or approaches in pilot projects in selected regions. They generate extremely valuable knowledge and know-how worth spreading into other communities. Projects should keep trying to ensure that findings and lessons learned are systematically recorded and made available to other initiatives and accessible nationwide. Climate funds could support this challenging task by providing knowledge management platforms or other assistance in this respect. But knowledge

management should not become an end in itself. Knowledge and know-how should be anchored where it is needed. A good example is the planned MCRAE of the CRAVE project where relevant know-how will be generated locally and conveyed into nearby communities by trained persons. At the same time, there should be mechanisms that ensure that information available in such an excellence center is also known and usable wherever needed. Knowledge management would become inefficient when it is only stored somewhere but cannot be retrieved or if it is too hard to understand by being too scientific.

- 70. Sharing delivery mechanisms helps increasing efficiency.** Using established and proven mechanisms, for instance of the GEF SGP, in other initiatives reduces costs and helps that lessons learned in the past are being considered. In Namibia, this was the case in the GEF funded CBA Programme.
- 71. Climate funded initiatives can be more synergistic if a clear distribution of roles and cooperation between ministries is achieved.** In Namibia, the ministries' roles are attributed according to the respective natural responsibilities of the Ministries. The contribution of both is ensured on national level as well as on regional level through their participation in coordination committees and other exchange platforms. By including both, there is the opportunity that results of climate financed initiatives can be mainstreamed into the respective ministry's policies, programmes and regulation. If this happens, later or even parallel initiatives can already start their work from a more mature level and climate step by step becomes mainstream policy.
- 72. The creation of the Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia (EIF) and awarding it the role of a National Direct Access Entity is catalytic for climate funding and helps to leverage synergies actively.** The EIF gathers under its roof a group of experienced and very motivated staff. In relatively short time, it has managed to set-up four climate funded projects (of which three are adaptation projects). The fact that ongoing expenses are already today covered from national levies on polluting products lays the foundation for projects' exit strategies. The hosting agreement of EIF with UNDP's SGP is highly synergetic as communication distances are short and initiatives can thus easily be coordinated. Projects can be directly co-financed, and the EIF would be set up perfectly to scale up successful outcomes from the SGP.
- 73. Synergies are strong if there is a core community of individuals that have committed themselves for the topic for a long time.** It is the experience, commitment and network of individuals that helps that lessons and experience are shared, know-how is continuously available and new initiatives are put forward. At EIF but also UNDP, one can find highly motivated individuals who had careers of often more than ten years in the field of CBNRM and CBA and who are today key players who are pushing the topic of adaptation to climate change further.
- 74. Climate funds should by all means try to avoid funding gaps, in particular when adaptation to climate change is of immediate urgency for the livelihood of people - as is the case in Namibia.** It is important to understand that transformation from conventional to innovative practices needs time, especially when – like in agriculture – project progress depends on weather and climatic conditions, or for instance in conservation agriculture, several seasons on the same plot to full fruition. Unforeseen events like flooding or droughts prolong implementation periods further. In the case of CPP, the authors of the terminal evaluation detected some frustration among stakeholders as everyone agreed that the results were just about to become visible. Interruption

is then likely to lead to a loss of freshly developed know-how or even de-motivation. The Simplified Approval Process under the GCF is a necessary approach to help speeding up procedures.

- 75. The mid-term review of the SCORE project is an excellent example for how reviews can help identify synergies.** M&E instruments are a useful and effective project management tool as they get projects to pause for a moment, reflect and – if needed – adjust their work, not only with regards to synergies. If the evaluator has good knowledge of the sector in a country, he or she has a powerful tool at hand to help projects to adjust in a way that synergies are actively pursued, or overlaps are recognized and cleared out. The mid-term review of the SCORE project is a good example as it proposed to drop areas where other, thematically similar initiatives were active.
- 76. It can be concluded that the assumed fundamental synergy mechanisms between climate funds are present and fostered by relevant stakeholders in Namibia. Moreover, it was possible to identify additional mechanisms which are either supporting or complementing standard mechanisms.** Existing fundamental synergy concepts are regionally complementary replication and scale-up of previous – often pilot – initiatives. Regional complementarity implies that parallel investment is taking place: In fact, past or current parallel initiatives typically evolve around CBNRM in general and resilient agriculture in particular. But despite this similarity, each initiative does have its specifics depending priorities on the ground. Although there is no co-financing by GEF and GCF, funds are typically complemented with other sources by, for example, government or bilateral donors. Since all initiatives are only providing grants for adaptation for adaptation in poor communities, a decrease in concessionality, of course, cannot be observed. The relevance of mechanisms which are supporting replication and scale-up like coordination through government agencies on national level, inter-ministerial cooperation, and know-how exchange and knowledge management can be well observed in Namibia. Besides these standard mechanisms, additional catalysts for synergies were identified: (1) the nomination of the EIF as DAE with staff experienced in the field and the ability to attract complementary funds from various sources, (2) the long-standing presence of competent individuals loyal to the working area, (3) the importance of continuity of funding policies, and, (4) the benefits that knowledge management structures by funds (e.g. online knowledge management) could offer.

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Annex I. Overview on related national programmes and policies

Vision 2030 and National Development Plans (NDPs)

Since 1995, Namibia formulates National Development Plans (NDPs) in a 5-year cycle in which immediate needs for infrastructure and development are addressed. For longer-term developments, the GoN published its Vision 2030 in 2004. Since then, the NDPs are built upon the Vision's goals and include the monitoring of long-term indicators to support the progress towards achieving them.⁹⁸

Regarding land management and conservation, the Vision 2030 acknowledges soil erosion, bush encroachment and soil salination through overgrazing, land clearing for crop farming and inappropriate cultivation techniques as challenges for agricultural production and food security. It addresses the subjects of production system and natural resources, land and agricultural production, forestry as well as wildlife and tourism.⁹⁹

While the GoN has "taken into account environmental and sustainability aspects in sectoral, cross-sectoral and regional development planning"¹⁰⁰ in its 2nd NDP (2000-2005), the 3rd NDP (2006-2011) considered the environmental sustainability and necessary measures more deeply and therefore underlined the importance of the topic on the national level. It also sees climate change as a threat to economic and social development, especially with regard to food, health and livelihood issues in rural areas and therefore the development of a national strategy on climate change to address these challenges was included as a goal for the period.¹⁰¹ In the 4th NDP (2012-2016) agriculture became one of the four economic priority sectors and conservation agriculture¹⁰² was introduced as a new, successful land management practice.¹⁰³ The current, 5th NDP (2017-2021) sees community conservation as an important way to reach environmental and social goals. However, it acknowledges that the Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Programme (cf. Box 1) cannot reach its full potential due to an overly complex legal framework and lacking communication between the involved institutions. Interestingly, climate change is not even mentioned in the 5th NDP.¹⁰⁴

National Policy on Climate Change of 2011 (NPPC)

Based on the 3rd NDP and the Vision 2030, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) has published its National Policy on Climate Change of 2011 (NPPC). The document gives an overview of the climate change challenges that Namibia is facing and outlines the principles for mainstreaming climate change into policies, the legal framework and further development planning on the national as well as on the local and regional levels. It also includes non-governmental organizations (NGOs),

⁹⁸ Government of Namibia (2004a), p. 15

⁹⁹ Government of Namibia (2004b), p. 143

¹⁰⁰ GoN (2002)

¹⁰¹ GoN (2007), pp. 144-151

¹⁰² Conservation agriculture aims at conserving soil quality by minimizing soil disturbance, managing the top soil by creating a permanent organic soil cover and applying crop rotations/interactions. Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conservation_agriculture

¹⁰³ GoN (2012), p. 65

¹⁰⁴ GoN (2017), p. 83

community-based organizations (CBOs) and faith-based organizations (FBOs) as addressees of the Policy.¹⁰⁵

National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2013-2020 (NCCSAP)

To implement the NPCC, the MET with support of regional and local, public and private stakeholders has developed a National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2013-2020 (NCCSAP). The Strategy and Action plan laid out the key instruments to operationalize the NPPC.

Green Scheme

The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF) has also introduced relevant public programmes and policies with a special focus on agriculture. In 2002, the MAWF has developed its Green Scheme Policy, which was revised in 2008 to align it to the national strategy and goals. The revised Scheme aims at fostering irrigation based agricultural production especially through the enhanced promotion of investments in food production and agro-industries, in particular through Private Public Partnerships.¹⁰⁶

Comprehensive Conservation Agriculture Programme (CCAP 2015 – 2019)

With its Comprehensive Conservation Agriculture Programme (CCAP 2015 – 2019), the MAWF took up the method of conservation agriculture - an important technique to reach agricultural climate resilience - from the 4th NDP as an “approach to managing agro-ecosystems for improved and sustained productivity, increased profits and food security, while preserving and enhancing the resource base and the environment”.¹⁰⁷ The programme aims to increase the awareness of conservation agriculture among the involved stakeholders and to mainstream it into the daily practice of farming.¹⁰⁸

Country Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) Programme

Together with the MET and the Ministry of Economic Planning, the MAWF has developed the Country Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) Programme for the period of 2015 to 2025. The plan focuses on optimized agricultural practices to increase resilience of agricultural farming systems, to meet the food requirements for the increasing population and achieve mitigation co-benefits.¹⁰⁹

¹⁰⁵ MET (2011), pp. iii-10

¹⁰⁶ MAWF (2008), p. 4

¹⁰⁷ MAWF (2015), p. 3.

¹⁰⁸ MAWF (2015), pp. 3-6.

¹⁰⁹ MET MAWF MEP (2014?), p. 1

Annex II. List of related GEF funded community-based initiatives which have no focus on climate change

- Integrated Ecosystem Management in Namibia through the National Conservancy Network (ICEMA) (World Bank; 2004-2011)
- Namibian Coast Biodiversity Conservation and Management (NACOMA) (World Bank; 2005-2012)
- Strengthening the Protected Area Network (SPAN) (UNDP; 2006-2015)
- Namibia Protected Landscape Conservation Areas Initiative (NAM PLACE) (UNDP; 2010-2017)
- Sustainable Management of Namibia's Forested Lands (NAFOLA) (UNDP; 2013-ongoing)
- Strengthening the Capacity of the Protected Area System to Address New Management Challenges (PASS) (UNDP; 2013-ongoing)
- Namibia Integrated Landscape Approach for Enhancing Livelihoods and Environmental Governance to Eradicate Poverty (NILALEG) (UNDP; Concept approved in 2017)

Annex III. Tabular overview on climate-financed projects

Implementing agency: Project	Start	End	Financing institution(s)	Short description
UNDP: CPP Namibia: Country Pilot Partnership for Integrated Sustainable Land Management, Phase 1 (ISLM)	2006	2011	GEF: US\$1.0m Co-financing: US\$6.1m	The project had the objective to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • built capacity at systemic, institutional and individual level to improve the coordination and implementation of SLM projects • identify and spread the knowledge about best practice SLM techniques on the local level.¹¹⁰
UNDP: CPP Namibia: Adapting to Climate Change through the Improvement of Traditional Crops and Livestock Farming (SPA)	2007	2013	GEF: US\$0.9m Co-financing: US\$5.8m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and support of pilot projects for coping mechanisms to reduce the vulnerability of farmers and pastoralists to climate change • This included the improvement of livestock, dry-lands crop farming and horticulture production, but also the diversification and improvement of livelihoods, i.e. through training of agricultural technicians.¹¹¹
UNDP: CPP Namibia: Sustainable Land Management Support and Adaptive Management Project (NAM SLM SAM)	2007	2016	GEF: US\$7m Co-financing: US\$34m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptive capacity and knowledge building through the establishment of different networks and programs • Development of pilot projects for the implementation of sustainable land management practices • Establishment of the Innovative Grant Mechanism (IGM) to support pilot projects with community grants.¹¹²
UNDP: CPP Namibia: Enhancing Institutional and Human Resource Capacity Through Local Level Coordination of Integrated Rangeland Management and Support (CALLC)	2007	2013	GEF: US\$1m Co-financing: US\$5.8	The main focus of the project was to create an enabling environment for the adoption of sustainable land management practices especially on the local level through <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The establishment of associations and other networks • Implementation of pilot projects to introduce new and improved farming technology, i.e. in bee keeping and fruit tree farming.¹¹³

¹¹⁰ UNDP GEF TE ISLM (2013), p. 54.

¹¹¹ UNDP GEF TE ISLM (2013), p. 54.

¹¹² UNDP GEF TE ISLM (2013), p. 54.

¹¹³ UNDP GEF TE ISLM (2013), p. 54.

Implementing agency: Project	Start	End	Financing institution(s)	Short description
UNDP: Community-based Adaptation (CBA) Programme	2007	2013	<p>CES: GEF: US\$250k Co-financing: Government of Japan: US\$50k Community contribution: US\$ 150k</p> <p>OIKE: GEF: US\$50k Co-financing: Government of Japan: US\$53k Community contribution: US\$ 36k</p>	<p>Community-based projects in nine selected countries (incl. Namibia) to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> enhance communities' adaptive capacity to reduce CC vulnerability, design national policies / programmes promoting replication and scaling-up of best practices, and, promote cooperation between participating countries. <p>Namibia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> support of two project operators (CES and OIKE) to implement several projects on sustainable land management. The OIKE projects were focusing on soil conservation, water harvesting and building of wells, foundation of self-help groups for water and food security and new agricultural practices and the introduction of energy efficient cooking stoves.¹¹⁴ The CES-led project focused on the implementation of six coping strategies to climate change vulnerability in villages with the possibility to scale-up.¹¹⁵
UNDP: Scaling Up Community Resilience to Climate Variability and Climate Change in Northern Namibia, with a Special Focus on Women and Children (SCORE)	2015 (approved)	2020 (est.)	<p>GEF: US\$4.5m</p> <p>Co-financing: US\$16m (GoN)</p>	<p>The project strengthens adaptive capacity for climate change (CC) by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> strengthening SHF's in implementing resilient agricultural methods, restoring wells and enhancing floodwater pools, and, mainstreaming approaches in national climate / agricultural policies and budgeting.¹¹⁶

¹¹⁴ OIKE (2010), p. 2.

¹¹⁵ Edlund/Linden (2011), p.18

¹¹⁶ UNDP GEF PD (2015), p. 2.

Implementing agency: Project	Start	End	Financing institution(s)	Short description
EIF: Climate Resilient Agriculture in three of the Vulnerable Extreme northern crop-growing regions (CRAVE)	2016 (approved)	2022 (est.)	GCF: US\$9.5m MAWF: US\$0.5m	Adaptive capacity building project for vulnerable small-scale farming communities to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • scale-up and implement measures, actions and practices to reduce food insecurities (through comprehensive conservation agriculture CCA at pilot sites), • provide mechanisms for economic diversification and develop trading relationships, • assess the potential of crop insurance, • provide access to off-grid solar energy, and, • linking research results to the MCRACE.^{117,118}
EIF: Empower to Adapt: Creating Climate-Change Resilient Livelihoods through Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) in Namibia (CBNRM EDA)	2016 (approved)	2022 (est.)	GCF: US\$10m	Project supporting the network of CBNRM communities by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • raising awareness for climate change, implementing local climate-monitoring systems, strengthening governance and community-led initiatives addressing climate issues, and, • providing grants for local CC adaptation initiatives addressing climate resilient agriculture and infrastructure, and EbA.¹¹⁹
EIF: Improving rangeland and ecosystem management practices of smallholder farmers under conditions of climate change in Sesfontein, Fransfontein, and Warmquelle areas of the RoN (KUNENE)	2018 (approved)	2023 (est.)	GCF: US\$9.3m MAWF: US\$0.7m	Project addressing vulnerability of SHF by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promoting early warning systems allowing farmers to access information on imminent climate threats, • supporting drought adaptation resilience (e.g. improve rangeland management, enhance agriculture and stock farming practices, promote drought tolerant breeds etc.), and, • institutionalizing learning and knowledge management in the Kunene area and MAWF.¹²⁰

¹¹⁷ Mashare Climate Resilient Agriculture Centre of Excellence.

¹¹⁸ EIF FP (2016a), p. 6.

¹¹⁹ EIF FP (2016b), pp. 11-12

¹²⁰ EIF FP (2017)

Annex IV. Other climate initiatives which are not funded by GEF or GCF

The European Union has funded three projects: 1) The “NNDFN-Grant: Climate Change adaptation amongst the San of Nyae Nyae and Na Jaqna Conservancies” aims at improving land management in rural communities to increase their climate resilience (2014-2017). The Nyae Nyae conservancy is located in the North-East in the Tsumkwe District West and the Na Jaqna conservancy is located in the central West and borders with the Dorob National Park.¹²¹ 2) The “FAO- ACT- Strengthening the Capacity of Farmers to Manage Climate-Related Risks in Northern Namibia” initiative is supporting small-scale farmers to adapt to climate change by promoting Conservation Agriculture and Good Agricultural Practices (2015-2018).¹²² 3) The pan-African initiative “Monitoring for Environment and Security in Africa (SADC-THEMA): Agricultural and environmental resource management” is building management capacities of regional and national institutions which are mandated for climate, environment and food security (2013-2017). The European Union also appears as co-financier of other initiatives.

Germany: Climate funding from Germany typically comes from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) or the Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) and is implemented by GIZ. GIZ projects are: 1) The project “Adaptation of agriculture to climate change in Northern Namibia” is primarily promoting conservation agriculture among smallholder farmers (2015-2019). It is one of the projects which is implemented in MAWF’s Comprehensive Conservation Agriculture Programme (CCAP) which forms the umbrella for projects implemented by different implementing agencies partners in the thematic area of conservation agriculture. 2) The programme “Support to Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM Project)” is not explicitly a climate project but it also explores effects of climate change on natural resources (2015-2019).¹²³ 3) The project “Biodiversity Management and Climate Change (BMCC) in Namibia” strengthens capacities of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET).¹²⁴ GIZ is implementing some more projects in the thematic fields of forestry, agriculture, marine ecosystems, governance, etc. which are not explicit climate projects but are indirectly linked to the matter. KfW is also involved in Namibia but not directly in climate change but in the areas of resource protection to support tourism in national parks, rural water supply infrastructure development or land use planning.^{125, 126} Between 2004 and 2013, KfW supported MAWF to improve management of Community Forests.

¹²¹ https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/projects/nndfn-grant-climate-change-adaptation-amongst-san-nyae-nyae-and-na-jaqna-conservancies_en

¹²² https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/projects/fao-act-strengthening-capacity-farmers-manage-climate-related-risks-northern-namibia_en

¹²³ <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/60440.html>

¹²⁴ <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/24529.html>

¹²⁵ <https://www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de/Internationale-Finanzierung/KfW-Entwicklungsbank/Weltweite-Pr%C3%A4senz/Subsahara-Afrika/Namibia/>

¹²⁶ In addition, KfW is addressing the transport sector by investing in roads to connect remote areas and support sustainable economic development in the banking sector.

FAO: As specialist for agriculture, FAO is, of course an important player in Namibia. Although FAO's priority areas in Namibia (i.e. governance of food and agriculture, sustainable agricultural production, linking farmers to markets and improved preparedness to agricultural threats and crises) are not explicitly addressing climate change per se, its links to the subject are obvious. Thus, projects within these priority areas are addressing climate change. There is, for instance the already mentioned "FAO- ACT" project funded by the EU and implemented by FAO. Furthermore, FAO is currently implementing the following projects: 1) "Improving water access in the drought affected regions of Namibia" (funded by the Korean Government). 2) "Disaster risk reduction/management to support agropastoral communities affected by recurrent droughts and other natural disasters in southern Angola and northern Namibia" (funded by the USA, see also below) and 3) "Enhancing Small Scale Farmers Productivity through Increased Application of Sustainable Farming Practices" (own funds).¹²⁷

In addition, there are a few more single and specific initiatives: 1) USAID is addressing water scarcity by management and decision-making enhancement through its regional programs on Enhancing Resiliency of Southern Africa's River Basins (in Namibia in the Okavango and Orange-Senqu River Basins).¹²⁸ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) has furthermore responded to regional droughts in Southern Africa, including Namibia. Since 2013, USAID/OFDA has sponsored FAO in promoting climate-proof agricultural practices, diversified cropping or trainings in water conservation techniques.¹²⁹ 2) French AfD has no adaptation projects in Namibia but has launched the SUNREF programme in 2018 which is to develop a green credit line for businesses through three local partner banks. The credit lines will finance renewable energies, energy efficiency, sustainable agriculture and sustainable tourism projects.¹³⁰

¹²⁷ <http://www.fao.org/namibia/programmes-and-projects/project-list/en/>

¹²⁸ <https://www.usaid.gov/southern-africa-regional/environment>

¹²⁹ https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/success_story_livelihoods_droughts.pdf

¹³⁰ https://www.sunref.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Brochure-Sunref-Namibie_AFD-1.pdf