Consideration of funding proposals - Addendum XV
Funding proposal package for SAP006

Summary

This addendum contains the following seven parts:

a) A funding proposal titled “Building resilience of communities living in landscapes threatened under climate change through an ecosystems-based adaptation approach”;

b) No-objection letter issued by the national designated authority(ies) or focal point(s);

c) Environmental and social report(s) disclosure;

d) Secretariat’s assessment;

e) Independent Technical Advisory Panel’s assessment;

f) Response of the accredited entity to the independent Technical Advisory Panel’s assessment; and

g) Gender documentation.

The funding proposal package for SAP006 is being submitted for the first time for the Board’s consideration at its twenty-second meeting.
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Funding Proposal

Version 1.1

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is seeking high-quality funding proposals.

Accredited entities are expected to develop their funding proposals, in close consultation with the relevant national designated authority, with due consideration of the GCF’s Investment Framework and Results Management Framework. The funding proposals should demonstrate how the proposed projects or programmes will perform against the investment criteria and achieve part or all of the strategic impact results.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project/Programme Title:</th>
<th>Building resilience of communities living in landscapes threatened under climate change through an ecosystems-based adaptation approach</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country/Region:</td>
<td>Namibia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accredited Entity:</td>
<td>Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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Note to accredited entities on the use of the funding proposal template

- Sections A, B, D, E and H of the funding proposal require detailed inputs from the accredited entity. For all other sections, including the Appraisal Summary in section F, accredited entities have discretion in how they wish to present the information. Accredited entities can either directly incorporate information into this proposal, or provide summary information in the proposal with cross-reference to other project documents such as project appraisal document.
- The total number of pages for the funding proposal (excluding annexes) is expected not to exceed 50.

Please submit the completed form to:
fundingproposal@gcfund.org

Please use the following name convention for the file name:
“FP-EIF-21 March 2018-[Serial Number]”
## Acronym Used

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym Used</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>AE</td>
<td>Accredited Entity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBNRM</td>
<td>Community Based Natural Resource Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBOs</td>
<td>Community Based Organisations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CGE</td>
<td>Computable general equilibrium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMDEKS</td>
<td>Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSOs</td>
<td>Civil Society Organisations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCAP</td>
<td>Direct Climate Action Platform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EbA</td>
<td>Ecosystem Based Adaptation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EE</td>
<td>Executing Entity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EIF</td>
<td>Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAM</td>
<td>Grant Awards Manual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCF</td>
<td>Green Climate Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCM</td>
<td>General Circulation Model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>Gross Domestic Product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GNI</td>
<td>Gross National Income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPCC</td>
<td>Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M&amp;E</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MET</td>
<td>Ministry of Environment and Tourism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NACSO</td>
<td>Namibia Association for Community Based Natural Resource Management Support Organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGOs</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organisations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPP</td>
<td>Net Primary Production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA</td>
<td>Protected Areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PES</td>
<td>Payment for Ecosystem Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMU</td>
<td>Project Management Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCA</td>
<td>Regional Conservancy Associations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA</td>
<td>Subsidiary Agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAP</td>
<td>Simplified Approval Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWG</td>
<td>Technical Working Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNFCCC</td>
<td>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A.1. Brief Project / Programme Information

| A.1.1. Project / programme title | Building resilience of communities living in landscapes threatened under climate change through an ecosystems-based adaptation approach |
| A.1.2. Project or programme | Project |
| A.1.3. Country (ies) / region | Namibia |
| A.1.4. National designated authority (ies) | Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) |
| A.1.5. Accredited entity | Environmental Investment Fund (EIF) of Namibia |
| A.1.5.a. Access modality | ☒ Direct  ☐ International |
| A.1.6. Executing entity / beneficiary | Government of the Republic of Namibia (acting through the Ministry of Environment and Tourism). Beneficiary: 216,000. About 60,000 direct (50% female and 50% male) and 156,000 indirect beneficiaries |
| A.1.7. Project size category (Total investment, million USD) | ☒ Micro (≤10)  ☐ Medium (50<x≤250)  ☐ Small (10<x≤50)  ☐ Large (>250) |
| A.1.8. Mitigation / adaptation focus | ☒ Adaptation  ☐ Mitigation  ☐ Cross-cutting |
| A.1.9. Date of submission | 20 March 2018, 09 May 2018, 26 June 2018, 29 January 2019 |

| A.1.10. Project contact details | |
| Contact person, position | Mr. Benedict Libanda |
| Organization | Environmental Investment Fund (EIF) of Namibia |
| Email address | blibanda@eifnamibia.com |
| Telephone number | +264 61 4317702 |
| Mailing address | P.O Box 28157, Auas Valley, Windhoek |

A.1.11. Results areas *(mark all that apply)*

**Reduced emissions from:**
- ☐ Energy access and power generation  
  (E.g. on-grid, micro-grid or off-grid solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)
- ☐ Low emission transport  
  (E.g. high-speed rail, rapid bus system, etc.)
- ☐ Buildings, cities and industries and appliances  
  (E.g. new and retrofitted energy-efficient buildings, energy-efficient equipment for companies and supply chain management, etc.)
- ☐ Forestry and land use  
  (E.g. forest conservation and management, agroforestry, agricultural irrigation, water treatment and management, etc.)

**Increased resilience of:**
- ☒ Most vulnerable people and communities  
  (E.g. mitigation of operational risk associated with climate change – diversification of supply sources and supply chain management, relocation of manufacturing facilities and warehouses, etc.)
- ☒ Health and well-being, and food and water security  
  (E.g. climate-resilient crops, efficient irrigation systems, etc.)
- ☐ Infrastructure and built environment  
  (E.g. sea walls, resilient road networks, etc.)
- ☒ Ecosystem and ecosystem services  
  (E.g. ecosystem conservation and management, ecotourism, etc.)
A.2. Project / Programme Executive Summary (max 300 words)

1. Despite its small population, 70% of Namibia’s population depends on natural resources to sustain their livelihoods. The productivity of these natural resources is threatened by both climate and non-climate driven factors, increasing the vulnerability of rural communities. There is evidence that deterioration of biodiversity and ecosystem services will lead to increased community vulnerability and reduced potential for nature-based livelihood and economic activities. Increased risk of drought, combined with increased inter-annual and intra-annual variability will likely lead to increased risks of forest fires, which will contribute to climate change-related intensifications of erosion pressures. The proposed project is based on the premise that biodiversity and ecosystems provide valuable services particularly in relation to provisioning services. Community livelihoods are based on the services provided by healthy ecosystems including economic value through agro-productive use (grazing for livestock and health soils for agriculture). This proposed project will use large scale Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) as cost effective and low risk approach to build climate resilience within the eight large landscapes targeted for implementation. This will effect a paradigm shift.

2. The project builds on the successful results of the Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama (COMDEKS) Programme, implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) through the Small Grants Programme in Namibia and nineteen other countries. The project has three components, of which the first one seeks to enhance capacities of rural communities reliant on ecosystem goods and services through developing landscape strategies and coordination mechanisms that are community-led in the eight landscapes. Landscape governance systems through participatory decision-making processes among community groups themselves or neighboring communities will be implemented, while promoting knowledge sharing among communities and other stakeholders outside the target landscape will be the focus to upscale and replicate the activities. The first component is essential for the success and sustainability of the envisaged community-led climate adaption action. It prepares the ground, builds partnerships and forges linkages that are central to the success for components 2 and 3.

3. Once strategic interventions regarding capacity enhancement has been established, component two will support specific EbA activities that are organized and executed to support the implementation of landscape strategies. This will be achieved though the implementation of a Small Grant Finance mechanism to address the financial, capacity and adaptation needs. Thus taking adaptation to the ground, this is commensurate with the Green Climate Fund’s notion of ownership, participation, and sustainability. This component will support a minimum of 30 grants that will implement “soft engineering” ecosystem restoration actions implemented in critical ecosystems to reduce vulnerability of ecosystem services and increase resilience of local communities. Additionally, successful EbA requires financial incentives for communities and, as such, the project will support small-scale community-based enterprises that promote biodiversity conservation goals. These may include bee-keeping for honey production, tree-planting activities, sustainable enterprise development from bush encroachment, agro-tourism, use of medical herbs, production of handicrafts, etc. Component three will support learning and knowledge management activities with the aim to capture and disseminate lessons learned and to influence policy.

4. Overall, the project will increase the capacity, skills and livelihood alternatives of communities, which in turn diversify and stabilize local economies, thus creating new possibilities for sustainable growth under changing climatic conditions. By the end of the project there will be a greatly increased supply of products/benefits from natural ecosystems within the eight targeted landscapes. Additional benefits from the project’s EbA interventions is the upscaling potential, once the paradigm shift is achieved across the country the implementation of EbA over hundreds of thousands of hectares across the Southern African Region.

A.3. Project/Programme Milestone

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected approval from accredited entity’s Board (if applicable)</th>
<th>02/10/2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expected financial close (if applicable)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Estimated implementation start and end date                    | Start: 01/08/2019  
                  | End: 31/08/2024  |
| Project/programme lifespan                                    | 5 years    |
B.1. Description of Financial Elements of the Project / Programme

5. The project proposal is submitted to the GCF grant-financing window in response to the call under the Simplified Approval Process (SAP) modality. Before any consideration of adaptation, conditions expected to prevail by 2080 as a result of climate change may result in losses in the direct economic contribution of primary land uses amounting to N$2.5 billion or some 4% of the Gross National Income (GNI). The project will contribute to reduction in poverty and inequality through building community resilience to climate change-induced natural disasters, which will ultimately reduce loss and increase human productivity. This will be achieved through increased capacity of communities in the face of disaster and community risk in eight productive landscapes of Namibia’s communal areas where the majority is poor and therefore highly vulnerable communities reside. The project activities will directly contribute towards reducing the risks of hazards through advocating for a sustainable solution of the root-causes of climate change on ecosystems. It will be implemented with a rights-based approach of development in these landscapes at the scale of various ecosystems following the approach of Ecosystems-Based Adaptation (EbA). Poor and marginalised peoples’ rights and demand for safe life and livelihoods, including participation in the issues that affect their lives i.e. climate change resilience, will be focused on through social mobilisation, solidarity building and knowledge management. The project integrates crosscutting issues like gender, environment, governance and poverty, has a multi-stakeholder focus and promotes linking and learning.

6. Along these lines, GCF funding will enable natural resource-reliant communities in Namibia to build an experience base of concrete adaptation actions and delineate crucial lessons learnt in the design, implementation and analysis of these activities. All investments leveraged by the project will close existing technical knowledge gaps, mobilize specialist know-how in adaptation planning and assist decision-makers to understand the economic value of adaptation options. Livelihoods of local communities are intimately connected to the natural resources in the project areas. The planning and implementation of proposed project measures increases the capacity, skills and livelihood alternatives of communities, which in turn diversifies and stabilizes local economies, thus creating new possibilities for sustainable growth under changing climatic conditions. All project activities, such as protection or restoration of critical freshwater-related ecosystems (floodplains, wetlands, lakes), will be developed and implemented through participatory processes, under strict application of standards and safeguards related to human rights, indigenous peoples, poverty and gender, enabling communities, to create ownership and structures needed for future application and development. Important ecosystems and their services\(^1\), as well as key biodiversity habitats that are crucial for the integrity of the socio-natural-economic.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Amount (for entire project) in USD</th>
<th>Co-Financing(^2)</th>
<th>GCF funding amount</th>
<th>Currency of disbursement to recipient</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Component 1: Development and implementation of climate change resilient ecosystem management and production practices that reduce the vulnerability of communities.</td>
<td>1,045,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>945,000</td>
<td>USD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component 2: Increase the resilience of productive landscapes to support ecosystem goods and services that improves livelihoods for local communities</td>
<td>6,930,000</td>
<td>6,930,000</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Component 3: Documentation, dissemination and uptake of lessons learned</td>
<td>635,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>575,000</td>
<td>USD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project Management</td>
<td>454,000</td>
<td>454,000</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant Total</td>
<td>9,064,000</td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>8,904,000</td>
<td>USD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) E.g. food provision, flood/drought mitigation, flow regulation, water supply and quality control
\(^2\) Co-financing is provided in kind by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. It will cover expenses such as travelling and DSA for the staff members of the ministry
A breakdown of cost/budget by expenditure type (project staff and consultants, travel, goods, works, services, etc.) and disbursement schedule in project/programme confirmation (term sheet) as included in section I, Annexes.

### B.2. Project Financing Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Instrument</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Currency</th>
<th>Tenor</th>
<th>Pricing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Total project financing</td>
<td>USD 9,064,000</td>
<td>Options</td>
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<tr>
<td>(i) Senior Loans</td>
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<td>( ) years</td>
<td>( ) %</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Subordinated Loans</td>
<td>Options</td>
<td>( ) years</td>
<td>( ) %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Equity</td>
<td>Options</td>
<td>( ) years</td>
<td>( ) %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Guarantees</td>
<td>Options</td>
<td>( ) years</td>
<td>( ) %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Reimbursable grants *</td>
<td>Options</td>
<td></td>
<td>( ) % IRR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) Grants *</td>
<td>Options</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

(b) GCF financing to recipient

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Instrument</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Currency</th>
<th>Tenor</th>
<th>Pricing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Senior Loans</td>
<td>Options</td>
<td>( ) years</td>
<td>( ) %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Subordinated Loans</td>
<td>Options</td>
<td>( ) years</td>
<td>( ) %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Equity</td>
<td>Options</td>
<td>( ) years</td>
<td>( ) %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Guarantees</td>
<td>Options</td>
<td>( ) years</td>
<td>( ) %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Reimbursable grants *</td>
<td>Options</td>
<td></td>
<td>( ) % IRR</td>
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<tr>
<td>(vi) Grants *</td>
<td>Options</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\* Please provide economic and financial justification in section F.1 for the concessionality that GCF is expected to provide, particularly in the case of grants. Please specify difference in tenor and price between GCF financing and that of accredited entities. Please note that the level of concessionality should correspond to the level of the project/programme’s expected performance against the investment criteria indicated in section E.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Instrument</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Currency</th>
<th>Name of Institution</th>
<th>Tenor</th>
<th>Pricing</th>
<th>Seniority</th>
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<td>Grants</td>
<td>USD 160,000</td>
<td>Options</td>
<td>Ministry of Environment and Tourism</td>
<td>( ) years</td>
<td>( ) %</td>
<td>Options</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lead financing institution: Ministry of Environment and Tourism and the Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia

### B.3. Financial Markets Overview (if applicable)
7. The Government of Namibia is requesting 100% grant resources for the proposed project, the financial market overview is therefore not applicable
C.1. Strategic Context

8. Location: Namibia is situated in south western Africa and covers a land area of 825,418 km². With a population of 2.4 million (2016 figure) and an average population density of less than 3 persons/km² (global average: 49 persons/km²), positioned as the second least densely populated sovereign country in the world (after Mongolia), Namibia gained independence from pre-1994 apartheid South Africa only in 1990. The country is a stable parliamentary democracy, classified by the World Bank as an upper-middle income country. Yet, Namibia faces certain unique challenges due to, among other things, its arid climate, recent apartheid history and a severely wide income gap illustrated by a Gini Coefficient of 63.9—one of the highest worldwide (UNDP, 2014). The country is bordered by Angola and Zambia to the north, Botswana to the east, South Africa to the south, and the Atlantic Ocean to the west. It has 1,570 km of Atlantic coastline, which is mostly desert and characterised by vast sand dunes.

Figure 1: Namibia's location within southern Africa

9. Namibia's Climate: Changes in climate are likely to produce alterations in the boundaries between rangelands and other biomes, such as deserts and forests, directly through shifts in species composition and indirectly through changes in wildfire regimes, opportunistic cultivation, or agricultural release of the less and margins of the rangeland territory. Many of these effects are already affecting rural Namibia, with grazing conflicts, ever-spreading desertification and huge variability in production figures frequently reported. It is predicted with a high degree of certainty that Namibia will become hotter throughout the year, with a predicted increase in temperatures of between 1°C and 3.5°C in summer and 1°C to 4°C in winter in the period 2046 - 2065. Maximum temperatures have been getting hotter over the past 40 years, as observed in the frequency of days exceeding 35°C. Equally, the frequencies of days with temperatures below 5°C have been getting less, suggesting an overall warming. Empirical work (Midgley et al 2005; Barnes et al 2010 and Turpie et al 2010) predicts severe impact of climate change in Namibia. Looking at a range of 70 years up to 2080 and utilizing the IPCC AR4 models, the results show a consistent trend to higher temperatures, with an increase in annual mean temperature between 3°C and 4°C expected by 2080.

10. Changes projected by the General Circulation Model (GCM) HadCM3 (Gordon et al. 2000) for three key bioclimatic aspects of Namibia's climate, for 2050 and 2080, ecosystem structure suggest a negative response of vegetation to the warming and drying trends generated by the climate scenarios. The species-specific and dynamic vegetation models, assuming a CO₂ fertilization effect for the mechanistic modeling approach concludes that species turnover and species loss is projected to be extremely high in Namibia. Reductions in vegetation cover, increases in proportion of bare ground,
and overall reductions in Net Primary Production (NPP) all point to reduced potential of vegetation to support rangeland activities, be they on a commercial or subsistence model. This finding is in general accord with the findings for South African rangelands (Scholes et al., 1999). Highest endemic species losses are projected to occur in the central highland regions of Namibia, concurring with areal projections of vegetation cover reduction by the SDGVM approach. Midgley et al 2005 models reveals that more that 400 species will be classified as Extinct or Critically Endangered in Namibia by 2080.

11. Projections of biodiversity change seem more extreme than those suggested by the changes in ecosystem structure and function, even if assumptions of “perfect migration” are accepted. The bioclimatic niche models remain the most pragmatic approach for assessing climate change effects on large numbers of species. The species turnover and species loss found in this broad analysis are somewhat more extreme than those projected for Europe and Mexico under similar climate change scenarios. Climate change could strongly affect species richness and vulnerability, and more than 50% of Namibian species could be classed at Least Vulnerable according to application of Red List criteria. Protected area networks would require an assessment of their capacity to retain species in the long term. Conversely, from an ecosystem services point of view, the dynamic global vegetation modeling suggests climate change could affect ecosystem processes moderately, though in the central regions of the country structural change, NPP loss and change in biodiversity are projected to be high. It is of concern that the most species-rich regions of the country are projected to suffer both the highest level of biodiversity loss and structural change. Computable general equilibrium (CGE) model simulations for Namibia indicate that over 20 years, annual losses to the Namibian economy could be up to 5% of GDP, due to the impact that climate change will have on its natural resources alone (Reid et al 2011). This will affect the poorest people the most, with resulting constraints on employment opportunities and declining wages, especially for unskilled labour in rural areas. The dependence of rural farmers on natural resources means that these communities are highly vulnerable to climate variability and change.

12. Biophysical Contexts: Namibia is one of the driest countries in sub-Saharan Africa, with half of its surface area receiving less than 250mm of precipitation per year. The country possesses a remarkable variety of habitats and ecosystems, ranging from deserts receiving less than 10mm of rainfall per year to subtropical wetlands and savannas with over 600mm of precipitation per annum. Named after the world-renowned Namib Desert, and situated on the Atlantic coast roughly between 29°S (Orange River) and 17°S (Kunene and Kavango Rivers), bounded in the east by the 20°E and 21°E longitudinal lines south and north of 22°S respectively, and including the east-trending Caprivi strip north of the Okavango Delta which extends to 25 E. This region is under the strong aridifying influence of the cold Benguela current and is positioned in the latitudinal zone of stable descending air of the Hadley Cell, limiting convective rainfall throughout much of the country’s interior. Namibian climate ranges from arid and semi-arid in the west, with a temperate, regionally fog-bound coastal desert, to more subtropical summer-rainfall conditions in the northeast. The central, southern and coastal areas are among the most arid landscapes south of the Sahara. In relation to the rest of southern Africa, Namibia represents a low rainfall extreme and experiences intermediate to warm temperatures and high potential evapotranspiration, with half of its surface area receiving less than 250mm of precipitation per year.

13. Namibia lies at the heart of the species-rich Namib-Karoo-Kaokoveld Deserts Ecoregion (WWF Global 200 Ecoregions). This ecoregion includes the semi-desert vegetation of the Nama and Succulent Karoo as well as the Namib and Kaokoveld deserts. The Namibian part of this Ecoregion is considered as a globally significant “biodiversity hotspots” (the world’s only arid hotspot) owing to an extraordinary level of succulent plant diversity, sustained by the winter rainfall patterns and the sea fog characteristic of the southern Namib Desert. The Namib Escarpment runs up the spine of Namibia from south to north and is part of Africa’s “great western escarpment.” These biomes host a number of endemic, red-listed and/or protected plant species and the biodiversity importance of these biomes cannot be over-emphasized. Its northern Kaoko section, in particular, is home to a vast array of endemic plants and animals. The north-eastern part of Namibia falls within the Zambezian Flooded Savannahs Ecoregion. This ecoregion forms part of the extensive chain of flooded grasslands connecting eight southern African countries; it also enjoys a high concentration of large vertebrates. In addition, five Ramsar sites have been designated in Namibia: Orange River Mouth, Sandwich Harbour, Etosha Pan, Lake Oponono & Cuvelai Drainage, and Walvis Bay. Finally, Birdlife International has identified 19 Important Bird Areas (IBAs) and four Endemic Bird Areas.

14. Regardless of the above climatic constraints, Namibia has remarkable species diversity and a high level of endemism due to its central position in Africa’s arid southwest and its history as an evolutionary hub for certain groups of organisms like melons, succulent plants, solifuges, geckos and tortoises. There are around 4,350 species and subspecies of higher plants, of which 687 species or 17% are endemic. In addition, a further 275 species or more are Namib Desert endemics shared between northern Namibia and southern Angola and between southern Namibia and north-western South Africa (Maggs. et. al, 1998). Six hundred forty-four avian species have been recorded, of which over 90 are endemic to southern.
African and 13 to Namibia (Robertson et al., 1998). Furthermore, 217 species of mammals are found in Namibia, 26 of which are endemic. They include the Mountain Zebra, rodents and small carnivores, as well as unique desert-dwelling rhino and elephants. The country also hosts the world’s largest population of cheetah (with a healthy gene pool). About 35% of the roughly 100,000 known southern African insect species occur in Namibia (Barnard, 1998). Twenty-four percent of the insect species are endemic. Among the arachnids, 11% of spiders, 47% of scorpions and 5% of solifuge species are endemic. Finally, 28% of the 256 species of reptiles in Namibia are endemic.

15. Namibia is classified into four terrestrial biomes (desert; nama and succulent karoo; acacia savanna; and broad-leaved savanna), and two aquatic biomes (coastal marine; and wetlands) (MET, 2014). Each biome is affected to different extents by land uses such as rangeland farming, agriculture, wildlife production, tourism and recreation, mining and urban development. Namibia’s variable environmental conditions have also shaped a large diversity of vegetation zones, which have been divided into 29 units (MET, 2014). In general, palaeotropical floral elements are found in the north, cold-temperate elements in the south, and transitional elements between the two (MET, 2014). Climatological and biophysical details on each one of these biomes are outlined in section 1.3 of Chapter 1 of the Feasibility Study.

16. **Socio-Economic Context:** Most of Namibia’s human population is concentrated in the shrub savanna and tree savanna biomes where agriculture and tourism are major livelihood activities. The Namib Desert and Succulent Karoo biomes are sparsely populated (MET, 2014). Although the people and their settlements in these biomes stand to benefit greatly from climate change adaptation interventions, the sparse settlements and the great distances between them present challenges for the implementation of such interventions. The natural genetic diversity of crops and livestock in Namibia, as in many other drylands, is of great importance in agriculture. The biological diversity of the soil, including termites, fungi and microorganisms, gives the soil in drylands its meager fertility, and this needs careful management to sustain people’s livelihood. Because rural people in drylands are often living at the edge of survival, this biodiversity offers an important buffer against drought and famine that is to a larger extend as a result of climate change.

17. Most fundamentally, Namibia is an upper middle-income country with per capita GDP of US$ 4677.87 (trading economics, 2016); and about 70% of the population depends on agriculture. Despite, Namibia being classified as a middle-income country, it has one of the highest income inequalities in the world, with a Gini coefficient of 0.60 (ibid.) (GRN, 2016). In addition to this, 27.6% of the population is classified as poor, with 13.8% severely poor (WHO, 2013). Poverty levels and unemployment rates are highest in rural areas, especially among women and youth. Such groups depend directly on ecosystem goods and services to support their livelihoods and generate income. As a result, they are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, thus suffering double and in severe cases triple effects. This is the segment of the population the envisaged project seeks to support.

18. In 2016, the Namibian economy slowed down to 0.2% growth from 6.1% in 2015 (GRN, 2016). The slowdown is attributable to contractions within the primary and secondary industries. A three-year long drought, that lasted between 2013 and 2016, led to low production in both the crop and livestock farming subsectors. The crop subsector was also heavily impacted as most farmers (commercial and subsistence) did not cultivate at full capacity. Livestock farming contracted by 13% in 2015 from a positive of 13.9% in 2014 due to foot and mouth disease outbreak and fluctuations in prices of cattle and small livestock (GRN, 2016). Tertiary industries slowed down to 3.4% in 2016 from 7.4% in 2015 (GRN, 2016). Furthermore, information and statistics on Namibia’s economic development and growth projections, economic growth profile, labour market, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), key economic sectors viz-a-viz the GDP, human development indices and other requisite factors are outlined in meticulous detail in Chapter 2 of the Feasibility Study.
19. **Climate Change:** The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) *Fifth Assessment Report* presents strong evidence that warming over landscapes across Africa has increased over the last 50–100 years. Surface temperatures have already increased by 0.5–2°C over the past hundred years. Data from 1950 onwards suggests that climate change has changed the magnitude and frequency of some extreme weather events in Africa already. The health, livelihoods and food security of people in Africa have been affected by climate change. Africa’s recent development gains have been in climate sensitive sectors. Economically, many Africans depend on ecosystem goods and services for food, fibre and income through primary production sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, and nature based tourism, which are affected by rising temperatures, rising sea levels and erratic rainfall. Climate change will increase pressures on these sectors.

20. Namibia’s climatic conditions are both variable and change, in the form of high temperatures. Heat waves, droughts and erratic low rainfall are amongst the main risks and impacts to ecosystem integrity. The rainfall distribution shows a decrease from the north-eastern parts of the country (Zambezi region) towards the south and west, ranging from 700 mm to less than 50 mm annual rainfall (DRFN, 2015). Only 8% of the country receives more than 500 mm—the minimum rainfall considered viable for dryland cropping. Mean annual temperatures in the interior of the country are mostly between 20°C and 25°C, but range from below freezing in winter to above 40°C in summer.

21. The rate of evaporation is very high, causing water deficits in all regions of the nation (MET, 1992). In the northern parts of the country evaporation on open water sources is estimated to be at 2.6 m (420% in excess of rainfall) and 3.7 m (1750% in excess of rainfall) in the south of the country (MET, 2014). Overall, 69% of the country is regarded as semi-arid (250 mm to less than 500 mm annual rainfall), 12% is hyper-arid (less than 50 mm), 16% is arid (above 50 mm to less than 250 mm) and only the remaining 3% in the north-east is semi-humid (Barnard, 1998; Ministry of Environment and Tourism, 2014). Uncertainties in climate forecasts are much greater for rainfall than temperature. Despite this, most predictions state that southern Africa and Namibia will become drier that rainfall variability is likely to increase and those extreme events, such as droughts and floods, are likely to become more frequent and intense. Rainfall in the south and north of Namibia is expected to decline by about 10% by 2050, and the central areas by about 15%. Recent work has shown that for each 1% change in rainfall, there will be a 1.2% to 1.6% change in carrying capacity and about a 1.3% change in revenue to livestock farming. Farming systems are highly marginal in Namibia, and relatively small changes will result in these systems tipping into beyond the limits of viability, particularly in the freehold sector. These indicate Namibia’s “natural” high degree of susceptibility to climate change impacts.

22. **Namibia’s vulnerability to climate change:** Climate change projections for Namibia predict both increased intensity of individual rainfall events, but less annual rainfall overall, particularly in the dry season. Increased risk of drought, combined with increased inter-annual and intra-annual variability will likely lead to increased risks of forest fires, which will contribute to climate change-related intensifications of erosion pressures. Wetlands and their associated fauna and

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3 The IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, what is in it for Africa, IPCC, 2014
4 Tarr, J (2009) An Overview of the Current Impacts of Climate Change in Namibia
flora, are among Namibia’s most threatened ecosystems. Most of these are presently under-protected and highly vulnerable to increasing pollution, water abstraction and de-vegetation. There are six Ramsar wetlands in Namibia and it is likely that the inland sites will receive less water inflow. Reduced inflows into the Etosha pan may impact on the natural springs around the southern parts of the pan and on the breeding of Greater and Lesser Flamingos. The only other breeding area for these flagship species in southern Africa is the Makgadikgadi Pan in the neighbouring Botswana, which will probably experience similar drying conditions to those in Etosha. Biodiversity and ecosystems such as forests provide a key defense for communities, their assets and infrastructure from increasing climate change impacts. Deterioration of biodiversity and ecosystem services will lead to increased community vulnerability and reduced potential for nature-based livelihood activities.

23. Namibia’s ephemeral wetland systems have their catchments within Namibia and will be subject to decreasing rainfall and increasing temperatures and rates of evaporation, which will probably result in less frequent and lower magnitude flooding. This will reduce aquifer recharge and result in a lowering of the water table. The implications for biodiversity could be severe as large trees in riverbeds provide essential fodder and habitat to many species of wildlife as well as browsing livestock. Terrestrial areas that are particularly vulnerable to climate change include the western escarpment (which separates the arid desert from the semi-arid savannas), and houses most of Namibia’s communal conservancies and community forests and the south-western Succulent Karoo—both important centres of endemism. The latter is one of the world’s 25 top ‘global biodiversity hotspots’ and is likely to suffer considerable numbers of local extinctions by 2050.

24. Barriers to Adaptation: Per the IPCC (2001), the main factors that determine a community’s adaptive capacity include economic wealth, availability of healthy ecosystem services, information, skills, available infrastructure, inclusive institutions, and gender equity. For a community to become adaptive all of these factors should be present and accessible, a notion that informs the design of the project under consideration. Currently, all these adaptive characteristics are critically lacking and these have, therefore, been identified as the main barriers for communities to become adaptive. Analysis of the baseline studies and secondary data reveal that, in the selected areas, the average school attendance is 35.9%. About 41% of the population had completed their primary education and about 14% had completed their secondary education before leaving school. Similarly, only 2.7% of the population had completed tertiary education. This has been the result of climate change that has brought about repeated droughts, which have critically impaired school attendance, among other debilitating effects. Low levels of literacy and education have significantly handicapped these communities in adapting to climate change. Despite the high potential for synergies between adaptation and mitigation activities, many barriers still prevent the widespread adoption of climate resilient landscapes. A primary technical barrier is the lack of quantitative evidence on how different management practices, systems, and landscape configurations affect mitigation and adaptive benefits, as well as agricultural yields, food security, biodiversity conservation, and ecosystem services.

25. Responding to Climate Change: There is enough evidence to suggest that there are significant opportunities to pursue adaptation and mitigation goals simultaneously in dry land agriculture and to adopt integrated landscape approaches that contribute to climate-change goals, food security, ecosystem service provision, and other goals. While there is no one general formula for capturing synergies between adaptation and mitigation, their joint consideration in landscape planning, research, technical support, government policies, and funding mechanisms would significantly help to achieve this goal.

26. A renewed and strengthened commitment to sustainable agriculture, conservation agriculture, agroforestry, and other best management practices for agriculture, as well as an increased focus on integrated landscape management, would help to promote adaptation that enhance resilience potential, while contributing to food security, poverty alleviation, and biodiversity conservation across ecosystems. It is therefore important to develop, pilot, and implement landscape-level indicators (e.g., of agricultural production and resiliency, adaptive capacity, mitigation potential, ecosystem services, and human wellbeing) that can track the suite of synergies or tradeoffs that result from different agricultural development scenarios and be used to inform decision-making (Sachs et al. 2010).

27. Adaptation Solutions: To resolve the climate change problems facing rural communities, there is a need for a paradigm shift in Namibia, from an economy caught in a cycle of unsustainable natural resource management practices and climate-vulnerable subsistence livelihoods; towards a sustainable green economy based on climate-resilient livelihoods and rigorous, evidence-based management of natural resources. The proposed adaptation solution is the landscape implementation of the EbA approach in participation with vulnerable rural communities in Community Forests (CFs), Livestock Farming Associations, River Catchment Basin Committees, and Communal Conservancies. The EbA approach has been defined as the use of ecosystems – and generation of associated goods and services – as part of a strategy to adapt to climate change. Such an approach is increasingly recognized as a highly cost-effective and low-risk
approach for adapting to climate change. The proposed project will design and implement EbA interventions that will increase the generation of food and/or income during the dry/hungry season that will supplement existing income from agriculture and reduce the severity of negative socio-economic impacts associated with climate change (e.g. crop failure, livestock losses and receding underground water tables). The project’s investments in EbA will: i) improve adaptive capacities through the establishment of landscape governance committees, ii) increase the generation of ecosystem goods and services through establishment of a climate-resilient natural resource base enterprises; and iii) identify and promote climate-resilient livelihood options for rural communities to survive the economic hardships caused by climate change, through establishment of natural resource-based businesses (e.g. sustainable production and marketing of natural products such as timber, firewood, honey and fruit).

28. **Project Location:** The project will be implemented in eight landscapes in 13 of the 14 political regions of Namibia as depicted on the map in Figure 5 below. These are Central Northern Landscape, Lower Eastern Landscape, Kavango West and East Landscape, Kunene North Landscape, Kunene South and Dâures Landscape, Southern Landscape, Zambezi East Landscape and Zambezi West and Kyaramacan Landscape. These landscapes encompass most of Namibia’s conservancies and community forests and are home to majority of natural resources-reliant communities covering one fifth of Namibia’s land surface, and accommodating more than 200,000 people. The vulnerability-defining characteristics that were used for selection of landscapes are as follows: (a) transformed areas vulnerable to increased run-off due to hardened surfaces and lack of basal cover; (b) degraded catchments that can be rehabilitated, with the potential for downstream benefits; (c) communities reliant on boreholes, springs, dams, water tanks, rainfall and rivers for water supply; (d) areas known to have a high frequency of flooding and storm events; (e) areas projected to receive increased short duration rainfall, associated with flash flooding; and (f) Geographic Information System (GIS) screening and identification of key ecosystems and natural resource-reliant communities. Detailed selection criteria are outlined in section 5.5 of the Feasibility Study and provides further vulnerabilities on each landscapes. It profiles each one of the landscapes thoroughly (with respect to location and size, population and demographics, economies and livelihoods and climate change vulnerabilities) and meticulously outlines the selection criteria used.

29. **Rationale for the Project:** The project is based on the premise that biodiversity and ecosystems provide valuable services, particularly the provisioning services. Community livelihoods, therefore, are based on the services provided by healthy ecosystems. Ecosystems provide important services in the form of food provisioning, carbon sequestration, flood
DETAILED PROJECT / PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION
GREEN CLIMATE FUND FUNDING PROPOSAL | PAGE 12 OF 73

attenuation, water and sediment purification and water supply as well as their economic value through agro-productive use (grazing for livestock and health soils for agriculture). Climate change has had, and will continue to have, significant consequences for ecosystems, including biodiversity, in Namibia. Habitat fragmentation, erosion and sedimentation are increasingly common. The projected temperature increases in Namibia will have detrimental effects on the composition and structure of key ecosystem functions. Growth rates of living forms adapted to the early ecological succession phases could be affected by the projected higher temperature and evapotranspiration rates, limiting their capacities to colonize their natural habitats areas and leading to invasive alien species proliferation.

30. Ecosystems have limits beyond which they cannot function effectively; these limits are complex and not always predictable. In many cases it is not yet known exactly how climate change will affect specific ecosystems and, if and when, it will tip them beyond these limits. That said, ecosystem resilience to climate change is generally higher, if the system is in good condition and non-climate stressors such as habitat destruction, overharvesting of resources, and pollution are minimised. Hence promoting healthy and flexible ecosystems and reducing non-climate stressors are important approaches in maintaining ecosystem services for human adaptation and helping their component parts to adapt. For example, reforestation and conserving intact forests, maintaining or restoring connectivity between natural spaces, avoiding over-use of resources and reducing risk of forest fires can help increase resilience to climate change. This, in turn, helps to ensure continued availability and access to natural resources that support people’s livelihoods, and reduce their vulnerability to shocks, and ultimately to adapt to changing conditions. It can also reduce the risk of erosion that may be triggered by more intense rainstorms.

31. Therefore, it is important that adaptation planning considers and ensures harmonization between scales of critical ecosystem function and political scales of intervention. Taking a systems approach (a holistic approach that considers interactions and interdependencies at different levels) rather than a singular, project level approach–integrating local planning with broader landscape planning, will yield better, and long-term results.

32. There is a need to link national processes to work towards ecosystem-based management through cohesive and complementary approach and implementation, leveraging of resources and experience, sharing of information and lessons-learned, and engaging a broader range of stakeholders with relevant knowledge and experience from the three GCF projects already approved for Namibia. This project will therefore not duplicate efforts, on a contrary, the projects are reinforcing and complementary to each other. Moreover, the project will play a key role in the improvement of cross-sectoral dialogue, engagement of high-level decision-makers, public outreach, and knowledge management, and will also build on the efforts of the other three GCF projects. Table 1 below demonstrates areas where the proposed project is delineated from the other three projects and how they create synergies to deliver on efficiencies and effectiveness.

Table 1: Comparison of projects supported by the GCF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>FP023 (CRAVE)</th>
<th>EDA (FP24)</th>
<th>SAP 001</th>
<th>Proposed SAP</th>
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<tr>
<td>Locality</td>
<td>Kavango East, West and Zambezi regions. This focus on farmer-or/household-level production units of a very minute scale.</td>
<td>Theoretically covers portions of 13 regions (out of 14) with communal areas. Declared communal conservancies &amp; community forests typically do not cover the entire regions, focus only on wildlife, tourism &amp; forestry and thereby leave geographic sections &amp; key sectors out i.e. leave “landscape gaps”.</td>
<td>Limited to the Kunene Region, focuses on livestock farming in hyper arid areas. Again, farmer/household level focus, with some degree of rangeland &amp; extremely localized small-scale fodder production.</td>
<td>Also targets communal areas in the same 13 regions as FP024 which it seeks to complement by plugging the “landscape gaps” it leaves through by covering large-scale landscapes that transcend communal area conservancy and community forest boundaries such as municipal and local authorities.</td>
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<td>Objective (paraphrased)</td>
<td>To reduce climate-induced vulnerabilities and food insecurity facing small-scale farming communities in the said regions. Increase the adaptive capacity &amp; build resilience.</td>
<td>Reduce vulnerability and increase resilience of CBNRM member communities’ livelihoods currently secured by CBNRM gains against anticipated impacts/threats of climate change e.g. droughts, seasonal shifts and other climate disaster events.</td>
<td>Reduce the vulnerability of small-scale livestock farmers in a highly drought-prone region by safeguarding natural capital that generates ecosystem services to sustain livestock production systems. It also expands coverage towards early warning systems for farmers and diversification.</td>
<td>Increase climate change resilience of productive (but threatened) landscapes in Namibia’s communal use areas through implementation of ecosystem based adaptation actions that seek to strengthen livelihood-sustaining social and ecological systems and facilitate value chains of natural resources.</td>
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<td>Executing Entity</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry</td>
<td>Community Forestry and Communal Conservancies (CBOs) with support form CSOs</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry</td>
<td>Ministry of Environment and Tourism and Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia</td>
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<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Exclusively small-scale crop farmers.</td>
<td>CBNRM CBOs and by extension their registered members. On average only 80% of adults within boundaries of declared CBNRM CBOs get registered as members and become eligible for benefits leaving a “beneficiary gap”. Membership is voluntary.</td>
<td>Exclusively for small-scale livestock (cattle, goats and sheep) farmers.</td>
<td>Seeks to complement FP024 by catering for all communities and relevant sectoral CBOs (waterpoint committees, grazing committees, and farmers’ associations) within proposed landscapes thereby filling the said “beneficiary gap”. Seeks to cater for more beneficiaries than registered CBNRM members. Project intends to cover more than wildlife, tourism and forestry by seeking to include grazing/rangelands, water, fisheries, and agriculture at ecosystems level. Furthermore, some landscapes may even include the lowest levels of local authority i.e. traditional authorities, village councils and settlement committees.</td>
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<td>Core Activities</td>
<td>Heavy focus on capacity-building related to crop production resilience which includes crop insurance, establishment of climate resilient vocation facility, training, provision of agricultural implements (rippers &amp; tractors), solar energy systems for refrigeration and irrigation, drip irrigation, green houses etc.</td>
<td>Integrates climate change adaptation into the existing CBNRM Programme through supporting local-level responses and enhancing local participation e.g. conversion of diesel-driven water infrastructure to solar, mitigate climate induced human wildlife conflicts, integrate climate change into local level natural resources monitoring system that feeds into the national environmental database.</td>
<td>Heavy focus on drought-preparedness &amp; resilience through introduction of an early warning system, drought mitigation strategies, and drought tolerant livestock breeds, rangeland management, small-scale production of supplementary feeds.</td>
<td>Seeks to roll out EBA approaches at large landscape scale with key focus on restoration of sensitive ecosystems such as wetlands, river basins &amp; catchment areas, veld fire management, restorations, creating compatible land uses at landscape level facilitate value chains of natural resources.</td>
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<td>Implementation Arrangements</td>
<td>EIF is the EA and a de facto IE. The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF) is executing entity through a Subsidiary Agreement (SA) with the Accredited Entity. The SA also provides for an oversight structure that consists of subject matter experts from the fields of research, vocational training, and agricultural production while the executing entity existing subnational structures provide technical support in the three regions.</td>
<td>Implemented strictly in terms of EDA-prescribed institutional arrangements: EIF is the Accredited Entity while a multi-stakeholder national oversight structure has been put in place that oversees the implementation. The NDA plays a pivotal role on this structure. CBNRM CBOs are the EEs.</td>
<td>For purposes of efficiency and coordination, the same structure as FP 023 is proposed with the exception that MET will be the lead executing entity with the EIF implementing only limited agreed crosscutting activities and the grant facility. A Subsidiary Agreement between EIF and MET is proposed outlining multi-level arrangements.</td>
<td>For purposes of efficiency and coordination, the same structure as FP024 is proposed with the exception that MET will be the lead executing entity with the EIF implementing only limited agreed crosscutting activities and the grant facility. A Subsidiary Agreement between EIF and MET is proposed outlining multi-level arrangements.</td>
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<td>Climate Rationale</td>
<td>The vulnerability of Namibia to climate change depends on the extent to which temperatures or precipitation patterns are close to or exceed tolerance limits for important crops, per capita income, the percentage of economic activity based on agricultural production, and the existing condition of the agricultural land base. The Third National Communication to the UNFCCC reports that, given the already high temperatures in Namibia, there is evidence to conclude that climate change will displace many crops currently being cultivated, especially in rainfed farming areas. Maximum temperatures have been getting hotter over the past 40 years, as observed in the frequency of days exceeding 35°C. Equally, the frequencies of days with temperatures below 5°C have been getting less, suggesting an overall warming. Coincidentally, data indicates that crop production declined by about 33% annually evidently since the turn of the century, but especially the 2011/2012, 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 farming seasons. Main causes are attributed to high ambient temperatures and below normal rainfall throughout the country.</td>
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<td>Most of CBNRM livelihoods in Namibia are earned through the direct use of natural resources. The impact of climate change is beginning to undermine the growing nature-based tourism industry directly by impacting on the resource base that drives the sector i.e. through changes in habitats, landscape characteristics and vegetation cover, biodiversity loss, decreasing water availability, changing wildlife migration patterns, increased human wildlife conflicts, increased frequency and severity of climate hazards, and increased incidence of vector borne diseases (like malaria). These changes directly threaten the livelihoods of CBNRM communities, who are developing sustainable livelihoods based on resource management and tourism. The impact of climate change further undermines the investments and potential ecosystem services and goods that CBNRM provides to support the livelihoods of more than 200,000 natural resource-dependent Namibians. The Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment of Namibia identified CBNRM as an important Program that offers an opportunity for communities to diversify their livelihood options. At the same time, these local level institutions provide an opportunity to integrate adaptation to climate while responding to other environmental or socio-economic changes.</td>
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<td>Namibia’s low perspiration and hyper-aridity are extensively addressed in Section C.1 of the proposal. The effects of recurrent droughts, especially 2013 disaster drought, on agriculture sector as discussed under the corresponding column for FP023. The southern and western parts of the country represent most severely affected geographic areas of the country. Kunene Region forms part of the hyper-arid northern belt. The region, over last 3 decades, experienced recurrent and protracted dry seasons, a dramatic decrease in the number of consecutive wet days, and overall, a later start and earlier cessation of the rainy season. Since the crop cultivation potential is virtually non-existent in the region (due to poor soils, rugged terrain, low rainfall and general water deficiencies) livestock farming and pastoralism are the key sources livelihood for vulnerable communities. The recurrent dry spells, especially the 2013 – 2017 disaster drought – caused extremely high levels of livestock mortalities directly threatening these livelihoods. Other problems include cultivation of marginal land without following an inappropriate land management, lack of investment in land improvement, inadequate animal feed, depletion of underground water and the natural limitations of the rugged topography.</td>
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Biodiversity and ecosystems provide valuable services that sustain community livelihoods i.e. food provisioning, carbon sequestration, flood attenuation, water and sediment purification, water supply, food, shelter, grazing for livestock and health soils for cropping. Ecosystems also play a vital role in reducing disaster risk by serving as natural flood barriers and landslides, water filtration and absorption systems. For these services to be sustained the health of ecosystems is paramount. Hence promoting healthy and flexible ecosystems and reducing non-climate stressors are important approaches in maintaining ecosystem services for human adaptation and helping their component parts to adapt.

In Namibia, climate change is beginning to adversely affect these ecosystems and biodiversity with significant consequences to the composition and structure of key ecosystem functions e.g. habitat fragmentation, soil erosion, sedimentation, proliferation of invasive alien species stretching the limits ecosystems effective functioning. Climate change further causes alterations in the boundaries between rangelands and other biomes, such as deserts and forests, directly through shifts in species composition and indirectly through changes in wildfire regimes, opportunistic cultivation, or agricultural release of the less arid margins of the rangeland territory. Many of these effects are already affecting rural Namibia, with grazing conflicts, ever-spreading desertification and huge variability in production figures frequently reported.

The project seeks to promote healthy and flexible ecosystems and reduction of non-climate stressors with the view to maintaining ecosystem services for human adaptation. This is envisaged to ensure the continued availability and access to natural resources that support people’s livelihoods, and reduce their vulnerability to shocks, and ultimately to adapt to changing conditions. It can also reduce the risk of erosion that may be triggered by more intense rainstorms.
Barriers | Poor climate change information and agriculture extension delivery services, Low adaptive capacities, Absence of safety nets such as crop insurance, Low levels of credit worthiness; High costs of farm inputs and labor constrains, High land costs and poor land tenure system, Socio-cultural barriers, institutional barriers, technological barriers, Policy misalignments | Lack of diversification (over reliance of natural resources to sustain livelihood) | Lack of climate information and early warning system | Policies supporting conventional agriculture practices dominant over those supporting climate-smart agricultural strategies |
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<td></td>
<td>Lack of locally relevant and practical information about potential climate impacts</td>
<td>Inadequate institutional capacity for climate change mitigation planning</td>
<td>Policy planning is short-term, whereas the integration of adaptation and mitigation goals requires long-term planning</td>
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<td>Lack of technical expertise to interpret climate change projections at local level</td>
<td>Lack of institutional coordination to implement early warning systems</td>
<td>Difficulties in access to capital and technical information by farmers, particularly smallholders, to adopt new practices and diversify agricultural landscapes</td>
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<td>Limited financial resources to incentives local level adaptation actions</td>
<td>Limited access to water to support agricultural production</td>
<td>Decline in financial support for research, extension services, and university programs limit of transition to climate-smart practices</td>
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<td>Climate change not adequately integrated into CBNRM</td>
<td>Prolonged drought period to sustain livestock production during dry seasons</td>
<td>Institutional capacity, and land tenure impact the effective adoption of different agricultural practices and land-use decisions by farmers</td>
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<td>Ecosystem degradation through overgrazing, loss of plant species, soil erosion</td>
<td>Farm subsidies and national level policies do not incentivize farmers to adopt conservation practices and integrated landscape management</td>
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<td>Lack of platforms for sharing lessons learned and mainstreaming into policies</td>
<td>High investment, risks for food security and household well-being, and the lack of knowledge and technical support limit farmers to participate in conservation agriculture</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Lack of resources for up-scaling successful adaptation actions</td>
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### C.2. Project / Programme Objective against Baseline

33. **Ecosystem Based Adaptation**: Namibia established an extensive network of Protected Areas (PA) of various types. These cover a total of 244,600 km² and account for over 42% of the total land area: twenty (20) state PA network (136,906 km² & representing 17% of the total land area); eighty-three Communal Conservancies (163,017 km² or 19.8%); 37 Community Forests covering 6% of the land mass but actually only adding 4% as many overlap with conservancies; and 21 freehold conservancies and 140 ‘private reserves’ on freehold land measuring an area of 7,600 km² or 6% of the land. These protected area networks have an important function towards securing and maintenance of ecosystem goods and services. However, their management systems do not cater for climate change resilience at all and therefore require transformation. Beyond habitat and wildlife preservation, and the tourism industry they sustain, protected areas should be recognized for the services they provide: mitigation of climate change and natural disasters, disease control, maintenance of water quality, and cultural services, including recreation, maintenance of historical or iconic landscapes, and protection of sacred natural sites. Landscape scales open new dimensions to achieve scale and benefits. Intentional integration of adaptation activities in ecosystem landscapes offers significant benefits that go beyond the scope of climate change to food security, biodiversity conservation, and poverty alleviation. To achieve these objectives, the project will require transformative changes in current policies, institutional arrangements, and funding mechanisms to foster broad-scale adoption of climate-smart approaches in the landscapes.

34. **Livelihoods Baseline**: The importance of natural resource-based products to the livelihoods of rural households, both for home consumption as well as for sale has been adequately demonstrated though literary reviews. Natural products, for which there is a well-established local commercial demand and familiarity, include indigenous natural products such as the Inara melon, devil's claw, manula oil, *ximenia*, *commiphora* resin, Kalahari melon, marama bean, mopane worm, hoodia, fish, and some other species. All of these products are widely available and are traded within complex informal national and regional value chains. However, these markets and value chains are currently underdeveloped and do not make a significant contribution to the formal economy. This under-development is not related to supply and demand, but rather is related to the minimal value and returns paid to rural households on the 'supply' side. As a result of the reliance of Namibia’s rural communities on natural resources and agriculture, the livelihoods and food
security of these households is threatened by activities, which degrade the country’s ecosystems and natural resource base. At present, widespread environmental degradation and unsustainable land-use practices, coupled with the impacts of climate change, are reducing the generation of ecosystem goods and services that support both agricultural productivity and rural livelihoods. Overall, the reduction in ecosystem goods and services is leading to negative effects on rural Namibia’s food supply, health, nutritional status, income streams and socio-economic well-being.

35. Consequently, communities become increasingly dependent on purchased food items, food transfers or food aid, a situation that is exacerbated by very low literacy rates, overall lack of awareness of climate change and its impacts, poor access to vital support and facilities (especially for women) low income, not using drought-resilient livestock breeds, use of low-yield crop varieties, limited access to weather information, lack of access to value chains, limited access to credit facilities, low overall literacy rate, fragile ecosystems, and weak institutions at local level to prepare climate-responsive plans. The net results include increased rates of school dropout among girls, animal disease, crop failure, livestock loss, malnutrition, human disease, loss of biodiversity, and increased over-exploitation of natural resources such as forest and pasture.

36. The **overall objective** of the project is to increase climate change resilience of productive landscapes in Namibia through implementation of ecosystem based adaptation actions that strengthen social and ecological systems to sustain livelihoods at local level and facilitate value chains of natural resources. The specific objectives of the project are:

   (a). To enhance the resilience of natural resources and livelihoods sensitive to climate change impacts through improving community adaptive capacities to sustainably manage natural resources; and

   (b). To maintain and enhance ecosystem integrity to continue to support the generation of food and income in order to reduce the severity of negative socio-economic impacts of climate change on vulnerable rural households.

### Component 1: Development and implementation of climate change resilient ecosystem management and production practices that reduce the vulnerability of communities.

37. **Baseline:** Over the past 27 years, the Government of Namibia has endeavored to build capacities of local communities to manage and utilize their natural resources sustainably. The Ministry of Environment and Tourism and the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry have been promoting the sustainable use of natural resources through instruments such as communal conservation and community forest management. Furthermore, the Ministry of Land Reforms has been mapping current and projected land use, forest cover and productive capacity throughout Namibia. However, these studies do not include climate variability or climate change considerations. In the framework of the Third National Communication advances have been made regarding the identification and estimation of GHG at both sectoral and national level; the vulnerability and adaptation issues will focus on agro-ecological zones of Namibia. Therefore, there is a keen need for external support towards the integration of landscape approaches to address climate vulnerability at national, sub-national, and local levels. In July 2017, the CBNRM Programme established the Community Conservation Fund of Namibia (CCFN), a ‘Non-Profit Association Incorporated under Section 21 of the Companies Act and is governed by Articles of Association. The CCFN aims to promote sustainable development of communal conservancies, community forests and related natural resource management entities in Namibia. To date, the CCFN has secured more than US$ 9 million as startup capital and intends to build an endowment fund to scale up financing for CBNRM in Namibia. The appointment of the Chief Executive Officer has been concluded and operations to start in August 2018. At the level of CBOs, regional constellations of various CBNRM CBOs (registered communal area conservancies and community forests) are naturally evolving in various regions and are being actively supported by MET and NACSO-linked supporting NGOs. Through this evolution, Regional Conservancy Associations (RCAs) – formed by contiguous conservancies – have emerged and are at different stages of establishment. The RCAs for Kunene North, Kunene South and Zambezi Regions are the furthest developed. A great deal of overlap is already being seen between the areas of such RCAs and most of the 8 landscapes envisaged in this proposal. Secondly, the CBNRM CBOs are forging encouraging collaborative relations with farmers’ associations and waterpoint management committees in this process. Lastly, it is foreseen that these RCAs will become critical landscape-level structures that with a high potential for sustaining adaptation actions post-GCF funding.

38. **Adaptation alternative:** Through the project, the Government will acquire the necessary equipment and software, and generate the necessary capacities to apply the tools and methodologies that improve landscape governance from national, sub national, and local levels. Natural resource users, policy makers, and managers will have the capacities and relevant information to support the development of landscape plans, implementation, and mainstreaming towards policy. This effort will prove decisive for the development of local level institutions, which currently comprehend only certain risk reduction aspects. Long-term climate change and variability issues have not been incorporated. In the absence of support
by the project, a key opportunity will be missed to ensure that natural resource management plans are "climate-proofed". As these will be the basis for long-term planning on land-use, investments, and allocation of resources, the implications are significant both in terms of potential maladaptation as well as simply missed opportunities. Through these the project will provide training so that communities and extension services to understand the implications of climate change scenarios, learn to identify options, and participate in an informed manner in the difficult decision and planning processes that climate change will make the norm over the coming decades. In order to achieve a transformational impact and scale-up, the project will support the integration of EbA financing mechanisms into the CCFN strategic plans and operational framework.

Component 2: Increase the resilience of productive landscapes to support ecosystem goods and services that improves livelihoods for local communities

39. Baseline: In Namibia, various projects have advanced sustainable development processes related to watershed management, reforestation practices and sustainable land management. These include the government-led initiative, Country Pilot Partnership Programme for Integrated Sustainable Land Management that implemented a range of sector investment programmes and recurrent activities related to climate change mitigation, sustainable land management and biodiversity management. The NAMPLACE Project, on the other hand, implemented activities that build compatibility between Namibia’s major protected areas and adjacent communal as well as freehold land use areas by supporting establishment of Protected Landscape Conservation Areas (PLCAs). Three of the NAMPLACE landscapes (i.e. Mudumu, Waterberg and Sossusvlei-Namib) overlap with sections of 3 of the 8 landscapes proposed under this project. However, these programmes did not include components of wider ecosystem adaptation measures.

40. In a country as exposed as Namibia to climatic phenomena and trends, the current situation is leading to increasing vulnerability to climate risks, with crops being lost to either floods or droughts, community structures fragmenting as men and women migrate to find subsistence work elsewhere, and an exacerbation of poverty cycles. There is an urgent need to implement resilient productive landscapes that integrate community enterprise development from the use of natural resources to support livelihoods. Communities implementing these livelihoods should be supported with grant seed funding, as there are no financial products on the lending market to support these initiatives. Moreover, success stories and investments will be promoted to catalyze private sector investments in such sectors. In order

41. Adaptation alternative: The project proposes precisely to address the longer-term investment and capacity building requirements to enable communities to better manage their resources and options in a context of increasingly frequent and intense storm events, more prolonged droughts, and difficult long-term climate scenarios. Given the urgency of adaptation and the limited funding instruments, cost-effective adaptation solutions through sustainable investments on ecosystem adaptation should be prioritized by integrating the ability of communities to adapt to climate change, inextricably linked to their access to basic human rights and to the health of the ecosystems they depend on for their livelihoods and wellbeing. Such approaches will include, for example capitalizing on the availability of natural resources to support community based enterprise development in the areas of sustainable agriculture, integrated water resource management, and sustainable forest management interventions that use nature to reduce vulnerability to climate change.

Component 3. Documentation, dissemination and uptake of lessons learned

42. Baseline: While policy makers and planners are becoming more aware of the importance of an enhanced response to climate change, Namibia has not yet developed strategies and information hubs for climate change policy adaptation, especially in the area of ecosystem management. An important gap highlighted during the project formulation phase was the lack of knowledge on the available options to integrated EbA within agriculture and natural resource management. While at local level, people are aware of the increasing climatic variability that is negatively affecting their livelihoods, they lack an understanding of the entire chain of climate change, ecosystem integrity, and agricultural production. Despite progress, there remains a lack of understanding of the sectoral and development implications of climate change effects in line ministries. This is an underlying cause of the current situation, in which climate change in general and adaptation in particular is not mainstreamed into development planning processes. Currently there is little collated information available on climate-related risks in the agricultural sector, either at the regional or site level. Management and dissemination of information about climate change-related risks is not carried out systematically, which further also militates against an effective response. Moreover, any lessons learned are not being captured in a fashion that facilitates broader sharing, or that casts light on ways to address an aggravation of the food security situation as a result of climate change. Thus opportunities for cross-fertilization between projects and regions, and to influence policy, are being lost.
43. Adaptation alternative: The project will have a strong learning and knowledge management component to capture and disseminate lessons learned and to influence policy. The knowledge management system will be institutionalized within local level institutions, Ministry of Environment and Tourism and the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, which will provide lessons to guide the other regions. This will include lessons learned on the additional burden faced by women and children with respect to climate change. Lessons will be shared through various appropriate regional and global networks, such as the Direct Climate Action Platform (DCAP) of the Green Climate Fund to facilitate learning across countries.

C.3. Project / Programme Description

44. The project will demonstrate practical tools, technologies and capacities for an EbA, community entrenched adaptation action, focusing on water resource management, sustainable management and utilisation of natural resources, and restoration of ecosystems. These interventions will collectively lead towards environmental sustainability and conservation of natural resources, reduce vulnerability of livelihoods to climate risks and increase household welfare (including incomes) of local communities. The knowledge management and replication of activities will be important contributors to the enhanced awareness and knowledge of adaptation responses as well as replication elsewhere. There is enough evidence to suggest that there are significant opportunities to pursue adaptation and mitigation goals simultaneously in dry land agriculture and to adopt integrated landscape approaches that contribute to climate-change goals, food security, ecosystem service provision, and other goals. While there is no one general formula for capturing synergies between adaptation and mitigation, their joint consideration in landscape planning, research, technical support, government policies, and funding mechanisms would significantly help to achieve this goal.

45. In the long term, food security in the targeted project area will be achieved; the natural habitat restored, and climate compatible planning and implementation will be mainstreamed at the systemic and ground level in project intervention areas with full and equal participation of women at all levels. The project outcomes have been designed to be super imposed over one another over time so they build on the community gradually and effectively de-couple their dependence on rain-fed subsistence agriculture that is highly vulnerable to climate change. At the local level, the project will increase the resilient capacity of the community with mitigation co-benefits for both men and women, which when replicated at scale will be an effective instrument to contribute to the national ambition of the Namibia Development Plan 5 and Vision 2030. All the above will be achieved through implementation of three components:

COMPONENT 1: Development and implementation of climate change resilient ecosystem management and production practices that reduce the vulnerability of communities:

46. Adaptation is a continuous process of analysis and innovation. It should be implemented using a learning-by-doing approach, and therefore requires continual adjustments in a process of adaptive management capacities. This component supports the cycle of adaptation from the generation of scenarios through the identification and implementation of measures, evaluation of their effectiveness, and adjustment or fine-tuning of measures in light of performance through building implementation mechanisms for EbA. To reduce the increasing vulnerability of rural population, a mix of traditional and innovative landscape production practices must be implemented to contribute to food security and income generation. To achieve this, the project will support capacity building at both national, sub national, and local levels for landscape governance and coordination. This component facilitates the integration of landscape approaches into the National CBNRM Programme. CBNRM in Namibia is catalyzing social empowerment – a fundamental ingredient to addressing climate change vulnerabilities. Through this established structure, this component will validate ground-truthed productive approaches that enhance the adaptive capacity and coping range of highly vulnerable rural communities. It also proposes to address critical aspects of vulnerability within social structures. These valuable efforts will be documented by the project in order to facilitate their replication and upscaling. The set of practices evaluated and systematized will be an important tool for achieving adaptive management of landscapes and marketing systems within local economies.

47. To achieve the above, a baseline assessment of ecological, social, and economic conditions on the landscape must first be undertaken followed by a phase of community education, mobilization and consensus-building on the state of the landscape and requisite actions for building resilience and meeting local development needs culminating in a Landscape Strategy or Plan with clear objectives, targets and indicators. Support will also be provided for capacity building for landscape governance and coordination towards collective action. Regular monitoring and evaluation of results, followed by analysis, documentation, and communication to stakeholders and other interested communities are part of the project regimen. Taking stock through ex-post assessments, as well as revisiting and modifying the Landscape Strategy, complete the adaptive management cycle and leave the landscape communities poised for another round of local
projects. This component is essential for the success and sustainability of the envisaged community-led climate adaptation action. It prepares the ground, builds partnerships and forges linkages that are central to the success for components 2 and 3. An expectation is that for each landscape, a primary practical risk and climate smart implementation theme(s) will be produced complete with demonstration activities and actions progressed along the focus of these themes. This will entail investment in “soft engineering” ecosystem restoration actions implemented in critical ecosystems to reduce vulnerability of ecosystem services and increase resilience of local communities. Implementation of this project component will be coordinated by the MET in close collaboration with respective community-based organizations (CBOs) and support regional agencies. These regional agencies have extensive experience in providing technical assistance and implementing sustainable environmental-production projects. Concomitant activities will be financed through a combination of a number of innovative a means including small grants, professional services and direct payments (cost reimbursements) all through prior negotiated and agreed contracts.

Output 1.1: Institutional landscape governance systems created and/or strengthened through participatory decision-making processes and knowledge sharing at local level.

48. Support will be provided to strengthen or even build landscape governance systems through participatory decision-making processes among community groups within landscapes or with neighboring communities, promoting knowledge sharing including with outside stakeholders. Such governance systems are imagined to be community self-governing bodies to manage community activities and share information relevant for the landscape and exchange biodiversity products. The RCAs, mentioned under par 36 earlier, present a good potential in this respect. This output will further support development of comprehensive landscape adaptation plans through participatory community-based resilience assessment approaches. Participatory processes in the development of these plans are geared towards increasing the understanding, awareness and knowledge on community perceptions of livelihood resilience and economic systems. This will be a central endeavour, which will be achieved through effective knowledge management in the target areas. Following 6 activities are envisaged:

Activity 1.1.1: Develop Landscape Management Strategies and Investment Plans for the eight landscapes covering 225,689 km² hectares of land;
Activity 1.1.2: Design training manuals on ecosystem-based adaptation and its application for community-based organizations, NGOs, and government extension services;
Activity 1.1.3: Mainstream of EbA and landscape management into the CBNRM Programme through technical assistance support to landscapes;
Activity 1.1.4: Establishment of a national working group on EbA and landscape conservation within the CBNRM Programme;
Activity 1.1.5: Technical assistance support to landscapes through NACSO Partners;

Output 1.2: Institutional capacity enhanced for ecosystem landscape management and climate change resilience at sub-national and local levels.

49. This output will focus on building institutional capacities at sub-national and local levels for ecosystem and agricultural landscape management as well enhancing climate resilience across the landscapes. At the center of this capacity-building effort will be the integration of sustainable biodiversity management objectives and safeguards as well as climate change concerns into natural resource planning, management and use processes, specifically for wildlife, forestry and agricultural land uses, aiming to catalyze economically and ecologically optimal mixes of land use and practices in the biological corridors. Specifically targeted for the envisaged capacity-building will be government and civil society extension workers, including CBOs leaders, in the sectors of agriculture (both crops and livestock), rural water supply, community-based wildlife management, forestry and communal land administration, rural development and relevant officials of the Regional Councils. Institutional capacity will be improved at the landscape levels for potential climate risk transfer mechanisms identified for different sectors. Following specific activities are anticipated:

Activity 1.2.1: Undertake training at national and sub national, and local levels other to reinforce the ability to deploy the EbA approaches;
Activity 1.2.2: Develop a land use compliance monitoring and enforcement system at landscape level;
Activity 1.2.3: Undertake training for regional extension staff, field officers and local communities to implement EbA protocols for establishment of a climate-resilient natural resource base;
Activity 1.2.4: Develop a business case for EbA through application of socio-economic evaluation tools to measure benefits of a range of ecosystem services
COMPONENT 2: Increase the resilience of productive landscapes to support ecosystem goods and services that improves livelihoods for local communities

50. This component seeks to demonstrate how climate change adaptation, biodiversity conservation and sustainable landscape management objectives can jointly be addressed to create synergistic impact for sustainable local development. It builds on the foundation laid under Component 1 above and seeks to support eligible practical projects initiated, organized and executed at community level but based on funding criteria. This will be achieved though the implementation of a Small Grant Finance mechanism. Thus taking adaptation to the ground, this is commensurate with the GCF’s notion of ownership, participation, and sustainability. A minimum of 30 small grants for development and implementation of community-led landscape ecosystem-based adaptation initiatives will be financed while the size of such grants will range from USD 100,000 - USD 400,000 per grant. Overall, the portfolio of projects must be characterized by equitable distribution within and among landscapes with the implementation led by relevant CBOs supported by CSO and government entities as appropriate. Projects will be designed to a) show both short-term outcomes and longer-term benefits that mature over time and b) yield landscape-wide benefits.

51. Due to envisaged landscape/ecosystem approach (because of scale) preference will be given to applications by coalitions of geographically contiguous conservancies, and/or community forests in partnership with other community-level natural resources management institutions such as the water point management bodies, farmers’ associations and grazing associations. The grants approach responds directly to calls from civil society to bring the principle of ‘direct access’ closer to vulnerable communities themselves, thus empowering them to determine how climate finance will be used, and building institutional capacity for the implementation of adaptation efforts at the local level. The Small Grants Facility is designed to only support projects that are implemented within the eight landscapes. To ensure that there is maximum impact on the projects that will be supported, the preliminary requirement will be to first design a comprehensive EbA plan before the grant funding is accessed. All grant proposals will be informed and guided by the approved comprehensive ecosystem based adaptation plans of the landscape.

Output 2.1: Conservations of biodiversity and ecosystem strengthened through enhanced diversification income-generating activities and development of community livelihood enterprises.

52. This output will be achieved through the implementation of grant making facility that will channel funding through two investment windows, namely 1) Restoration and Climate Proofing, and 2) Eco-Enterprise Adaptation Investments. The first investment window will support the implementation of Landscape Strategies centered on retaining the diversity of the landscape, restoration of buffer zones in landscapes, rewarding multi-functionalities in landscapes and reducing barriers between policy domains such as mitigation versus adaptation, forest versus agriculture and livelihoods.

53. EbA requires financial incentives such as PES but also social incentives such as fairness, respect, recognition, commitment and respect. In conditions of poverty, it is extremely difficult or sometimes impossible to conserve nature. In fact the factor itself is not less important than direct interventions. Therefore, the second investment window will provide assistance in supporting small-scale enterprises that enhances biodiversity conservation goals will be implemented. These may include beekeeping for honey production, tree-planting activities, sustainable enterprise development from bush encroachment, agro-tourism, use of medical herbs, production of handicrafts, etc. A call for proposal through the Small Grants Facility will be launched to support the following interventions in landscapes:

(a). Diversification of agricultural landscapes and agro-forestry systems, including pastures, windbreaks, shelterbelts, riparian forest buffers and integration of crops, livestock and trees in the context of climate change adaption;
(b). Ecosystem restoration activities that also enhance landscape connectivity and increase landscape resilience;
(c). Restoration of river water flows, wetlands, and water quality by protecting and enhancing forest ecosystem services;
(d). Supporting sustainable income generation connected to biodiversity conservation;
(e). Restoration of river water flows, wetlands, and water quality by protecting and enhancing forest ecosystem services; and
(f). Marketing of the corridors as destinations in partnership with the private sector, conservation livelihood opportunity development such as community ranger system establishment and other conservation jobs, development of alternative community revenue streams such as habitat banking.

Grant Investment Window 1: Restoration and Climate Proofing
54. This investment window will support the implementation of landscape and local-level adaptation plans in respective landscapes. Focus will be on planning for and application of EbA options and alternative soft engineering adaptation options. At the core of these investments will be the primary practical risk and climate smart implementation themes and demonstration actions identified for each landscape under Component 1. Some of the eligible initiatives will include:

55. Through these measures, the project aims at reducing the vulnerability of current economic development and livelihoods in the landscape areas, adopting practical measures to protect existing infrastructure in rural areas (roads, water and electricity) through flood control and other soil and water conservation measures, which will ultimately reduce the risk of damage to the infrastructure emanating from climate risk. In doing so, the project will adopt an ecosystem based approach to adaptation, implemented via a community based approach. This window will finance projects that adhere to the below basic principles:

- Promote the resilience of ecosystems and societies;
- Promote multi-sectorial approaches;
- Operate on multi-geographical scales;
- Allow adaptive management;
- Maximize benefits, with a view to development and conservation, as well as avoiding negative impacts of a social and environmental nature;
- Be based on the best local and scientific knowledge available, with a view to generating and disseminating knowledge;
- Use resilient ecosystems, as well as solutions based in nature which must provide a service to people – especially the most vulnerable;
- Participatory, transparent and culturally appropriate processes.
- Provide support to sectorial adaptation (including measures in the national adaptation plans, and influencing sectorial development plans, among others);
- Reduce risks and disasters;
- Complement the infrastructure (restoration of floodplains for avoiding flooding in cities, maintaining the original course of rivers, recovery of riparian forest, etc.);
- Avoid maladaptation (learning from the results of adaptation activities undertaken previously and avoiding accidental impacts on communities and ecosystems, among others).

Table 2: Grant Investment Window 1- Restoration and Climate Proofing

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<tr>
<th>Restoration and Climate Proofing</th>
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<td><strong>Purpose:</strong> To build community capacities in climate change resilience and improve adaptation planning. Intervention areas: Strengthen ecosystem-based adaptation and planning to enhance resilience of biodiversity and ecosystem functions. Apart from planning, this window will support concrete ecosystem management and conservation measures such as restoration of degraded rangelands, community gardening, tree plantations, restoration of riparian areas.</td>
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| Scope | Priorities for biomes: All biomes
Impact spheres: adaption
Grant sizes: USD 100 000–USD 300 000
Duration: 2 years |
|-------|---------------------------------------------|

| Cost categories | Infrastructure and equipment
Services for procurement and installation, training and mentoring, equipment
Monitoring of outcomes |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------|

| EbA measures to be supported | Forests, wetlands and organic soils interventions that support regulatory function within the hydrological regime in the context of water scarcity due to decreasing rainfall and longer dry spell
Pastures and forests that protect communities from enhanced soil erosion due to increasing heavy rainfall; |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|

Vegetation, where during increased and intensified dry periods it protects against the consequences from enhanced desertification, such as dust pollution;
Riverine landscapes, wetlands or floodplains in flood prone areas and watersheds responding to increased heavy rainfall and rainfall frequency or volume.

Eligibility criteria
- Grant can be limited to one CBO
- Any infrastructure development must comply with the Environmental Management Act
- Interventions need to be linked to projected climate change related impacts on rural facilities
- Demonstrates sound financial management experience;
- Experience in managing grant funds;
- Well established accounting and financial reporting systems, auditing requirements;
- Adherence to the implementation of Environmental and Social Safeguard system; and
- Demonstrate gender mainstreaming

Grant Investment Window 2: Eco-Enterprise Adaptation Investments

56. This window will focus on financially supporting – through grant funding - community-level locally-owned small to medium enterprises, based on natural resources, as identified under Component 1. It will also involve supporting the strengthening of value chains and market access – local, regional and international - for such natural resource-based products/services, which are identified as being commercially viable. These may include products that are in demand in regional and international markets such as honey, moringa tree products, cammiphora resin, marula oil, fish products, processed baobab pulp as a food supplement, and furniture from bush encroachment. The envisaged package of support must also include requisite training on the technical aspects of operating each specific business but also including general business management and accounting skills. The project will collaborate closely with Namibian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (NCCI) in unlocking market access. Examples of broad parameters under which this window will make funding decisions include:

(a). Supporting sustainable income generation connected to biodiversity conservation;
(b). Marketing of the corridors as destinations in partnership with the private sector, conservation livelihood opportunity development such as community ranger system establishment and other conservation jobs, development of alternative community revenue streams such as habitat banking; and
(c). These will include beekeeping for honey production, tree-planting activities, sustainable enterprise development from bush encroachment, agro-tourism, use of medical herbs, production of handicrafts, etc.

57. Rural communities are the residents, custodians, and everyday users of natural resources in these landscapes. Their lives and livelihoods are based on land productivity, and their cultural and social lives are deeply connected to the forests, grasslands, fields, wetlands, and waterways within their landscapes. In fact, local agricultural practices, grazing patterns, fishing practices, and forest uses are already a major determinant of landscape health. This investment window is therefore proposed to ensure that the aforementioned resources are not over utilized by creating value chains that will generate additional revenue rather increasing the harvesting and utilization of resources which might lead to further degradation. It is also further acknowledged that realizing the value of resources through such incentive creations, communities will better appreciate the significance of sustainable management, therefore achieving long term conservation of natural habitats and ecosystems. Introduction of alternative income generating opportunities is of particular important towards securing long term ecosystem functions in the landscapes. Targeted projects will include manufacturing or organicin fertilizer, honey production, market facilitation for local products, fodder farming, fish farming, etc.

58. Although these options have been described separately, proposals encompassing more than one of these will also be considered if appropriately motivated. The options have been structured in such a way so as to facilitate project development and design as well as implementation. Consideration has also been given to aspects of project management and especially procurement.

Table 3: Grant Investment Windows 2- Eco-Enterprise Adaptation Investments

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<th>Eco-Enterprise</th>
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<td><strong>Purpose:</strong> Support bankable community enterprises from the sustainable use of natural resources, and the attendant protocols and procedures, are an important aspect of the GCF project’s exit strategy. Following the identification, establishment and operation of</td>
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community-managed businesses, the project will engage the Namibian Chamber of Commerce and Industry to organize at least four national and regional trade fairs to showcase and promote investment in the natural resource-based businesses established by the project.

| Scope                  | Priority for biomes: All biomes |
|                       | Intervention areas: Natural resource based enterprises from the sustainable use of natural resources |
|                       | Impact spheres: adaption and economic |
|                       | Grant sizes: USD 100 000–USD 400 000 |
|                       | Duration: 2 years |

| Cost categories       | Infrastructure and equipment |
|                       | Services for planning, implementation and management |
|                       | Training, research and monitoring |
|                       | Consumables |
|                       | Operational costs |

| Eligibility criteria  | Grant can be limited to one CBO |
|                       | Any infrastructure development must comply with the Environmental Management Act |
|                       | Interventions need to be linked to projected climate change related impacts on rural facilities |
|                       | Demonstrates sound financial management experience; |
|                       | Experience in managing grant funds; |
|                       | Well established accounting and financial reporting systems, auditing requirements; |
|                       | Adherence to the implementation of Environmental and Social Safeguard system; and |
|                       | Demonstrate gender mainstreaming |

59. It should be noted that the Small Grants Facility is designed to only support projects that are implemented within the eight landscapes. To ensure that there is maximum impact on the projects that will be supported, the preliminary requirement will be to first design a comprehensive EbA plan before the grant funding is accessed. All grant proposals will be informed and guided by the approved comprehensive ecosystem based adaptation plans of the landscape. The following activities will be undertaken to ensure that the Small Grants Facility is implemented:

**Activity 2.1.1:** Design of guidelines and proposal templates for the Small Grants Facility;
**Activity 2.1.2** Undertake training in each landscape to build capacities of all stakeholders on project development and management;
**Activity 2.2.3:** Implement a Small Grants Facility to support EbA interventions in the eight landscapes;

**COMPONENT 3: Documentation, dissemination and uptake of lessons learned.**

60. This component will aim to strengthen the capacities of different actors and stakeholders in order to upscale the EbA concept. As a result, capacity building is provided in the mainstreaming of EbA at landscape level. The component will also focus on strengthening the technical, organizational and environmental actors regarding: (i) environmental skills; (ii) joint management of water resources and conflict management, and (vi) environmental monitoring. Lessons learned from current national projects that are in progress will be capitalized and a system to disseminate the knowledge acquired in the Green Climate Fund project will be set up at the local level. Furthermore, the EIF has generated lessons and experiences related to access to the GCF resources as well as implementation of three different funding windows involving the EDA, SAP and normal track. Lessons on the challenges and opportunities arising from these experiences will be documented and shared. To disseminate the knowledge, good EbA practices that are adopted will be disseminated through training / awareness sessions; of spots broadcast in local radio and documentary films. Information on the project will be produced and disseminated among the government authorities, technical and financial partners and beneficiaries. Moreover, a local database will be created for the collection and processing, preservation and dissemination of data sheets, educational tools and other training materials for their replication.
Output 3.1: Effective knowledge management results in informed decision-making at all levels through an integrated information system.

61. Lessons learned and best practice will be identified through rigorous implementation of monitoring and evaluation plans. Grantees, and therefore communities through their CBOs, will be at the center of data collection activities using tools such grants progress and final reports as sources. The type and nature of information gathered and the objective of collection will largely determine the type of the final knowledge products e.g. a video or photo story or just a leaflet, etc. The data collection itself will be done in cooperation with the grantees, local stakeholders and network consultants and using grants progress and final reports. Community livelihood strengthened and sources of income for vulnerable people enhanced and diversified in the target biological corridors. Sharing knowledge and disseminating to the public will be conducted through uploading to youtube.com, the EIF website-www.eifnamibia.com, knowledge fairs, national and international environment and green development events, and GCF platforms. The Project Implementation Unit will play an important role to coordinate this component with the participation of civil society organisations, private sector, government line agencies, regional, and international bodies. Specific Activities under this component includes:

- **Activity 3.1.1:** Develop appropriate knowledge products, including photo stories, presentations and briefing notes, for use in policy advocacy activities;
- **Activity 3.1.2:** Conduct annual policy advocacy activities and local level forums for lesson learned throughout the life of the project, including at relevant national and regional events;
- **Activity 3.1.3:** Develop a national EbA Strategy in consultation with the NDC and NAP teams under the National Designated Authority guidance that will mainstream EbA into national development plans; and
- **Activity 3.1.4:** Produce a policy based assessment reports that provide recommendations for up-scaling and mainstreaming EbA into national development plans

C.4. Background Information on Project / Programme Sponsor (Executing Entity)

62. The Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) in Namibia is the sponsor of the proposed project. The MET will be the Executing Entity of the project and responsible for component 1 and 3 and the overall coordination. MET is the line Ministry mandated to oversee implementation of government policies and legislation for biodiversity conservation, environmental protection as well as tourism development. The ministry has four technical directorates and the newly created Department of Environmental Affairs: Directorate of Natural Resource Management, Directorate of Regional Services and Park Management, Department of Environmental Affairs, Directorate of Tourism and Gambling, Directorate of Planning. As the lead technical agency for climate change-related policies, MET’s prime function will be ensuring overall coordination of the project at both implementation and policy level. From a policy perspective, MET will serve on the steering committee and as the chair of the National Climate Change Committee, the ministry will be responsible for the overall coordination of a multi-stakeholder committee facilitating the implementation of climate change in Namibia. MET continues to manage a number of development funding interventions, that ranges from Euro 200 000 million to up USD 50 million, notably the UNDP Strengthening the Protected Area Network Project (SPAN) Project, NAMPLACE and KfW funded NAMPARKs Project.

63. The Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia (EIF) is a fully accredited entity of the GCF thus has met the fiduciary responsibilities for managing funds and the Executing Entity responsible for component 2. In addition to the domestic-funded programmes, the EIF has managed micro-scale funding on behalf of the UNDP, UNFCCC, and served as a crucial financial management institution for the eleventh Conference of Parties of the UNCCD (that is, COP 11), a large-scale resource envelope that was deemed very successful, by international standards for same large-scale undertakings. The EIF offers flexibility that a government department will not have; a trait that makes it an attractive national partner to receive and disburse international climate change financing to promote sustainable development. It is a sustainable parastatal entity, as the funding for its running expenses and operations is allocated through the national treasury; hence, its existence is independent of the GCF finances.

C.5. Market Overview (if applicable)

64. Natural resources-based sectors form the backbone of Namibia’s economy with mining, fisheries and agriculture alone accounting for around 30 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 85 per cent of exports (MET 2012a). In addition, around 70 per cent of Namibia’s population is directly dependent on the natural resource base for income; food;
medicinal and health needs; fuel and shelter. This situation demands that biodiversity, and the ecosystem services it provides, are maintained and enhanced as far as possible for sustainable development.

65. The tourism industry, for which national parks and pristine nature are considered the bedrock, is recognized as the fastest growing sector of the Namibian economy. Travel and tourism was estimated to have accounted for 20.5 per cent of GDP in 2017 (directly and indirectly) (WTTC 2017), and it is a key industry in Namibia linking economic development with poverty alleviation and biodiversity conservation. National parks are promoted as engines of growth in the rural areas by engaging local communities in the management of parks and the sustainable use of natural resources through granting of tourism and hunting concessions, usually in partnership with private sector investors.

66. A green economy sectoral study conducted by United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in 2012 on “Biotrade: A Catalyst for Transitioning to a Green Economy in Namibia” describes how biotrade currently accounts for around 4.5 per cent of Namibia’s GDP. This contribution breaks down as follows: Indigenous Natural Products (0.15 per cent); Wildlife (1.08 per cent); Agriculture: Indigenous Crops and Vegetables (0.97 per cent) and Livestock Breeds (1.62 per cent); Indigenous Fisheries and Marine Resources (0.21 per cent); Timber, Non-Timber Forest Products and Other (0.49 per cent). The same report indicates that the contribution of Biotrade to Namibia’s economy could increase by 50 per cent over the next 10 years - to 7 per cent of GDP. Namibia has been exploring innovative approaches to develop an industry around the sustainable supply and trade of indigenous natural plant products. This approach has brought products from six indigenous plants to the international market, while several other products are also under development.

67. Wildlife populations have been particularly well maintained in Namibia due to prudent conservation policies and the country’s low human population density. There has been a well-documented recovery in Namibia’s wildlife populations since the 1980s, when illegal hunting was at its height and the country suffered an extreme drought. Wildlife resource accounts published in 2009, using data from 2004, estimated that wildlife assets are worth N$10.5 billion in Namibia. Wildlife numbers were estimated at just over 2 million (Barnes et al 2009). The process of updating these wildlife accounts is underway but yet to be completed. Considerable investment has been made in recent years into improving the management and infrastructure in protected areas so that these can serve as engines for economic growth in rural areas. An estimated N$186 million was allocated to protected areas management in 2013 compared to N$109 million in 2010. Revenue from protected areas was also expected to increase from N$40 million in 2010 to N$55 million in 2013 (GRN 2013).

68. Therefore, conservation has emerged as an increasingly viable land use in Namibia, particularly since rights to the conditional use of wildlife and forest resources were devolved to local communities through communal conservancies in 1996 and community forests in 2001. It was estimated that community conservation generated over N$58.3 million for local communities in 2012 and has facilitated the creation of 6,477 jobs and 99 enterprises based on natural resources (NACSO 2013), mainly through trophy hunting, accommodation establishments, and the harvesting and sale of natural resource products and crafts. Natural capital refers to the natural assets that generate the flow of natural products and services known as ecosystem services—on which economies depend (Parker, 2012). The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) global initiative categorizes ecosystem services as follows:

- **Provisioning services** – these include outputs from ecosystems such as food, raw materials, fresh water and medicines.
- **Regulating services** – these consist of functions performed by ecosystems that regulate aspects of the environment such as local climate and air quality, carbon sequestration and storage, mitigation of extreme events such as floods, storms and landslides, pollution control, pollination and biological control of pests and disease vectors.
- **Supporting services** – ecosystems provide habitats that support species and maintain genetic diversity
- **Cultural services** – these consist of culturally valuable services such as recreation, mental and physical health, tourism, and inspirations for art and design.

69. Although biodiversity ecosystems support a greater quantity and quality of ecosystem services than degraded ecosystems (Nelleman, 2009), natural capital is seldom adequately factored into economic decisions. Ecosystem services are often treated as “free” public goods, resulting in unsustainable use and loss of biodiversity (Sukhdev, 2014). Economic instruments can be used to translate the economic and social benefits provided by healthy, biodiversity ecosystem services into finance for biodiversity conservation and behavior change to promote sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity.

C.6. Regulation, Taxation and Insurance (if applicable)
70. The Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia is exempted from tax. This project will enjoy full tax exemption on all goods and services except for the salaries of the project implementation unit. For purposes of this project, all capital equipment will be tax exempt, as is the case for all externally sourced grants. However, project personnel from Namibia will pay normal income taxes to meet social security requirements. All capital goods such as cars, equipment will be insured against theft, fire damage and accidents. Project staff will also receive medical insurance benefits, as required under the Labor Act. All these conditions have applied to large projects that Namibia has run in the recent past through the MET. The scale of these ranged from small (for example INC/SNC US$200,000) to medium (for example CPP/US$7,000,000).

### C.7. Institutional / Implementation Arrangements

71. Disbursement of funds will be from the Green Climate Fund to the Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia, which will be responsible for budgeting, procurement, and expenditure. The project funds will be deposited in designated account managed by the Environmental Investment Fund. It is envisaged that expenses will be paid directly by the Accredited Entity to the service suppliers in order to enhance accountability and oversight. Government has indicated its wishes to escalate efficient and effective project management and delivery, thus has agreed for the EIF (as an accredited entity of the GCF) within the approval of the EIF Board, to procure certain services by means of creditor’s accounts. The Accredited Entity will not have the mandate to effect payment without approval or written directive from the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and this will be integral part of the Subsidiary Agreement. The payment request will strictly state the amount requested, budget line, grantee (recipient), service provider, and description of the items. Upon receipt of the payment request from the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, the Accredited Entity will review to satisfy itself that the requested payment is within the budgeting parameters and aligned with the approved projects by the PSC. Beneficiaries will only receive advance payments for operational expenditures. The financial reporting follows the same channel in a reverse direction. The utilization of funds will be monitored through an internal control framework, which depicts the funds transfer and reporting channels; it shows that funds received by a project account are then channeled through the government structure - national, regional and local- and reported back through the same channels. The channel for fund disbursement and Financial Reporting arrangement highlighted in the following diagram.

![Diagram of fund disbursement](image)

**Figure 6:** Disbursement of Funds

72. In line with the Accreditation Master Agreement that sets forth, amongst others, the general terms and conditions applicable between the Parties in connection with a Funded Activity, the Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia will enter into Funded Activity Agreement with the Green Climate Fund. Furthermore, the Accredited Entity will carry out the project through signing a Subsidiary Agreement with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and it will incorporate elements such as due diligence, efficiency and in conformity with the appropriate financial, economic, social, environmental and administrative practices of the Green Climate Fund, and shall provide promptly as needed, the funds, facilities, services and other resources required for the Project. The proposed project has been developed against the backdrop of a successful GCF EDA project currently being implemented also in the broader CBNRM sector. While the said project focuses on community livelihoods within the CBNRM areas, the two projects are designed to complement one another. As a result, there are many compelling reasons for the project under discussion to take advantage of
institutional foundation that has been laid by FP024. For this reason, the institutional and implementation arrangements for this project are modelled on FP024.

**Figure 7:** Institutional framework for the project

73. **Implementation Arrangements:** For purposes of efficiency and coordination, the same structure as FP024 is proposed with the exception that the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, which is the Executing Entity (EE) will lead the project delivery, with the EIF implementing only limited agreed crosscutting activities and the grant facility (component 2) as a Delivery Partner (DP). Therefore, there will be a delineation of boundaries between MET as the EE and the administrative tasks of the EIF, which will be clearly spelled out in the Subsidiary Agreement. This approach on component 2 is preferred as all government related contracts are subjected to a legal opinion by the office of the Attorney General and previous lessons demonstrates that such a procedure maybe lengthy and if considered may risk the effectiveness of the Project during implementation.
74. A Subsidiary Agreement between the Executing Entity (MET) and the Accredited Entity will be signed outlining multi-level project implementation arrangements as per Figure 7.

75. **Accredited Entity (AE):** The project will be delivered through the Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia as the Accredited Entity to the GCF. The Accredited Entity will support project implementation by administering the grant facility – as a DP for Component 2 - and recruiting and contracting project personnel and implementation, support and consultant services, including subcontracting. The Accredited Entity will setup a Project Support Team to monitor the Project Management Unit in terms of implementation to ensure that project outcomes/outputs are implemented in accordance with the approved project proposal.

76. **Executing Entity (EE):** The Ministry of Environment and Tourism will be the Executing Entity. Among others, the Executing Entity will be responsible for overall coordination of project activities, ranging from facilitating meetings of the Project Steering Committee including ensuring the implementation of the decisions taken at such platforms, designing and coordinate the training and capacity building at both national and landscape levels, development of grant making protocols and tools, support the development of quality proposals, setting up the EbA technical Working Group and provide secretarial services thereafter, daily implementation of project activities, disseminate information including lessons learned and case studies, undertake monitoring and reporting.

77. **EbA Technical Working Group:** A technical working group will be established at national level with the aim to provide advisory services on EbA to both the Executing Entities and the Project Steering Committee. The technical working group will assist in developing more consistent approaches to project implementation and policy engagement across different partnerships and more systematic lesson learning from the project engagement at local, national and global levels. Moreover, the EbA Technical Working Group will also provide strategic directions on mainstreaming EbA into national policies and programmes. It is envisaged that the committee will include specialists from the field of climate change, natural resource management, biodiversity conservation, CBNRM, economics, social sciences, policy analyst, and environmental engineering.

78. **Project Steering Committee:** The FP024 Project Steering Committee (PSC) will assume additional responsibilities for this project with the purposes of approving proposals, creating synergies, avoiding duplication, monitoring and evaluation of the project as a whole. The primary aim of the PSC is to review landscape management plans, make decisions in relation to selection and award pertaining to grant applications received from eligible CBOs and supporting partners, in line with GCF funding criteria. The PSC may make one of the following decisions on applications under its review as part of its review procedures: a) decline, b) refer back for improvement, or c) approve. The PSC is chaired by a member of the EIF Board nominated by the same to (comply with EIF Act) and will consist of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (as deputy-chair), the EIF (as AE and delivery partner for Component 2) and other members with background expertise covering environmental finance, climate change, CBNRM, social science, biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. Sectors represented in the Project Steering Committee are from the national/local governmental institutions, private sector, beneficiary representatives, Civil Society Organization, and Academic Institution. Equal gender representation on all structures of the project will be promoted. The EIF as AE will ensure that PSC selection decisions conform to eligibility criteria by a) proactively supporting and guiding the Project Management Unit (discussed under para 79 below) in strengthening grant applications before presentation to PSC (see para 82) and b) advising the PSC in meetings. For this to function effectively, MET, in its role as Executing Entity and with support from the EIF, will ensure that a Grand Award Manual (GAM) is duly complied with in relation to, inter alia, selection and award procedures relating to grant applications.

79. **Project Management Unit:** The Project Management Unit (PMU) will consist of three additional dedicated staff members who will be hired by the MET and employed on contract for the duration of the agreement. The PMU will be physically hosted by the MET. They will be employed with GCF funding and will include the following positions:
   - **Project Manager,** responsible for overall project coordination and management, preparation of annual work plans, project risk monitoring and reporting towards the Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia board and Green Climate Fund
   - **M&E Officer/ Grants Officer,** responsible for monitoring, evaluation and reporting as well as ensuring compliance with environmental and social safeguards (ESS) and for supervision and management of the SAP grant facilities
• **Accountant**, responsible for reconciling financial accounts, produce monthly financial report, assets management, and insurance

80. The Project Manager and Grants Officer will assume the primary responsibility for receiving and processing all grants applications. These staff members will process all applications received as follows:

- Issue acknowledgments of receipt to applicants and record all applications onto the prescribed register
- Perform administrative and technical pre-screening of applications (for completeness and eligibility)
- Ensure relevant EIF staff members administer the Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Assessments on screened applications
- Communicate with applicants in accordance with established procedures of fairness and the Grant Award Manual referred to in the preceding paragraph;
- Prepare and present applications to EIF approval structures – i.e. Technical Advisory Panel (TAP) and the PSC for decision-making
- Implement decisions of the said approval structures (approvals, declines and refer backs) as will be prescribed in the envisaged Grant Award Manual specifically developed for this project. This will also involve communicating and corresponding with applicant as necessary
- Negotiating contracting terms and performance measures with successful applicants
- Prepare grant agreements for signature

81. The PMU will be the only institutional structure to be specifically and purposefully composed and created for the envisaged project. The structures discussed in the remainder of this section will be shared with other GCF projects for reasons related to expediency and cost-efficiency.

82. **Project Support Team:** The Accredited Entity will provide backstopping support to the Project Implementation Unit by establishing a Project Support Team that consists of the Chief Executive Officer, Director of Finance, Director of Operations, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer and the Communication Officer. The support team will play an advisory role with regards to ensure alignment of activities to the GCF result framework and as per the accreditation conditions of the EIF. This will ensure that there is overall good project management throughout the life cycle of the project. Specific risks and low delivery will be averted by ensuring stricter adherence to the existing requirements, such as, a) legal agreements, which are enforceable as government by Namibian contract law, which the project will use with all contractors; (b) counterparty risks, which are a core element of all legal agreements in Namibia; and (c) should the need really arise, the Namibian justice system, to which the Accredited Entity is obligated, is robust with adequate recourse mechanisms all the way to the Supreme Courts. For practical reasons, the Programme Steering Committee will select supporting organizations for the implementation of these crosscutting issues on the open market through a rigorous competitive and transparent public process. Given the broad thematic spectrum of the cross-cutting issues and, particularly, the large geographic spread of the target groups, the corresponding tasks will be distributed among several grantees.

83. **Grantees:** It is expected that component one will support a wide range of stakeholders by facilitating cross-sectoral landscape assessments and planning. The project will invest heavily in developing adaptive capacities at individual, institutional and systematic level. It is expected that CBOs within the landscapes will be the main grantees that will be responsible for implementing measures at landscape level. It is also noted that some CBOs may have capacity challenges and therefore partner with supporting organizations to develop, implement, monitor and report on grant projects. Given the limited experience with and capacity for grant project development and implementation among CBOs, the latter constellation is expected to be used in the majority of grant projects.

84. **Grant Administration:** For efficiency reasons, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism prefers the Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia to be responsible for the overall financial administration of the grant including facilitating payments directly to service providers or grantees. This is because the Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia have proven and effective grant administration infrastructure and system in place, making it easy to implement the project. Upon approval by the Steering Committee, every grant will have a sub-grant contract signed between EIF as a grantor, and the grantees. The scheme of disbursements will be agreed in each subproject in a case by case modality: they will be defined at the stage of the subproject proposal that will be reviewed by the Committees and definitively agreed upon contract signing. The disbursement schedule shall imply two or more disbursements. It may consider that a first advance
of funds lower than 30% of the Non-reimbursable grant will be made (% will be defined in the proposal and upon agreement signature). Finally, once the second disbursement and the corresponding counterpart contribution are paid, the final amount of the approved non-reimbursable grant will be transferred. Upon submission of the payment request, the beneficiary will be required to demonstrate local currency value of in-kind contributions as reflected in the approved budget of their proposal. For the sake of clarity, all sub-grants made under this Project will be non-refundable grants in which beneficiaries will not be required to reimburse the EIF.

85. Besides, subprojects that foresee the purchase of equipment may choose to make the payment directly to the supplier. In these cases, the Accredited Entity will pay the corresponding amount to the supplier upon accountability report of beneficiary’s payment to the supplier upon approval by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. For details on Flow of Funds, please refer to section on Implementation Arrangements. The beneficiaries will be reliably informed of the provision approved by the Non-reimbursable grant, granting a term of up to 45 (forty-five) calendar days from the notification for the signing of sub-grant agreement.

86. Sub-grant agreements contemplated in this section C will be tailored in the form of a tripartite agreement, which will be signed between the MET, the Accredited Entity as the grantor, and the Beneficiary. Such agreements shall contain all the information necessary for the execution of the sub-project directly in the text of the agreement or as an annex to it. A tripartite agreement is preferred as the Accredited Entity will maintain oversight of the project activities and disbursements. Among other points, the agreement to subscribe must include the following:

- Approved Non-reimbursable grant total amount
- Duration
- Disbursements programme;
- Data of the account to which the funds will be transferred.

87. The agreement will indicate the penalty in case of breach of any of the requirements established therein. The expense report must be made according to procedures contained in a manual, which will be delivered to the beneficiaries at the time of signing the agreement. A technician in territory will accompany the beneficiary during the execution of the project and will provide assistance to make the acquisitions and draw up the accountability documents.

88. Documentation related to incurred expenses effectively paid, will be presented along with a copy of the invoices together with official receipts / bank transfer vouchers / copies of checks and bank statements. The beneficiary must accompany each accountability with an explanatory note of the expenses incurred, detailing also Name and Last Name, Name of Bank, Branch, Account Number and, where the non-refundable grant must be deposited. The analysis of expense report will be carried out by the Technical Implementation Unit. They will issue an opinion regarding the verifiable products, the technical relevance of the expenses, as well as the validity of the vouchers presented.

89. **Accessing the Grant Facility:** Grantees will be able to access grant funding in two ways. Those CBOs with demonstrated requisite capacity (to develop fundable projects, to implement such projects, to report as required and account for funds disbursed) can apply directly and implement projects on their own. While this will be the preferred modality from the perspective of the MET, the reality is that most CBOs lack this requisite capacity especially because especially given the specialized expertise required in this case. Therefore, it is anticipated that most funding applications will be made in partnership with support organizations. The same applies for project implementation as well as monitoring and reporting. In order to ensure full ownership by the CBOs, such partnership arrangements with support organizations will need to fulfill the following conditions:

- The grant proposals will target initiatives of CBOs. A single CBO could however be permitted to access multiple grant funding through different investment windows is possible.
- A formal agreement of some sort or a supporting letter signed by authorized CBO leadership will be required to always accompany a grant application submitted by a support organization. Such agreement or letter of support must clearly identify support entity’s role and responsibilities
- Overhead costs of the supporting organization will be limited to 10% of the total budget in order to ensure that the majority of funding (90%) is utilized for implementation of agreed community-level activities.
The support organization (if involved) must make provisions for acceptable skills transfer and capacity measures with realistic targets and corresponding objectively verifiable indicators in their respective grant applications.

In any event, the selection criteria for the support organizations will also be outlined in the Grant Awards Manual.

90. **Grant Duration**: Given that a bulk of activities envisaged for funding under the grant investment are capital activities the duration of grants projects could be of considerably short duration. Such will therefore not exceed durations of 24 months. All projects must be proposed and contracted within a time frame that allows full implementation within the project lifetime, i.e. by the year 2023. Time extensions (also called no cost extensions) of up to 6 months can be requested for, provided:

- The contract partner provides a convincing justification for this request;
- The total duration of an individual grant does not exceed 36 months;
- Time extensions are not requested during the last 6 months of the project implementation;
- Project implementation will be finished at least 6 months before the end of the project lifetime

91. **Call for Proposal**

- MET, in its role as Executing Entity, will make a call announcing the selection criteria for eligible projects. Institutions will apply through an application form, presenting a first draft of the idea/project;
- The call for proposal will run for three months.
- The PMU will assess the conditions of the organizations through a diagnosis, as well as the pertinence and economic viability of the proposed project. The project will assess as well that GCF proceeds cover the incremental costs for adaptation and mitigation;
- Conditional disbursements will be made subject to the Project goals’ achievement;
- The CBO shall be provided with proper training for it to make a good use of the Fund and systematically register the operations conducted. Moreover, it shall submit a report with basic financial indicators to the Programme every six months;
- The EIF will subject all grantees to participate in the external audits in order to monitor the project. The EIF will carry out backing and monitoring activities for the organizations that benefit from these Projects; and
- Backing and monitoring activities by EIF will be carried out during the Projects implementation and beyond the Project lifespan for organizations that do require it.

92. **Approval Process**

- The PMU will carry out a completeness check to determine if the project meets the requirements indicated.
- The PMU will assess on the grantee’s vulnerability to climate change and that the project proposed responds to a climate related necessity.
- The proposal then goes to the consideration of the Project Support Team that will assess the environmental and social impacts and mitigation actions.
- If these assessments are positive, the proposal is sent to the Steering Committee that will issue an opinion and make a decision. The technical and economic viability of the proposals will be evaluated.
- The proposals that meet all the requirements detailed in the following paragraph will have an opinion recommending their approval. This opinion will be reliably communicated to the beneficiaries.
- The main aspects that the Committee shall consider in the evaluation and decision of approval or denial of proposals are: (a) That the beneficiary belongs to the target population, (b) That the beneficiary is vulnerable to climate change (c) That the proposal is technically viable and economically profitable (d) That the investment involves adaptation or mitigation, (e) That the presentation fulfills all formal aspects.
- The contribution of the proposal to the achievement of the projects objectives and to the objectives of the Green Climate Fund, consistency with GCF’s investment criteria.
- The consistency among the proposal's objectives, the project strategic guidelines, and the Fund's result management framework.

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5 The information outlined from this paragraph onwards until the end of section C.7 will inform the content of the envisaged Grant Awards Manual.
The consistency between the investment, technical support and/or training proposals with the diagnosis posed, as well as the consistency between the diagnosis and the comprehensive approach to the issues posed.
- Grantee’s implementing capacity, and the duration of projects to align with the project’s implementing period.
- Empowerment and autonomy of men and women in relation to participation, decision-making, access and control of resources, technological tools and training.
- Project’s viability and sustainability over time.
- Its contribution to the inclusion of women, young population and indigenous peoples.

93. **Investment Criteria**: Each community-based project funded by this project will need to contribute to the outcomes identified in this strategy, and track the relevant outcome level indicators identified above. All project proposals will be reviewed by the Steering Committee following the selection criteria suggested in the table below:

### Table 4: Investment Score Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Evaluation Elements</th>
<th>Possible Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biodiversity value</td>
<td>• Usage and conservation of local crops, varieties and breeds;</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Diversification of locally sourced foods.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Productive value</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food security</td>
<td>• Contributing factors:</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Halting deforestation;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Restoring watersheds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Diversifying production systems;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Encouraging sustainable landscape management.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecosystem protection and biodiversity maintenance that enhances adaptation</td>
<td>• Diversification of land-use types and improvement of connection of ecosystem patches;</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and mitigation</td>
<td>• Promotes climate change adaptation/mitigation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Protection of landscape components maintaining ecosystem functions and services.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihood improvement</td>
<td>• Linking income generation to conservation and agro actions;</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scope of action and Innovation</td>
<td>• Addressing multiple threats or needs;</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Addressing innovative areas.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy inform and Replication</td>
<td>• Addressing policies</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Affecting the entire site</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Replication potentials</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

94. **Criteria for Grant Recipient**

95. Selection of an implementing organization is another important factor for the success of a grant. The project is new to the majority of NGOs and CBOs in Namibia. Therefore, training events and round table discussions will/must be organized for interested organizations, local consultants and stakeholders on a range of issues related to ecosystem-based adaptation and landscape ecosystem-based adaptation. The following criteria will be applied to NGO/CBOs to implement the projects (also refer to para 83):
- Eligibility of organizations - government registered national institution working on environment and green development, scientific community, women groups, youth organizations and rural NGOs, community based organizations such as cooperatives and groups;
- Ability to deliver community projects, considering institutional, technical and financial capacity to manage projects;
- Previous experience of implementing community projects and records of past activities on nature conservation;
- Assurance of community participation in project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation;
- Good knowledge of the ecosystem-based adaptation, socio-ecological production landscapes, landscape resilience, agro-forestry and food security;
- Permanent location or office of the CBOs/NGO to project site will be an advantage.

96. Eligibility:
- Namibian dedicated institutions, organizations, agencies undertaking activities in the territory of these landscapes;
- CSOs inclusive of NGOs (environmental support agencies such as NACSO partner members, etc.) and CBOs (communal conservancies, community forest, basin water management committees, farmers associations, community cooperatives, etc. To be eligible, these organizations should demonstrate their credibility and track record in the areas of environmental sustainability, grants management, and climate change;
- Interventions is strictly on accepted EbA approaches;

97. The Project will not support:
- Issues other than climate change and environmental degradation
- Not support activities a full environmental impact assessment before implementation
- For-profit organizations and activities
- Candidates for political office
- Individual government organizations at the national, regional or local level,
- Individuals, e.g. scholarships
- Capital construction or endowment campaigns
- Local and community-based activities that are not scalable and that do not have an international perspective,
- Huge infrastructural projects will be avoided
- Projects focusing on single species
- Use of agrochemicals, especially chemical fertilizers

98. This project will be implemented at the local level in targeted landscapes. Implementation will involve stakeholders from government, local communities, and civil society. The management arrangements of the project have been designed to provide for coordination and close collaboration among project partners and key stakeholders, and wherever possible, alignment with other ongoing initiatives and programmes of work. Regular feedback and communication on progress with project implementation will be maintained through the Project Steering Committee (PSC), Project Management Unit (PMU) reporting structures, and through the task teams that are established at landscape level.
C.8. Timetable of Project/Programme Implementation

Please provide a project/programme implementation timetable in section I (Annexes). The table below is for illustrative purposes. If the table format below is used, please refer to the activities as numbered in Section H. In the case of outputs, please mark when all the required activities will be completed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TASK</th>
<th>Q1</th>
<th>Q2</th>
<th>Q3</th>
<th>Q4</th>
<th>Q5</th>
<th>Q6</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Output 1.1: Institutional landscape governance systems created and/or strengthened through participatory decision-making processes and knowledge sharing at local level.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 1.1.1: Develop Landscape Management Strategies and Investment Plans for the eight landscapes covering 225,689 km² hectares of land;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 1.1.2: Design training manuals on ecosystem-based adaptation and its application for community-based organizations, NGOs, and government extension services;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 1.1.3: Mainstream of EbA and landscape management into the CBNRM Programme through technical assistance support to landscapes;</td>
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<td>Activity 1.1.4: Establishment of a national working group on EbA and landscape conservation within the CBNRM Programme;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 1.1.5: Technical assistance support to landscapes through NACSO Partners;</td>
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| **Output 1.2: Institutional capacity enhanced for ecosystem landscape management and climate change resilience at sub-national and local levels.** |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| **Activity 1.2.1:** Undertake training at national and sub-national, and local levels other to reinforce the ability to deploy the EbA approaches; |   |   | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |   |
| **Activity 1.2.2:** Develop a land use compliance monitoring and enforcement system at landscape level; | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |   |
| **Activity 1.2.3:** Undertake training for regional extension staff, field officers and local communities to implement EbA protocols for establishment of a climate-resilient natural resource base | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |   |
| **Activity 1.2.4:** Develop a business case for EbA through application of socio-economic evaluation tools to measure benefits of a range of ecosystem services. | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |   |

| **Output 2.1: Conservations of biodiversity and ecosystem strengthened through enhanced diversification income-generating activities and development of community livelihood enterprises.** |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| **Activity 2.1.1:** Design of guidelines and proposal templates for the Small Grants Facility; |   |   | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |   |
| **Activity 2.1.2** Undertake training in each landscape to build capacities of all stakeholders on project development and management; |   |   |   |   | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |   |
**Activity 2.2.3:** Implement a Small Grants Facility to support EbA interventions in the eight landscapes

Output 3.1: Effective knowledge management results in informed decision-making at all levels through an integrated information system.

**Activity 3.1.1:** Develop appropriate knowledge products, including photo stories, presentations and briefing notes, for use in policy advocacy activities

**Activity 3.1.2:** Conduct annual policy advocacy activities and local level forums for lesson learned throughout the life of the project, including at relevant national and regional events;

**Activity 3.1.3:** Develop a national EbA Strategy in consultation with the NDC and NAP teams under the National Designated Authority guidance that will mainstream EbA into national development plans

**Activity 3.1.4:** Produce a policy based assessment reports that provide recommendations for upscaling and mainstreaming EbA into national development plans

### Project Management (Including Monitoring)

1. Inception Meeting and launch of the project
2. Mid-Term evaluation
3. Project Steering Committee Meetings
4. Progress Reports (APRs)
5. Submission of APRs to the GCF
6. Financial Reports
7. Independent Annual Audits
8. Monitoring and Evaluations
9. End of Project Evaluation
D.1. Value Added for GCF Involvement

99. The GCF’s involvement in this project is critical, given the country’s current economic context, the particular need that is not being addressed from other sources, and the potential transformation the project will bring in the form of further investments and long-term financial sustainability. Currently, domestic finance for restoring degraded ecosystems and strengthening sustainable management are inadequate. The Government of Namibia is undergoing financial shortfall and therefore has limited ability to increase investment in this area. Current ongoing GCF efforts and other funding sources need to be urgently complemented with additional finance in order to ensure that steps are taken to scale up EbA both in terms of coverage as well as impact on reducing the vulnerability of the poor and marginalized. The importance of the GCF support should not be underestimated, as there are no other sources of fund to implement this urgent adaptation action in Namibia.

100. The specific activities required to restore and sustainably manage health ecosystem in the face of climate change, especially in the context of rural livelihood opportunities, are not financially viable for private sector investment at this time. Initial restoration of ecosystems and putting in place landscape adaptation plans, will create a market for potential investments in eco-tourism which would further incentivize continued sustainable management of these ecosystems. The GCF investment is essential given the current financing landscape, but it is also an opportunity to catalyze market forces, which will further shift natural resource users towards a climate resilient development path.

101. This project will upscale initiatives implemented at local level hence its impact and importance to Namibia cannot be overstated. Several complementary financial instruments will be used to promote the upscaling of the project's approach to EbA across the country. These will be based on approaches demonstrated by other past and ongoing initiatives (including national, regional and international examples). The project will maintain close coordination and cooperation with related initiatives and stakeholders with the objective of identifying emerging opportunities for technical and financial assistance, such as the GCF Empower to Adapt Project. The identification and development of appropriate financing mechanisms will be strongly dependent on accurate assessments of the rate of return of investments. The project will consequently focus on providing representatives of participating rural communities with technical support.

D.2. Exit Strategy

102. The project will be implemented through the regular Government structures involving CBOs, NGOs and civil society thus helping to create a sense of ownership at all levels. As technical support to the intended project beneficiaries will be provided through the existing Government structures, this will further strengthen its capacity in MET and improve on technologies. The Government of Namibia is committed to further support and strengthen the extension service, which will provide increased opportunities for rolling-out project results. The project will focus on delivering the benefits of extension services to men and women equally.

103. A participatory approach, which has already been initiated through collaboration and consultations with national government departments and other stakeholders in designing the project, will include capacity building of the lead institutions as well as other stakeholders, including the private sector. Suitable policy and technical, legal and institutional capacity will be established at both landscape level to ensure continued sustained engagement in ecosystem management and resilient livelihoods. Participation of communities is, for example, an instrumental part of restoration and adaptation.

104. In addition to the above, the capacity building component of the project will ensure that implementing entities have proper policies and implementation guides, and gender integration checklist that they will use during the project’s life and after it phases out. To ensure its success and sustainability, the project will provide a series of capacity development and skill trainings on gender within the various project components and budget lines. These interventions will be delivered by locally established training institutions and will have a transformative and long-lasting impact on gender equality and women’s empowerment by demonstrating the multiple values of gender responsive planning and budgeting.

105. Systematically mainstreaming local adaptation approaches into local, regional and national government structures, policies, laws and planning processes is usually the best way to support the wide-scale replication of local approaches and achieve impact at scale. As part of the exit strategy of the proposed GCF project, activities under this result will focus on developing a national EbA upscaling strategy and generating policy recommendations to support the sustained
E.1. Impact Potential

Potential of the project/programme to contribute to the achievement of the Fund’s objectives and result areas

E.1.1. Mitigation / adaptation impact potential

107. The proposed grant facility seeks to facilitate direct access and utilization of climate change finance by rural communities through their legally-established management institutions. This approach seeks to support locally-determined adaptation and mitigation solutions as a direct response to local needs, vulnerabilities and opportunities related to climate change. This highly empowering approach places the local communities at the centre of the project implementation. The envisaged project is expected to impact an anticipated total 216,000 (NACSO, 2017) beneficiaries. These represents 7.5% of Namibia’s total population. This is critical in a country where large numbers of inhabitants...
are rural dwellers who will carry a significant cost in relation to climate change impacts if they do not have access to adaptive approaches, technologies and funding.

108. It is further envisaged that the proposed project will secure the current estimated 3,501 sustainable climate-resilient jobs (50% female, 50% male) while a strong potential exists for an additional 150 – 200 spin-off or seasonal jobs being created. Between 800–1,000 households are likely to benefit through community-level adaptation projects that will be financed by the respective landscapes. Over 100 people will be directly trained in awareness of climate threats and related appropriate responses.

E.1.2. Key impact potential indicator

Provide specific numerical values for the indicators below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GCF core indicators</th>
<th>Expected tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO₂ eq) to be reduced or avoided (Mitigation only)</th>
<th>Annual</th>
<th>Lifetime</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Expected total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries, disaggregated by gender (reduced vulnerability or increased resilience); Number of beneficiaries relative to total population, disaggregated by gender (adaptation only)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>About 60,000 direct beneficiaries (50% female and 50% male) and 156,000 indirect beneficiaries</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Percentage (%)</td>
<td>25% with male and female split equally</td>
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Describe the detailed methodology used for calculating the indicators above.

- 30% of the landscape population expected increase in the number of households with access to water
- 60% of households have access to climate information for decision-making
- 70% of the landscapes expected to enhance resilience of ecosystems
- Others

E.2. Paradigm Shift Potential

Degree to which the proposed activity can catalyze impact beyond a one-off project/programme investment

E.2.1. Potential for scaling up and replication (Provide a numerical multiple and supporting rationale)

109. The CBNRM initiative by its very nature, is a very innovative and transformational concept. It successfully challenged the natural resource management paradigm that prevailed globally until the 1980s by directly transferring (devolving) to local communities the management and utilization rights over the natural resources, especially wildlife and forestry resources. This devolution represents an unprecedented paradigm shift. As a result of this CBNRM national programme, 20% of Namibia’s land surface is under locally-driven sustainable management, with unknown recoveries in wildlife populations as well as unprecedented investments in tourism development, local-level capacity-building and multi-stakeholder (public sector, community and private sector) collaboration. Evidence abound in literature on how this concept has already been replicated worldwide. This replication is a further paradigm shift. In
southern Africa, CBNRM is increasingly being adopted as a means of poverty reduction in the national development strategies of countries.
Figure 8: Illustration of the Theory of Change. Risk mitigation measures are elaborates under G.1

110. The rationale for the Theory of Change (TOC) above demonstrates how communalities will be transformed by intensively growing their natural resource base to build resilience to climate change and to strengthen economic sectors based on natural resources such as indigenous fruits/fibres/medicines, timber and other wild-collected products such as honey. The change in perceptions will result in a paradigm shift whereby national budget allocations and private sector funds will be invested in the restoration of degraded ecosystems in a climate-resilient manner to increase the supplies of commercially valuable ecosystem goods and services. The project is construed through several interdependent components, which are amalgamated to deliver a paradigm shift that benefits largely adaptation through cross-cutting outputs although it also has some resonant mitigation co-benefits. The information and knowledge generated by the project will provide an improved evidence base to support further investment in, and promotion of, EbA as part of Namibia’s response to climate change. The upscaling of EbA by other initiatives will be supported through the integration of EbA and related approaches into various sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies and plans – including the Namibia Agricultural Policy (2015), the Forest Act, 2001 (Number 12 of 2001), and the Community-based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) Policy.

111. This project will use EbA as a cost-effective and low risk approach for building climate resilience over large areas to promote climate-resilient sustainable development. This will be achieved firstly by restoring degraded ecosystems and landscapes with climate resilient species that provide goods for consumption or sale; Knowledge on implementing and monitoring large-scale EbA to support natural resource management at landscape level will generate and disseminate lessons throughout the country and across the Southern African Region. Additionally, the capacity of the Government will be increased to support large-scale implementation of this approach, and to mainstream EbA into policies, plans and processes.

112. The transformation resilience and paradigm shift will be achieved through mainstreaming EbA into local and national government planning. Institutional, governance and policy context in which EbA operates is pivotal to the ultimate success of the project. This is as true for local institutions as for the higher-level institutions and policies on which communities depend on. As such, the development of the EbA Strategy emanating from lessons learned and experiences will guide integration of landscape interventions on existing policies such as the CBNRM Programme, National Agricultural Policies, and the National Development Plan 6. Moving away from the stand-alone project and ensuring that best practices are accurately and systematically communicated both horizontally across communities and vertically across levels of governance and action. Systematically mainstreaming local adaptation approaches into local, regional and national government structures, policies, laws and planning processes is usually the best way to support the wide-scale replication of local approaches and achieve impact at scale.

113. Resilience capacity is often multi-dimensional and encompasses economic (e.g. natural capital, human capital, social capital and financial capital), technological (e.g. improved agricultural/livestock practices, management practices, etc.), environmental (e.g. resources, natural resource management practices), infrastructure-related (e.g. water infrastructure, etc.), safety nets and institutional (e.g. governance/leadership, regulation, etc.), resources, and capabilities. In the process, asset levels and quality can be improved and/or repaired, landscapes can be restored, soils improved, new skills and abilities can be learned, and new markets can be developed or accessed. Taken together, these changes result in improved livelihood security and income per capita. Given that the approach delivers mitigation co-benefits, this will further contribute to achievement of the project and gender responsive strategy. The following critical elements will be the mechanisms that will be valuable to replicate the project at scale:

- Annual local level forums on landscape management strategies and EbA tools will be organized as part of the parcel of the project to exchange experience amongst landscapes but will also include participation of
areas and entities, which are not targeted directly by this project. This is for the purpose of upscaling the project activities to other areas and inline with the SAP requirements;

- EbA policy brief will be prepared for decision makers so to make an informed decision;
- Knowledge management and outreach programs and events will be organized at all levels to capture relevant views and critics from all stakeholders including women groups;
- Research and academia will be involved in synthesizing relevant project results and to generate valuable lessons to inform the design process of other national programs;
- Lessons captured will include, amongst others, how an integrated gender responsive design, implementation, and monitoring modality of this project has influenced its outcome;
- Joint stakeholders monitoring and supervision missions including the non-government actors will be organized to draw lessons and best practices through beneficiary consultations (focus groups of women) and field observations;
- Conducting workshops, seminars, and other lesson learning events on how the lessons learned from this project could be used to inform other national programs;
- Share lessons learned and experience with different climate change forums such as the DCAP and side events at the UNFCCC COPs

E.2.2. Potential for knowledge and learning

114. The project will establish a knowledge base to support large-scale implementation of EbA importantly, the potential return on investment of the project’s EbA interventions will be rigorously analysed for each proposed project site at the conservancy/CF level using the Market Analysis and Development (MA&D) process. This process includes analyses of: a) markets; b) resource sustainability; c) institutional capacity; and d) technical knowledge. The increased capacity of government stakeholders to integrate EbA principles into ongoing departmental activities will further contribute to upscaling the proposed GCF project’s activities.

115. In addition to knowledge and information generated through the MA&D process and M&E of the project’s activities, respectively, the project will develop a strategic framework to promote long-term national research on EbA, including the large-scale EbA interventions implemented by the GCF project. This applied research will focus on assessing and refining the efficacy of a wide range of EbA protocols. Importantly, this research will include a wide range of national, regional and international institutions and experts. Moreover, the project will produce early lessons and experiences regarding climate finance access and implementation that will take in account experiences on three different funding windows, EDA, SAP and regular access. Opportunities to collaborate with other developing countries in the context of South-South Cooperation will also be explored. Additionally, regional adaptation networks such as African Adaptation Knowledge Network (AAKNet) and the Global Adaptation Network (GAN) will assist in using and sharing project results.

E.2.3. Contribution to the creation of an enabling environment

116. As outlined in the previous section, if successful, the project will not only trigger the sustained support and expansion of the EbA concept by the Namibian government, but also spread this innovative direct funding approach for community-based adaptation internationally.

E.2.4. Contribution to regulatory framework and policies
117. CBNRM in Namibia has over the years proven its ability to catalyse policy development. To this end, CBNRM-inspired provisions are (have been) contained in various Rural Development Programmes, National Development Plans and Vision 2030 and the 2016 Harambee Prosperity Plan (HPP). Additionally, CBNRM, which started off as a purely wildlife and tourism initiative, has triggered policy reforms such as the community forestry policy, community-based (water) management policy, the national policy on Comprehensive Conservation Agriculture and efforts related to communal area land/grazing management. Given this background, this project lends itself for the generation of ideas and experiences other national government programmes can gather and replicate through larger initiatives. Key in this process is the improved understanding of the perspectives and experiences of vulnerable populations, and increased buy-in from policy makers in matters related to climate resilient infrastructure and low emission tourism activities onsite. The proposed project therefore has a huge potential to contribute to shaping future rural area support policies, particularly with regards to climate change interventions that are locally determined and thus respond to specific local needs and priorities.

E.3. Sustainable Development Potential

Wider benefits and priorities

E.3.1. Environmental, social and economic co-benefits, including gender-sensitive development impact

118. **Environmental co-benefits:** The project will address the problems of poverty, environmental degradation and climate-led disasters in the project areas and will serve as a model for scaling up in other areas around the country. By ensuring that knowledge of ecosystems services at risk of climate change and the impacts of degradation of natural resources to resilience of local economies and livelihoods form the basis of community based adaptation plans, along with building capacity for the implementation of the national resources management component of such plans, the project will directly contribute to the SDGs 13, 14 and 15 by integrating the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources. Therefore, the project will deliver a range of environmental benefits. These include reducing adverse impacts associated with poor and inappropriate land uses, land management practices, land allocation and infrastructure placement processes, and investments in ecological infrastructure and opening up of areas to create wildlife dispersal areas. This will help to restore ecosystem function and protect the integrity of the natural environment.

119. The project will promote the integration of climate change risks into spatial planning and land allocation processes in the eight landscapes. Improvements associated with investments in stormwater drainage systems will result in decreased erosion from rural and urban settlements, resulting in improved soil conservation, improvements in the ecological functioning of wetlands and streams and improvements in water quality and quantity. Through its investments in ecological infrastructure, the project will support the rehabilitation and restoration of grasslands, riparian environment and natural bushland. The grassland restoration and rehabilitation interventions will increase species diversity, reduce soil erosion (with associated carbon benefits), reduce riverine corridor degradation and improve water quality, flood attenuation and the availability of grass for livestock. Invasive alien plant removal and associated rehabilitation of bushland will increase species diversity, and improve ecological functioning with associated benefits for fire management and agriculture.

120. The projects ecological infrastructure pilot projects will form part of a body of evidence that is being compiled in Namibia as part of the CBNRM Programme to make the case for investments in natural systems that support social and economic wellbeing, and that collectively promote the concept of ecosystem based adaptation. By capturing best practices and lessons, the capacity building activities of the project will demonstrate how investments in the natural environment can deliver co-benefits in climate change adaptation interventions, and the importance of ecosystem based adaptation as part of an integrated approach to building resilience to climate induced risks. Furthermore, the interventions above will collectively lead towards environmental sustainability and conservation of natural resources, reduce vulnerability of livelihoods to climate risks and increase household welfare (including incomes) of local communities. In order to ensure that any potential impacts are timeously identified and appropriately mitigated, an Environmental and Social Risk Management plan has been developed for the project in accordance with the GCF criteria.

121. **Social co-benefits:** Job creation is the major anticipated social co-benefit. This ties in with the perspective of the Namibian government that views conservancies as an important source of employment generation in areas where
unemployment is high. The social benefits linked to employment generation are important, and thus, the social net benefits are higher than the financial net benefits to the conservancy itself. CBOs can benefit from income generating nature-based enterprises as a result of lower operational costs; these savings can be invested in local-level climate change adaptation technologies and activities, thereby enhancing resilience and reducing vulnerability. The condition precedent of having an approved and earmarked fund that is monitored by both the EIF and MET will ensure that funds are used for the intended purpose by each conservancy.

122. The rural areas in the targeted landscapes operate are characterized by highly limited opportunities for earning cash income, making these jobs extremely important for people in rural areas. The paucity of rural job opportunities also contributes to the phenomenon of urban migration, which is placing additional pressures on water and power resources in Namibian urban centres. By securing tourism jobs in rural areas, this project will also help stem the tide of rural-urban migration. Social sustainability will be ensured through the use of the community based approach to adaptation. This will be supported by the formulation of an exit strategy to ensure that project initiatives are mainstreamed into local processes. The exit strategy of the project will be based on five pillars:

- Sensitization and awareness at all levels to promote climate resilient development,
- Participatory development and monitoring of plans and policies,
- Community and NGOs implementation of activities, and
- Development of vibrant community infrastructure envisaged under the government decentralization program.
- The capacity built through this program will also enable them to implement several other projects for other donors.

123. Economic co-benefits: The project is expected to benefit approximately 216,000 or 7.5% of the total population. These beneficiaries include vulnerable groups such as women, people living with HIV/AIDS, the youth and the disabled. One of the biggest challenges within all development programming is how to ensure that individuals and societies adapt beyond the programme cycle of an intervention (in this case beyond 2022). This is crucial to climate change adaptation, because adaptation is a continuous process. People need to acquire the capacity to adapt for generations to come. This project aims to meet immediate needs but also build adaptive capacity for the long-term. This will be done through improving understanding among technical personnel and local communities on the linkages between the social and ecological systems and acquisition of the necessary skills for application of adaptive approaches. In this regard, the communities will benefit from formulating community based adaptation plans. Although the project will not have the resources to finance all the components of the resilience plans, the communities will benefit from the strategic thinking that they will go through in formulating these plans, which will indeed increase their understanding of climate change and its likely impacts on current and future investments in livelihood support systems and local economic development. This is empowering, and prepares them to engage other development partners with a list of priority areas for support.

124. It is estimated that women make up more than 50% of the beneficiaries and they lead in most smallholder enterprises. Direct beneficiaries also include household dependants such as children, youth and the disabled in the project areas because of increased food production and possible higher household incomes. As explained in the section above, it is expected that household incomes accruing to women is spent on health, nutrition and education. Indirect project beneficiaries include rural households located in proximity of the hot-spot areas/natural forests and wetlands (including those within national parks and forest reserves and on adjacent customary land) whose improved management under the project will provide a more sustainable natural resource base and additional livelihood options.

E.4. Needs of the Recipient
Vulnerability and financing needs of the beneficiary country and population

E.4.1. Vulnerability of country and beneficiary groups (Adaptation only)

125. Namibia’s climate vulnerability: To start with, Namibia’s high vulnerability is causally linked to Namibia’s natural resource-based national economy, her arid nature, and variability in climatic patterns, as well as socio-economic factors, such a high divergence of income levels, which limit the adaptive capacity of its population (GRN, 2002; Dirkxet al, 2008; MET, 2011). Furthermore, Namibia’s vulnerability to impacts of climate change has been
adequately outlined in section 1.2 above. This primarily centres on anticipated exponential increases in temperatures which will lead to substantial increases in the rate of evaporation. It is estimated that the potential evaporation is at least five times greater than average rain received over most of the country. In actual fact, concerns are being expressed that evaporation will disturb the water balance leading to severe water shortages as experienced in the central parts during 2015 and 2016 until copious rains fell during the 2017 rainy season.

126. The country’s poor rural population, particularly subsistence pastoralists and dry land farmers who depend heavily on subsistence farming, will be affected most as they are already facing existing vulnerabilities in terms of social, economic and gender imbalances. Under these conditions, natural resources such as forest products, grazing for livestock and rain-fed agriculture on which these poor people depend, are also in turn vulnerable and sensitive to anthropogenic climate change (Reid et al, 2007; GRN, 2002). Poverty is therefore a central factor determining people’s vulnerability to climate change and their adaptive capacities. The vulnerability assessment report (2011) singles out two vulnerability aspects: 1) the likelihood that an individual or group will be exposed to and will be adversely affected by new climatic circumstances; and b) the capacity/ability of an individual/group to anticipate, cope with, resist and recover from the impacts of environmental change.

127. Therefore, the capacity to adapt to climate variability and climate change understandably depends to a great extent on resources available to a given group, individual and in Namibia also varies from region to region and among socio-economic groups. Essentially, it is those with the least capacity to adapt who are generally the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate variability and change. The rural poor resort in this category. The same 2011 report points out that livelihood vulnerability to climate change is acute in the Zambezi, Kavango East and West, Omusati, Ohangwena, Oshana, Otjozondjupa and Omaheke regions. The listed regions make up more than 85% of the CBNRM area. In these regions, the regional and household livelihood system is based on subsistence production on communal land, that is, on small crop plots that surround people’s homesteads, natural products, whilst livestock largely graze on communal pastures and woodlands (Mendelsohn, 2006). Climate change-induced risks threatening to erode conservation gains of the CBNRM programme are also adequately outlined in meticulous detail in section 1.2.1 above. Poor rural communities residing in these areas, as outlined above, bear the brunt of these risks which include:

- Recurrent droughts and low rainfall.
- Loss of forest cover and species.
- Inadequate access to climate information.
- Extreme temperatures.
- Biodiversity loss and species movement.
- Recurrent floods in higher rainfall regions and other extremes such as flash floods in drier regions.

128. Declines in charismatic wildlife populations, directly associated with at least three of the threats listed above, will result in wildlife and scenery watching as well as photographic tourists seeking other habitats that offer more substantial populations. The resultant decline in nature based enterprises will have a direct adverse impact on local livelihoods. The impacts of these changes include loss of income opportunities and jobs, loss of primary production to provide ecosystem goods and services, and increased levels of poverty as CBNRM residents depend on natural resources for their livelihoods. CBOs entities in rural Namibia often have very limited access to the financial, technical and human resources required to enhance their resilience to climate change. Rural activities related to land use, land-use changes, and the use of fossil energy sources, have a significant impact on the livelihoods of rural dwellers. Often, because of variable incomes resulting from fluctuating year-to-year natural resource yields, rural dwellers’ access to suitable sources of funding is less reliable and more constrained than that of their urban counterparts living on regular incomes.

E.4.2. Financial, economic, social and institutional needs
129. Adaptation costs are high, because of the geography of the country and its dependence on small-scale rain fed agriculture, with smallholders in the country. This limits the interest of households to invest in land development, farm mechanization and climate smart agriculture. Currently, the country is facing a range of economic problems including the impacts of the global recession and country’s dependence on imports of food, oil and manufactured products. Therefore, budgetary resources for the country’s development plan for the next five years are already severely constrained and there are limited resources to meet the additional costs of adaptation. Limited resources are allocated to climate change adaptation and mitigation in Namibia due to competing priorities. Review of budget allocations revealed that most of the national budget is allocated for health and education. In addition to several positions of the national climate change focal institution (the MET) being vacant, the dearth of operational funds reduces the ability of the current staff to conduct field visits.

E.5. Country Ownership

Beneficiary country (ies) ownership of, and capacity to implement, a funded project or programme

E.5.1. Existence of a national climate strategy and coherence with existing plans and policies, including NAMAs, NAPAs and NAPs

130. Namibia signed and ratified the UNFCCC and, by so doing, committed herself to the adoption and implementation of policies and measures to adapt to climate change and to manage existing climate risks, including improving resilience preparedness and adaptation capacities. Namibia further signed the Paris Agreement on 22 April 2016 which is a complementary global agreement that deals with greenhouse gas emissions mitigation, adaptation and finance which will come into effect in the year 2020.

131. The project design is fully informed by the vulnerability assessments undertaken as part of Namibia’s preparations of the INC, SNC, BUR1, and TNC. The objectives and activities are in line with the strategic aims of the 2011 National Policy on Climate Change (NPCC) and its accompanying strategy and action plan (NCCSAP) as approved by Cabinet in 2014. The seven principles provide strategic guidance for a response to climate change that is nationally appropriate, effective, efficient, fair, non-discriminatory, inclusive and timely. The project reflects the voluntary intentions of Namibia enshrined in the INDC (2015), which is setting the supreme adaptation and mitigation options, targets and national focus-in the medium-to long-term. The GRN lead coordinating entity for climate change, that is, MET, which is also the NDA for both GCF and AF has been part and parcel throughout the entire project formulation stage, thus ensured that there is direct and full alignment between this project and INDC, especially AFOLU priority actions.

132. Namibia’s CBNRM programme, since 1996, has been a national rural development and natural resources management programme, which was initiated by the MET. The programme is a unique collaboration between the government, rural communities (through conservancies and community forests) and other development partners. The programme derives legitimacy from the National Policy on Wildlife Management and Utilisation (CBNRM policy) of 1995, the Nature Conservation Amendment Act No. 5 of 1996 and the Forestry Act No. 12 of 200, amongst others. More specifically, the proposed project directly responds to priorities as outlined in:

- **The Constitution of Namibia (Article 95)**: which highlights the need to develop and implement policies to maintain the ecosystems, ecological processes and biological diversity for the benefit of the present and future generations.
- **Namibia’s Vision 2030**: (GRN, 2004 p. 76 ff.), in which the expansion of the CBNRM programme beyond wildlife and tourism is favoured.
- **Namibia’s National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan**: (Ministry of Environment and Tourism, 2015), in which the highest priority theme for adaptation activities is “food security and sustainable biological resource base”. The document states that “Namibia’s biodiversity is fundamental to livelihood generation and a national asset of significant value. In addition, it underpins an important nature-based tourism industry. Climate change impacts (sea level rise, changes in temperature and rainfall) may affect natural resources: temporal and spatial shifts in habitat/habitat loss, loss of biodiversity and ecosystems, species diversity, and invasive species, among others.”
- **Namibia’s National Policy on Climate Change**: (Ministry of Environment and Tourism, 2011a), stressing the strong role to be played by local CBOs and NGOs:
The policy recognizes the importance of meaningful participation in the planning, development and implementation of climate change activities at local, regional and national level. The policy recognizes the need to ensure the participation of women, children and other vulnerable/marginalized groups and individuals, as well as the use of appropriate local knowledge for adaptation.

The policy recognizes the important role of the participation of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Faith Based Organizations and the private sector in climate change adaptation and mitigation. In particular NGOs, CBOs and Faith Based Organizations should contribute to climate change awareness and advocacy.

INDCs of Namibia: (GRN, 2015), for which the great majority of Namibia's mitigation contributions is projected to result from changes in the agriculture, forestry and land use (AFOLU) sector, which CBNRM is closely linked to. Based on the above, the proposed project enjoys full country ownership in the sense of alignment with national policies and priorities.

133. Accredited Entity and Executing Entity Capacity: The Accredited Entity, proposed Executing Entities (EEs) and all relevant stakeholders possess demonstrated technical and fiduciary capacities for successfully implanting all activities proposed in this grant proposal. There is strong government and NGO technical support that covers natural resource management, business enterprise development, and institutional backstopping (including financial management and governance).

134. The Environmental Investment Fund– the Accredited Entity was established by The Environmental Investment Act 13 of 2001. It is a statutory state-owned entity outside the public service with clear and separate roles and functions distinct from any government body or entity. The Fund is government by the Board of Directors that reports directly to the Minister of Environment and Tourism. The EIF invests in and supports projects and activities that promote the national development strategy of the Government of the Republic of Namibia but for which it is currently unable to provide the required financial investments. There is thus a strong link between the Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia and maximizing country ownership. The EIF passed GCF financial management, legal and institutional scrutiny leading to its accreditation, in July 2015, as Namibia’s first direct access entity under micro category. Implementation of the project will be done according to the procedures of the EIF with full oversight of its Board. Furthermore, the Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia has an ongoing grant making programme with policies, procedures, and systems in place and such experience will be beneficial for the EDA Promoting Resilient CBTE project. GCF, through its 14th Board meeting in October 2016, approved 2 grant proposals submitted by the EIF, each worth US$10 million. These projects are referenced FP023 and FP024, respectively, in GCF documents. The implementation of these projects—one of which is funded through the same EDA window—commenced in the second half of 2017. This demonstrates the EIF’s capacity for successfully overseeing the implementation of the envisaged EDA project.

135. Civil society organizations and other relevant CBOs in the CBNRM sector have also sufficiently demonstrated their collective abilities to receive, manage and account for major donor financial resources. The World Bank-Integrated Community-Based Ecosystem Management (ICEMA) Project, Integrated Sustainable Land Management (ISLM) Programme and the Millennium Challenge Account are some of the funding programmes through which Communal Conservancies and Community Forest entities managed to access grant funding and successfully implemented their projects. Engagement with NDA, CSOs and Stakeholders: The proposed project enjoys the full support of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, which is the NDA for the GCF. The attached copy of NDA no-objection letter bears testimony to this effect.

136. The Project was fully developed with direct engagement and inclusive of government ministries responsible for climate change, communal conservancies, community forest and NACSO CBNRM partners. The NDA remains a crucial player in ensuring that the proposed project did not duplicate or overlap with other planned activities to be supported except from strategic points.

137. The proposed project emanated from the initial brainstorming session held on 23-24 July 2015, at Gross Barmen, Okahandja, that was attended by representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF), National Planning Commission (NPC), Namibia National Farmers Union (NNFU), Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET), and environmental consultants from civil society. Since then, the...
The envisaged project has been part of Namibia’s provisional GCF pipeline and EIF’s entity work programme. The EIF subsequently secured a “Readiness Grant” funding from the GCF in November 2016 specifically for the development of this proposal. This readiness funding made provision for undertaking multi-stakeholder consultations in CBNRM regions, one validation workshop and the development of a stakeholder outreach strategy. To this, EIF, in June 2017 undertook 5 regional stakeholder consultation sessions in rural regions where CBNRM activities take place. The objective was to secure inputs from stakeholders into the envisaged project. Stakeholders who participated, include conservancies, community forests, traditional leaders, regional councils, NGOs and regionally-based officials of relevant government ministries. The validation will be hosted with a cross-section of the same stakeholders where this proposal was widely endorsed. Report on regional multi-stakeholder consultations is attached to this document. In addition to the above, the EIF also conducted focussed technical consultations with the following stakeholders:

- A gender advocates and practitioners through a “Gender and Climate” workshop in 21 August 2017; and
- An Advisory Working Group of Namibia CBNRM Support Organization (NACSO) on 5th September 2017. This working group specialises in supporting communal area conservancies.

138. The NDA and GCF National Focal Point were also briefed on an ongoing basis. The Project has therefore resulted from a broad inclusive process involving all stakeholders, that is, national government, regional and local government, traditional authorities, local farmers, and representatives of ongoing project initiatives, for example UN supported, GEF supported, etcetera.

E.5.2. Capacity of accredited entities and executing entities to deliver

139. The envisaged grant funding responds directly to the well-considered objective of the GCF modality of facilitating and supporting direct community action in climate change adaptation and mitigation. Global grant funding instruments, such as the UNDP-GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) demonstrated that grants are often more effective at delivering tangible benefits that respond to direct needs of beneficiary communities, and should thus be sustained. Direct community involvement through community-based adaptation activities increases the chance of sustainability as community members have a sense of ownership of the projects and thus potentially an incentive for sustainability is created. This enhanced direct access approach has been endorsed by Namibian stakeholders who, at the above-mentioned consultation platforms, called for a mechanism that will empower local communities to conceive and drive local adaptation responses directly.

140. The project will be implemented through existing structures, and will thus save costs in project mobilization and inception. Such existing structures include the EIF’s internal structures as outlined earlier in this proposal as well as tailor-made multi-stakeholder institutional mechanisms that the EIF and the NDA recently put in place to oversee the implementation of the first project which commenced in 2017. Another factor contributing to efficiency and cost-effectiveness is that potential grant recipients and small grant projects will be screened and prioritized against specific pre-determined selection criteria. These criteria will be used from the project concept through to the project proposal development stage. Lastly, for the proposed project, a minimum of 85% of the project budget will be spent on grant projects, while overhead costs will be capped at 15%.

E.5.3. Engagement with NDAs, civil society organizations and other relevant stakeholders

141. The Concept Note for the project was developed for this project, for which all-major Government stakeholders were consulted and consensus was developed with regard to project being an EbA project to support climate change resilience. This original concept has been refined to ensure that the project encapsulates tangible adaptation activities. The concept note was approved by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and received a No objection letter for submission to the Simplified Approval Process call under the GCF.

142. Consultations over the development of the project starting with an inception meeting with EIF and MET (NDA). After consultations further consultations 8 landscapes were chosen for implementation. The vulnerability-defining characteristics that were used for selection of landscapes are as follows: (a) transformed areas vulnerable to increased run-off due to hardened surfaces and lack of basal cover; (b) degraded catchments that can be rehabilitated, with the potential for downstream benefits; (c) communities reliant on boreholes, springs, dams, water tanks, rainfall and rivers for water supply; (d) areas known to have a high frequency of flooding and storm events; (e) areas projected to receive increased short duration rainfall, associated with flash flooding. (f) Geographic Information System (GIS) screening and identification of key ecosystems and natural resource reliant communities.
143. A number of follow-up meetings were held with stakeholders to elaborate on the focus of the project, in line with national priorities were undertaken. Field visits and local level meetings were held including representatives of CBOs, NGOs and government. The Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia, which is accredited as the National Implementing Entity has been a critical facilitator in this process functioning in close partnership with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, which is the Designated Authority. A number of participatory meetings that were aimed at developing and refining the concept took place. The development of this GCF funding proposal was undertaken in close collaboration with multiple representatives of government, non-governmental organizations and bilateral development agencies.

### E.6. Efficiency and Effectiveness

**Economic and, if appropriate, financial soundness of the project/programme**

#### E.6.1. Cost-effectiveness and efficiency

144. The envisaged grant funding responds directly to the well-considered objective of the GCF of facilitating and supporting direct community action in climate change adaptation and mitigation. Global grant funding instruments, such as the UNDP-GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) demonstrated that grants are often more effective at delivering tangible benefits that respond to direct needs of beneficiary communities, and should thus be sustained. Direct community involvement through community-based adaptation activities increases the chance of sustainability as community members have a sense of ownership of the projects and thus potentially an incentive for sustainability is created. This enhanced direct access approach has been endorsed by Namibian stakeholders who, at the above-mentioned consultation platforms, called for a mechanism that will empower local communities to conceive and drive local adaptation responses directly.

145. The project will be implemented through existing structures, and will thus save costs in project mobilization and inception. Such existing structures include the EIF’s internal structures as outlined earlier in this proposal as well as tailor-made multi-stakeholder institutional mechanisms that the EIF and the NDA recently put in place to oversee the implementation of the first EDA project which commenced in 2017. Another factor contributing to efficiency and cost-effectiveness is that potential grant recipients and small grant projects will be screened and prioritized against specific pre-determined selection criteria. These criteria will be used from the project concept through to the project proposal development stage. Lastly, for the proposed project, a minimum of 85% of the project budget will be spent on grant projects, while overhead costs will be capped at 15%.

146. Community-based natural resource management was initially seen in part as a response to an environmental problem. However, it is now viewed as an institutional or organisational development programme whereby natural resources are used to empower local people economically. There is some evidence to suggest that EbA can be a cost-effective approach to adaptation and considerable evidence that it can generate a multitude of social, economic and environmental co-benefits. Communities have been using natural resources, genetic diversity and their knowledge about the functioning of species and ecosystems to adapt to climate variability for generations.

#### E.6.2. Co-financing, leveraging and mobilized long-term investments (mitigation only)

**N/A**

#### E.6.3. Financial viability

147. The CBA techniques were used to address the second objective of the study – i.e., evaluate economic feasibility of the proposed EbA project. The study used the NPV and IRR as the CBA evaluation tools. The computed NPV and IRR generate the positive values and the desire rate of return, respectively, from the fourth year onwards. Given that the benefits from the proposed EbA project are expected to accrue for more than four years, it can be concluded that the proposed EbA project is economically feasible. Therefore, based on the economic analysis, it is recommended that it make economic sense to commit financial and other resources to the implementation of the proposed EbA project.

#### E.6.4. Application of best practices

148. The Accredited Entity made a concerted effort to draw a relevant body of knowledge in designing this project. Apart from the EIF’s own experience dating from 2012, best practice and lessons have been drawn from the following grant-making initiatives:
• Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama (COMDEKS) Programme
• Country Pilot Partnership (CPP) for Integrated Sustainable Land Management (2006 – 2011)
• Namibia Protected Landscape Conservation Areas Initiative (NAM-PLACE) Project (2011 – 2016)
• Sustainable Management of Namibia’s Forested Lands (NAFOLA) Project (2014 – 2019)
• The UNDP-GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) – which the EIF coincidentally has been hosting for the past 4 years
• The Global Environment Facility (in general)
• The Millennium Challenge Account – Namibia

149. It is further pertinent not to lose sight of the fact that this proposal follows on the heels of the Empower to adapt EDA project that was developed and approved in 2016. As a result, there are a number of cases where the Accredited Entity saw value in not re-inventing the proverbial wheel because, if successful, implementation of these 2 projects will overlap. The best practices adopted from the first EDA therefore are a collaboration and partnership approach, and project management and monitoring.

150. **Collaboration and Partnership:** Collaboration among environmental organizations and with other sectors can produce significant and lasting benefits. To ensure that this partnership achieves the desired outcomes, the EDA Project makes the entire process interactive, so that partners in collaboration are involved in a meaningful way in framing its structure and priorities, have enough flexibility to learn and adjust, and help define an evaluation framework. Furthermore, the project will look for issues with overlapping interests and readiness for new approaches, and insist that potential partners in collaboration are having initial discussions before applying for funding support.

151. **Project management and monitoring:** Good governance and a management structure to assess, approve, contract, and monitor the implementation of projects are essential for a successful grant-making programme. Efforts have been made to integrate these aspects in the project by designing investment areas of the project, criteria, a project steering committee, and the Project Management Unit.

### E.6.5. Key efficiency and effectiveness indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GCF core indicators</th>
<th>Estimated cost per t CO₂ eq, defined as total investment cost / expected lifetime emission reductions (mitigation only)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Expected volume of finance to be leveraged by the proposed project/programme and as a result of the Fund’s financing, disaggregated by public and private sources (mitigation only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other relevant indicators (e.g. estimated cost per co-benefit generated as a result of the project/programme)</td>
<td>* The information can be drawn from the project/programme appraisal document.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### F.1. Economic and Financial Analysis

152. Consistent with the goals of economic analyses of climate change adaptation projects or investment, the study had two objectives. The first objective focuses on estimating the economic cost of climate change; the residual cost of climate change; and the economic benefits of the proposed EbA project (or the economic cost of inaction). The second objective focused on evaluating the economic feasibility of the proposed EbA project (i.e., if the proposed project meets the economic efficiency criterion – i.e., Whether the concomitant benefits of the proposed project outweigh its concomitant costs).

153. To address the setout objectives, the study developed a conceptual framework for the economic analysis. The conceptual framework was developed using the guidelines for Conducting Economic Analysis of Climate Proofing Investment (i.e., climate change adaptation investment), developed by the ADB (2015). Further, the conceptual framework integrates ecosystem valuation techniques for ecosystems; system dynamic modeling techniques and cost benefit analysis techniques. The ecosystem valuation technique that was used is called the Factor Income Approach. Under this approach, ecosystems in the target conservancies were valued based on their direct anthropogenic values.
i.e., based on the direct economic benefits that communities derive from ecosystem services. The proxy indicator that was used in the economic valuation of the target ecosystems is the income that communities in the target ecosystems derive from CBNRM activities. Based on 2016 information – i.e., the latest data available – the economic benefits from ecosystems that accrue to communities in the target conservancies was conservatively estimated at N$7.58 per Ha (translating to N$47,918,603).

154. System Dynamic modelling techniques were used to generate long-term projections of economic benefits from ecosystems, which could potentially accrue to communities in the target conservancies. The long-term projections were done under three defined scenarios – i.e., No Climate Change; Climate Change with the EbA project; and Climate Change without the EbA project, which are consistent with the economic analysis of climate change adaptation investment. The projected streams of economic benefits, under the three defined scenarios, were discount to estimate their present values. The estimated present values were used to compute the economic cost of climate change; the residual cost of climate change; and the economic benefits of the proposed EbA project. The baseline economic benefits were estimated at three scale levels – i.e., conservancy, regional level (i.e., Kunene and Zambezi regions) and project level (i.e., both Kunene and Zambezi regions). Further, estimated baseline economic benefits are expressed is the conventional format for expressing the economic values of ecosystems – i.e., Namibian Dollars per Hectare (N$ per Ha). Equation below is a mathematical illustration of how the economic benefits were estimated:

\[
EB = \frac{CBNRM\ Income\ (in\ N\)}{Total\ Area\ (in\ Hectares)}\ .... (eq\ 1)
\]

155. Where: \(EB\) represents the economic benefits estimated at conservancy, regional or project levels; \(CBNRM\ Income\) represents the income generated by communities from CBNRM activities, estimated at conservancy, regional or project levels; \(Total\ Area\) represents the area of the conservancy, the total area of the conservancies in the region or the total area of all the targeted conservancies. The economic cost of climate change, in the target conservancies, was estimated at N$3.53 per Ha (i.e., translating to N$ 22 313 158.96). The estimated economic cost of climate change represents about 46.6% of the current value of economic benefits that communities derive from ecosystems. The estimated economic cost of climate change represents the current value of economic benefits that communities, in the target conservancies, are likely to loss due to climate change.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic Benefits</th>
<th>Economic cost of climate change</th>
<th>Economic Benefits of EbA</th>
<th>Residual cost of climate change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(N$ per Hectare)</td>
<td>3.53</td>
<td>3.20</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (N$)</td>
<td>22 313 158.96</td>
<td>20 221 165.56</td>
<td>2 091 993.41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The economic benefit of the proposed EbA project is estimated at N$3.20 per Ha (i.e., translating to N$20,221,165.56). The estimated economic benefits represent the value of economic benefits that communities in the target conservancies could potentially recover through the implementation of the proposed EbA project – from the climate change induced losses in economic benefits. In other words, of the N$22,313,158.96 that communities in the target conservancies losses due to climate change N$20,221,165.56 (i.e., 90.6%) could potentially be recovered through the implementation of the proposed EbA project. The economic benefits of climate change also represent the economic cost of inaction.

Table 6: Estimated baseline economic benefits from ecosystems at regional and project scale levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Total CBNRM Income (N$) in 2016 (a)</th>
<th>Total Conservancy Area (Ha) in 2016 (b)</th>
<th>Baseline economic benefits (N$ per Ha) (a)/(b)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kunene</td>
<td>16,903,652</td>
<td>5,913,748</td>
<td>2.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambezi</td>
<td>31,014,951</td>
<td>408,836</td>
<td>75.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>47,918,603</td>
<td>6,322,584</td>
<td>7.58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The residual cost of climate change was estimated at N$0.33 per Ha (i.e., translating to N$2,091,993.41). The estimated residual cost represents the value in economic benefits that will be permanently lost due to climate change. Further, the estimated residual costs represent about 4.4% of the current value of economic benefits that target communities are deriving from ecosystems.
Figure 10: Projections of the economic benefits from ecosystems in both the Zambezi and the Kunene region, under the three scenarios – i.e., No Climate change (No CC); Climate change with the EbA project (CC with EbA); and Climate Change without the EbA project (CC without EbA).

158. Finally, the CBA techniques were used to address the second objective of the study i.e., evaluate economic feasibility of the proposed EbA project. The study used the NPV and IRR as the CBA evaluation tools. The computed NPV and IRR generate the positive values and the desire rate of return, respectively, from the fourth year onwards. Given that the benefits from the proposed EbA project are expected to accrue for more than four years, it can be concluded that the proposed EbA project is economically feasible. Therefore, based on the economic analysis, it is recommended that it make economic sense to commit financial and other resources to the implementation of the proposed EbA project.

Figure 11: The Net Present Value (NPV) of the proposed EbA project (discount rate @ 12%)
F.2. Technical Evaluation

159. The project development phase included the identification of multiple potential approaches to EbA. The Feasibility Assessment included assessments of those approaches to EbA which would be compatible with the project’s dual objectives of reducing climate change vulnerability while supporting a paradigm shift that would promote the establishment and up-scaling of community-based businesses based on the sustainable management, harvesting and marketing of commercially valuable natural resources. The proposed interventions of the project, including both those activities focused on EbA in natural ecosystems (such as climate-resilient restoration of forest, savanna, woodland, and mangroves to increase the generation of commercially valuable products and ecosystem services) as well as agricultural landscapes (such as establishment of home gardens and enrichment planting of within and adjacent to agricultural plots) were all determined to be cost effective, technically feasible and aligned with the project’s stated objectives.

160. Numerous past and present successes in the Namibian biodiversity sector demonstrate that investments in ecosystem and accompanying value chains are transformational in building the resilience of vulnerable communities and ecosystems to climate change impacts. Most of the reforestation and sustainable natural resource management activities have long been implemented across different agro-ecologies of Namibia, in the process having undergone rigorous improvement and refinement over the years. Given that the country is endowed with an ideal climate for selected forest species and low-cost labour, the chosen technologies/practices in the forest sector (for example, afforestation and reforestation and solar technologies) are appropriate technologies/practices for adaptation (and, incidentally, mitigation). Afforestation/ reforestation will be achieved through mobilizing local resources, including labour.

F.3. Environmental, Social Assessment, including Gender Considerations

161. The project design has explicitly included consideration of potential environmental and social impacts of the project’s activities, as well as mitigating measures to reduce the likelihood and severity of any unforeseen negative impacts. The project’s activities were evaluated through the Environmental Social and Management Framework (EMSF). This process indicated that the potential social and environmental risks of the project are low enough to be considered negligible. For example, to mitigate the risk that the project will negatively affect land tenure arrangements, including communal and/or customary/traditional land tenure patterns, the project’s approach is to prioritise those areas which have clear and transparent tenure arrangements, as well as explicitly described local measures for conflict resolution.
162. The project will make use of existing social and environmental safeguards that are applied in terms of national policies to ensure that no negative unintended consequences occur as a result of the project’s activities. As per the standards of the EIF Environmental and Safeguards Compliance Policy and other Policies, all FIs acting as EEs for this programme will be required to develop and implement an Environmental and Social Management System commensurate to the risks, and approved by the EIF to first disbursement. Only sub-projects that are qualified as category C under EIF policies will be funded by the Facility. No category “A” or “B” transaction will be eligible for funding under this programme. For a more detailed description, please refer to the Environmental and Social Management Report appended to this report.

163. In the long term, the expected outcome and impact of the project is that ecosystem functions and associated hydrological and ecological benefits of target landscapes will be fully restored. The project is expected to yield positive environmental impacts that will contribute to Namibia’s obligations as a contracting party to several environment protocols and conventions, including the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity. Key environmental processes such as nutrient recycling, vegetation succession, water levels and flow patterns, climate modulations, carbon sequestration, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and biodiversity conservation will be enhanced.

164. Women in Namibia tend to have unequal access to and control over resources, particularly in rural areas (lipinge et al., 2000). Women are more vulnerable to the effects of climate change than men primarily as they constitute the majority of the poor and are more dependent for their livelihood on natural resources that are threatened by climate change. Furthermore, women already face numerous social, economic and political barriers that limit their adaptive capacity. Since women are mainly charged with the responsibility to secure water, food and fuel for cooking and heating, they face the greatest challenges. When coupled with unequal access to resources and to decision-making processes, limited mobility further places women in rural areas in a position where they are disproportionately affected by climate change. It is thus very important to identify gender-sensitive strategies to respond to the environmental and humanitarian crises caused by climate change. The specific vulnerability of women in Namibia is notable in a number of areas. For example, almost half of the severely food insecure households are headed by women, as well as a third of the moderately food insecure. These female-headed households, which represent about a fifth of total households, also have a significantly higher overall incidence of extreme poverty.

165. Gender equality, including fairness, just and equitable access to all resources, is an important priority in Namibia’s National Development Plan and is one of the Sustainable Development Goals principles. The Namibian Constitution, in Article 10 (Bill of Rights), guarantees equality before the law and outlaws discrimination on the grounds of sex and gender. Building on this, the National Gender Policy (2010) contains a full chapter on “gender and environment” while Namibia’s National Policy on Climate Change (2010) and the subsequent National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan for the 2013–2020 period both contain strategic provisions for gender safeguards and mainstreaming. These are all aimed at facilitating equal participation of both men and women in development initiatives.

166. The project will impact women’s empowerment positively. Community based adaptation planning, learning, reflection and monitoring. CBA addresses social drivers of vulnerability including gender inequality and other factors related to social exclusion. CBA also constitutes an effective vehicle for building resilience of vulnerable individuals, households and communities from the ground up, while addressing the objectives of wealth creation and poverty reduction. Apart from these interventions, there will be many project activities involving stakeholder participation, including at a management level and equal representation of each gender in these activities will be strongly encouraged especially women’s representation. Therefore, the project will have variable impacts on women, different ethnic groups and social classes. Through the CBA approach, the differences between men and women activities will become clear and the project will strive to target the relevant social or gender groups to ensure effectiveness of the project, while at the same time aware of the need for equitable access to benefits of the project. This will in particular be important with the financial tools (grant facility), and the establishment of the income generating activities. No society is homogeneous, and while it is important to spread project benefits equitably, considerations for sustainability requires that capacity and interest be matched carefully with engagement with financial tools. However, the project has a huge array of benefits, and the important point will be to develop and apply criteria for matching benefits to social and gender groups, and that the process be done transparently and involve high levels of consultation.
167. To ensure the project’s effectiveness in achieving gender-related objectives, its design included the preparation of a gender assessment and a Gender Action Plan (GAP), outlining the key components of the programme's gender strategy. An assessment of the gender-sensitive development impact potential will be conducted during the preparation of individual sub-projects under the project. Each sub-project will adopt a standard approach to monitoring gender–disaggregated indicators, as to ensure each sub-project can feed into the project’s overall indicator system. The eligibility criteria and selection methods to identify and select the participants to the women-focused training activities will be defined by the specific consulting activities to be financed with the TA envelope.

168. The predominantly masculine labor migration influences household structures and, in many cases, increases women's burdens. Women are vulnerable to climate change effects because of their high dependence on resources. People-centered community-based early warning information dissemination will directly address women’s vulnerabilities and exposure to disaster risk. Women are often the caretakers and homemakers and have limited access to resources to protect their lives and property. During community-sensitization as well as design and implementation, women beneficiaries will be targeted for their engagement and ownership of the community-based early warning systems.

169. **Grievance redress mechanism.** The accredited entity has designed the appeals and grievances procedures for both institutional and project-level grievance redress instrument. This information will be disseminated through the following instruments: a) full details will be posted on EIF website (project webpage); b) a leaflet will be developed which will be included in the project information kit (same will attached to the grant applications forms and grant agreement); c) it will be disseminated and substantively discussed during August 2018 stakeholder workshop as well as during inception phase and annual stakeholder engagement.

### F.4. Financial Management and Procurement

170. The Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia has expertise in working with donor funds and has a good track record in implementing 36 programs and projects using sound financial management practices. The Directorate of Administration and Finance adheres to policies and procedures that meet donor agencies’ requirements. For this project, it will be responsible for fiduciary aspects and will be accountable for all financial and investment activities. International accounting financial reporting standards will be applied to the project. The standard accounting procedures for auditing of Project expenditure is followed by the EIF on an annual basis. The EIF assumes overall responsibility for financial management of the projects, and ensure that funds are used efficiently to support the intended activities. A certified external auditor will submit all accounts to the GCF on an annual basis. The audits are documented by a signed audit report. The public maintains the right to inspect the account on request as well as study reports, accounts, inventories and other relevant materials. The EIF Procurement Policy is closely aligned to the GCF and national laws in order to facilitate services within standardized framework. See the EIF procurement policy [http://eifnamibia.com/media/PROCUREMENT_POLICY_Aug_2016.pdf](http://eifnamibia.com/media/PROCUREMENT_POLICY_Aug_2016.pdf)

171. The EIF has a financial management system (Sage X3 Financial Accounting Software) that allows separations of accounts from other projects and that is authorized by a Board resolution. The project will therefore have a dedicated account. The system makes it easy to track and account for funding while offering financial transparency in reporting. In terms of disbursements and payments, the EIF will facilitate direct payments to suppliers or contractors upon approval of such request by the EDA Project Manager and Accountant with supporting documentation attached such as contracts, milestone reports, quotations, invoices, etc. Direct payments will make it easier to withhold or claim back tax as the EIF is exempted from tax. In terms of operational costs for grantees, an advance payment system is in place to enable mobility of project activities and implementation. Grantees are therefore required to report on their advance on a quarterly basis with supporting documentations submitted. The Project Accountant and the M&E will thereafter reconcile the financial report with the agreed milestone and recommends subsequent payments. Site visits are also undertaken to verify the expenditures and activities on the ground. An Operational Manual on Grant Management was submitted to the GCF detailing this proves. See the Financial Policy [http://eifnamibia.com/media/FINANCIAL_MANAGEMENT_POLICY_July_2016.pdf](http://eifnamibia.com/media/FINANCIAL_MANAGEMENT_POLICY_July_2016.pdf). Further financial and prudential polices for the fraud and whistleblower can be downloaded at

172. The EIF, working with the governance structure of the project will ensure: (i) the substantive quality of the project implementation, (ii) the effective use of both international and national resources allocated to it, (iii) the availability of time for national contributions to support project implementation, and (iv) the proper coordination among all project stakeholders, in particular national, sub-national and local partners. Government has indicated its wishes to escalate efficient and effective project management and delivery, thus has agreed for the EIF (as an accredited entity of the GCF) within the approval of the EIF Board, to procure certain services by means of signing Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) where, for instance, additional and extra specialised national or global services providers may be required. The MoAs will govern the contract arrangements, thus will clearly spell out the responsibilities and roles regarding the delivery of the project outputs and the judicious use of the project resources allocated to them. To expedite project implementation, the EIF will sub-contract civil society as deemed appropriate and feasible within this project.

173. Projects funded through the Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia are submitted to the Ministry of Finance with the aim to monitor financial transactions of the project. Furthermore, all project bank accounts are authorized by the Ministry of Finance before being opened by the Bank of Namibia. All GCF accounts are held at the Bank of Namibia. Furthermore, the Bank of Namibia established the Financial Intelligence Centre, which is the Financial Intelligence Unit of the Government of the Republic of Namibia and it is designed to:

- Combat money laundering, financing of terrorism activities and other financial crimes within the borders of Namibia, and
- Protect the integrity and stability of the financial system, by monitoring and supervising the anti-money laundering and anti-financing of terrorism controls and systems implemented by businesses that are vulnerable to money laundering or terrorist financing and by producing intelligence products that incorporates the analysis of relevant classified information. Please see this link for more information https://www.fic.na.

174. Furthermore, the Namibian Government established the Anti-Corruption Commission an independent agency created through an Act of Parliament, the Anti-Corruption Act, 2003 (Act No. 8 of 2003) to combat and prevent corruption in Namibia. As the leading agency in Namibia that investigates corruption offences. The agency is also responsible for taking measures for the prevention of corruption in public bodies and private bodies including revision of practices, systems and procedures which may be prone or conducive to corrupt practices, advising such bodies on ways to prevent corruption and educating the public on the evils and dangers of corruption. See the following website for more information: https://www.accnamibia.org/index.php/home/

175. The Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia developed a policy on Anti-Corruption in line with the national provisions for monitoring corruption in the country and devised several ways for reporting corruption incidents and allegations. Among others, the Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia has developed a process to receive oral or written complaints from members of the public and other institutions. Complaints may be submitted in person to any of the offices of the Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia, or telephonically or by post, email, fax or by registering a complaint on this website. In turn, the Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia assesses the nature of the complaints and reports to the Anti-Corruption Commission for further investigation.
G.1. Risk Assessment Summary

176. The main indicator of project success will be the successful recognition of climate change risks and need for adaptation by natural resource reliant communities, which will result in tangible investments in adaptation, environmental management and risk financing measures. Along these lines, Outcome and Output-level indicators have been defined and summarized in the Project Logic Framework (see Annex 10.5).

## Risk Factors and Mitigation Measures

### Selected Risk Factor 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Risk category</th>
<th>Level of impact</th>
<th>Probability of risk occurring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerable groups with low levels of technical, management and financial capacities are unable to make efficient use of the grant facilities for climate resilient activities</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Low (&lt;5% of project value)</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mitigation Measure(s)**

The project will tackle this risk factor directly by increasing awareness, capacity and knowledge across vulnerable stakeholder groups of the purpose, scope, objectives and operations associated with the investment windows of the grant mechanism, and by providing technical assistance to examine the feasibility of providing coverage for climate resilient activities. The project’s awareness raising campaign will target vulnerable communities and thus generate interest and involvement of key stakeholder groups (indigenous groups and women). In terms of the risks related to the level of technical management and financial capacity of vulnerable groups, the project will build on the existing financial management experience and capacities of the different communities.

### Selected Risk Factor 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Risk category</th>
<th>Level of impact</th>
<th>Probability of risk occurring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resource use groups and other producers do not understand the need to respond to and plan for climate change risks</td>
<td>Social and environmental</td>
<td>Low (&lt;5% of project value)</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mitigation Measure(s)**

Communities are already suffering from permanent impacts of climate change and variability. If climatic information is translated so that it becomes understandable, as the Project proposes to do through participatory planning of landscape strategies, the result should be a high degree of ownership of the process on the part of local communities.

### Selected Risk Factor 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Risk category</th>
<th>Level of impact</th>
<th>Probability of risk occurring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Partners and stakeholders fail to cooperate and/or project data may not be shared between stakeholders.</td>
<td>Technical and operational</td>
<td>Medium (5.1-20% of project value)</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mitigation Measure(s)**

The inception workshop will further define stakeholders’ responsibilities and project management arrangements to align them with mandates, responsibilities and capacities of national and local organizations. Formal MOUs that define roles and responsibilities will be used and data dissemination and sharing procedures will be established that are mutually agreed and beneficial for all concerned.

### Selected Risk Factor 4
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Risk category</th>
<th>Level of impact</th>
<th>Probability of risk occurring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue from community based enterprises established under the project may be misappropriated, misdirected, used to support other household needs, or lose its value over time due to inflation.</td>
<td>Technical and operational</td>
<td>Low (&lt;5% of project value)</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mitigation Measure(s)**

The project will develop clear operational guidelines, apply them diligently; The project will engage both men and women with prior inclination/experience in business. The fund will be maintained in US$ account in a bank to protect it from local inflation, further the unspent amount will be invested in high-interest schemes to maintain its value. The service charge collected from communities will also help in keeping its value.

**Selected Risk Factor 5**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Risk category</th>
<th>Level of impact</th>
<th>Probability of risk occurring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High illiteracy levels in villages may hinder the progress of interventions and/or dissemination of lessons learned as well as long-term maintenance of mitigation technologies;</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Low (&lt;5% of project value)</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mitigation Measure(s)**

Train management committees and farmers involved in various interventions to ensure that they understand the tasks at hand. Disseminate project lessons via workshops, television and radio programmes in local languages to ensure that they reach a larger audience.

**Selected Risk Factor 6**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Risk category</th>
<th>Level of impact</th>
<th>Probability of risk occurring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Climate shocks (floods and droughts) occur during the project implementation phase</td>
<td>Technical and operational</td>
<td>Medium (5.1-20% of project value)</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mitigation Measure(s)**

EIF and other Agencies will provide support to Regional Governments through relief project so that the attention from climate change program is not diverted. This will also be an opportunity to highlight the importance of climate change.

**Other Potential Risks in the Horizon**

*Please describe other potential issues, which will be monitored as “emerging risks” during the life of the projects (i.e., issues that have not yet raised to the level of “risk factor” but which will need monitoring). This could include issues related to external stakeholders such as project beneficiaries or the pool of potential contractors.*

177. The project risks range from information risk, policy risk, financial viability risk to risk related to environmental and social safeguards, which are detailed in the section below. The longstanding experience by the EIF in managing those risks in its transactions will allow the EIF and its executing partners to successfully mitigate them in sub-projects of the project by, among other things, providing technical assistance to sub-projects, proactive communication with policy makers and utilizations of EIFs wide network of country specialists in the field, application of project due diligence and use of EIFs social and environmental risk procedures.

178. Mitigating climate change risks in the focus areas will be the major added-value of the Facility. The proposed Facility will enable final beneficiaries to become more resilient to identified threats. The success of this project is predicated upon shifting the mindset of district administrations, local authorities and land and resource users to accept and act on two issues:

- that the integration of climate change adaptation in development plans, programmes and land use practices makes economic sense and reduces the risks of climate-induced losses and damages over the long term;
that a combination of ecological, physical and policy measures provide a more cost effective means of adaptation, and thus of improving the effectiveness of the baseline programmes.

H.1. Logic Framework
Please specify the logic framework in accordance with the GCF’s Performance Measurement Framework under the Results Management Framework.

H.1.1. Paradigm Shift Objectives and Impacts at the Fund level

Paradigm shift objectives

| Increased climate-resilient sustainable development | The proposed project will improve climate-resilient development through ecosystem-based adaptation coordination and multi-sectoral intervention, consisting of a combination of climate services, adaptation measures and capacity building. Livelihoods will be diversified and climate-resilient, food insecure will be better adapted to climate shocks, and institutional management of climate risks strengthened. The project activities will restore and sustainably contribute to a healthy ecosystem in the face of climate change, especially in the context of rural livelihood opportunities, upscale initiatives implemented at local level and whereby national budget allocations and private sector funds will be invested in the restoration of degraded ecosystems in a climate-resilient manner to increase the supplies of commercially valuable ecosystem goods and services. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected Result</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Means of Verification (MoV)</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fund-level impacts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 Information on the Fund’s expected results and indicators can be found in its Performance Measurement Frameworks available at the following link (Please note that some indicators are under refinement):
http://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/239759/5.3_Performance_Measurement_Frameworks__PMF__.pdf/60941cef-7c87-475f-809e-4ebf1acbb3f4
## A1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities and regions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.1 Total Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries</th>
<th>Monitoring and evaluation reports, Survey reports, project term evaluations</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>30,000 direct and 120,000 indirect beneficiaries (50% women – with special consideration for female headed household and 50% men)</th>
<th>60,000 direct and 156,000 indirect beneficiaries (50% women – with special consideration for female headed household and 50% men)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Communities at landscape levels are motivated by enhanced livelihood options and diversified income generating opportunities.

### Communities at landscape levels are motivated by enhanced livelihood options and diversified income generating opportunities.

### A2.0 Increased resilience of health and well-being, and food and water security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2.2 Increase the number of food-secure households in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts within the 8 landscape</th>
<th>Monitoring and evaluation reports, Survey reports, project term evaluations</th>
<th>18,680</th>
<th>27,357 household disaggregated by male and female headed household</th>
<th>54,713 households disaggregated by male and female headed household</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### A3.0 Increased resilience of infrastructure and the built environment to climate change threats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.1 Total number and value of physical assets made more resilient to climate variability and change, considering human benefits</th>
<th>Monitoring and evaluation report, APR, APR</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>At least 20 physical asset with a combined value of US$2 million made more resilient to climate variability, considering human benefit</th>
<th>At least 40 physical asset with a combined value of US$3.910 million made more resilient to climate variability, considering human benefit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Landscape committees apply systems and skills provided under the project implementation.

### A4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4.1 Coverage/scale of target landscapes/ecosystems protected and strengthened in response to climate variability and change rehabilitated and restored with vegetation reducing the loss of top soil, protecting river banks and improved soil fertility</th>
<th>Monitoring and evaluation report, APR</th>
<th>30,000</th>
<th>Restoration of 50,000 ha of productive rangelands</th>
<th>Restoration of 100,000 ha of productive rangelands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| 10,000 hectares of degraded forest, woodland, and savannahs of transformed land (including cultivated areas, fallow land and roadside verges) | 2,000 | 10,000 hectares of degraded forest, woodland, and savannahs of transformed land (including cultivated areas, fallow land and roadside verges) | Landscape Management Committee applies EbA systems and implements attained skills to enhance ecosystem adaptation measures. | Landscape Management Committee applies EbA systems and implements attained skills to enhance ecosystem adaptation measures. |
### H.1.2. Outcomes, Outputs, Activities and Inputs at Project/Programme level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected Result</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Means of Verification (MoV)</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project/programme Outcomes</strong></td>
<td><strong>Outcomes that contribute to Fund-level impacts</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development</td>
<td>5.1 Degree of integration/mainstreaming of EbA in landscape planning and coordination in information sharing and project implementation</td>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation reports, Survey reports, project term evaluations</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50% integration of EbA into landscape planning</td>
<td>Systematic and institutional capacity at national and local level is established to mainstream EbA approaches into developmental plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of EbA Plans developed in the targeted landscape</td>
<td>Quarterly report, APR</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Five (5) EbA plan developed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms developed and implemented in the landscape 7</td>
<td>Quarterly report, APR</td>
<td>Level 0</td>
<td>Functional effective coordination mechanism established and implemented to level 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.0 Increased generation and use of climate information in decision-making</td>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation reports, Survey reports, project term evaluations</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40% of project stakeholders use climate information in their decision making of which 50% are women and 50% men</td>
<td>Farmers are convinced of the importance and effectiveness of the adaptation measures as a result of the availability of climate information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.1 Evidence that climate data is collected, analyzed and applied to decision-making in all the 8 landscape for ecosystem based adaptation at critical times by the conservancies/and community forest segregated by gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>80% of project stakeholders use climate information in their decision making of which 50% are women and 50% men</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks</td>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation reports, Survey reports, project term evaluations</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Improved services, tools, strategies and interventions benefiting 50% of households (50% women and 50% men) with special consideration of the marginalized community</td>
<td>Concrete EbA interventions are effectively implemented through development of natural resource-based products that strengthen livelihoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7.1 Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses, and public sector services use improved tools, instruments, strategies and activities (including those supported by the Fund) to respond to climate variability and climate change</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Improved services, tools, strategies and interventions benefiting 25% of households (50% women and 50% men) with special consideration of the marginalized community</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Project/programme outputs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outputs that contribute to outcomes</th>
<th>1.1: Institutional landscape governance systems created and/or strengthened through participatory decision making processes and knowledge sharing at local level.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1 Number of functional Landscape governance systems' EbA guidelines &amp; manual, Monitoring and evaluation report</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.2 Number of CBO’s, NGO’s, extension staff trained on ecosystem based adaptation</td>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation report, project mid-term report, APR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.3 Level of integration of ecosystem based adaptation measures into regional and local level conservation plans</td>
<td>Local conservation plans, Monitoring and evaluation report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.4 Percentage of population in the 8 landscapes with</td>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation report, Survey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Marginalized Community

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A8.0 Strengthened awareness of climate threats and risk-reduction processes and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development</th>
<th>8.1: Number of males and females made aware of climate threats and related appropriate responses</th>
<th>Monitoring and evaluation reports, project term evaluations</th>
<th>13,667</th>
<th>30 000 direct and 120 000 indirect male and female beneficiaries (50% women &amp; 50% men)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.2: Strengthened awareness of the level of responsiveness to climate change</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>60 000 direct and 156 000 indirect male and female beneficiaries (50% women &amp; 50% men)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All targeted landscape successfully implements EbA strategies to improve their responsiveness to climate change</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

7 This seeks to measure evidence of the level of effectiveness of the coordination mechanism between the landscape management units, sub national, and national institutions.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.1.5 Availability of national EbA sustainability mechanism mainstreamed into landscape</th>
<th>Investment plan, monitoring and evaluation report</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>4 landscape with approved sustainable investment plan</th>
<th>8 landscape with approved sustainable investment plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.2: Institutional capacity enhanced for ecosystem landscape management and climate change resilience at sub-national and local levels</td>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation report, Local management plans</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5 landscape with ecosystem based adaptation plans and meteorologic al information system</td>
<td>8 landscape with ecosystem based adaptation plans and meteorological information system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local management system, monitoring and evaluation report, APR</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5 landscape with approved manuals on sustainable natural resources enterprises</td>
<td>8 landscape with approved manuals on sustainable natural resources enterprises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation report, project mid-term report, APR</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30 CBO’s, 10 NGO’s, 40 extension staff trained on EbA</td>
<td>30 CBO’s, 10 NGO’s, 40 extension staff trained on EbA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and other local community members are willing to participate in activities related to strengthening of markets based on goods produced from a climate-resilient natural resource base</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 Conservations of biodiversity and ecosystem strengthened through enhanced diversification</td>
<td>Number of sustainable income generation initiatives</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4 Sustainable income generation</td>
<td>Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and other local community members are willing to participate in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.2 Number of media/or platform used for placing call for proposal and create project awareness</td>
<td>Social media interactive report (Facebook and Twitter), Newspaper adverts, NCCI minutes</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4 platform or more (NCCI events, radio, direct to targeted landscape, website, TV...)</td>
<td>Platform used are accessible to the masses or most beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.3 Number of functional and sustainable small-scale Eco-Enterprises established in different landscape</td>
<td>CBO’s report, M&amp;E report and APR</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5 functional and sustainable enterprises in different landscape</td>
<td>CBOs are committed towards establishing of sustainable enterprises that enhances EbA objectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.4 Degree of ecosystem restoration activities being implemented within the 8 landscape i.e. river flow, wetland, water quality, forest...etc</td>
<td>CBO’s report, M&amp;E</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40% level of restoration achieved in the overall 8 landscape by implementing their respective/applicable restoration activities</td>
<td>Restoration activities are complimented by other on-going interventions and attracts multi stakeholders participation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1: Effective knowledge management results in informed decision-making at all levels through an integrated information system</td>
<td>Project document</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>At least 4 knowledge management products acceptable for international publishing standards and information evidently being used in training, planning &amp; implementation of project program</td>
<td>Communities apply learnt skills, overcome biases and cultural and other lethargies to embrace new Early Warning System/Platform and climate change information forms part of decision making</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.2</td>
<td>Degree at which community members benefiting and using information from landscape level based disaster management systems</td>
<td>Survey report, project mid-term report</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>At least 50% of targeted communities (Split 50% men and 50% female)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.3</td>
<td>Number of national awareness initiatives including stakeholder engagement conducted</td>
<td>Quarterly report, and APR</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2 initiatives for stakeholder engagement conducted in each landscape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.4</td>
<td>National EbA strategy developed in consultation with the NDC and NAP for mainstreaming EbA into National Development Plan (NDP)</td>
<td>EbA strategy, NDP</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>EbA strategy in place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.5</td>
<td>Policy based assessment report on EbA with recommendations for upscaling and mainstreaming EbA into NDP produced</td>
<td>Policy based assessment report</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Policy based assessment report produced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Output 1.1 Institutional landscape governance systems created and/or strengthened through participatory decision making processes and knowledge sharing at local level.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity 1.1.1: Develop Landscape Management Strategies and Investment Plans for the eight landscapes covering 225,689 km² hectares of land;</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Inputs</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Activity 1.1.2:** Design training manuals on ecosystem-based adaptation and its application for community-based organizations, NGOs, and government extension services; | Activities under this component are essential for the success and sustainability of the envisaged community-led climate adaptation action within the targeted landscape. It prepares the ground, builds partnerships and forges linkages that are central to the success of components 2 and 3 of this project. Operational and planning framework will be designed under this output to provide guidelines in both crafting quality project | • Awareness raising, stakeholder consultations and procuring professional expertise  
 • Develop guidelines and manual for ecosystem adaptation plans  
 • Provide training to CBO’s and NGO’s and other relevant stakeholders | To help communities into a path of resilience building, a multi-faceted approach to planning is required in the 8 landscapes. Further landscape assessment will be in collaboration with the targeted beneficiaries as well as key role players in the implementation of this project. Advancing the knowledge on community perception of resilience of livelihoods and economic systems, to formulate comprehensive community-based |
management into the CBNRM Programme through technical assistance support to landscapes; and

**Activity 1.1.4:** Establishment of a national working group on EbA and landscape conservation within the CBNRM Programme;

**Activity 1.1.5:** Technical assistance support to landscapes through NACSO Partners;

proposals and successful implementation of the other two components.

Stakeholder’s consultation/or engagement to enhance synergy among the key stakeholders, executing entities, as well as beneficiaries will be realized under this process.

- Develop the current vulnerability profiles for the different groups of resource users and assess the economic, social and institutional/political context
- Integrate early warming information and interpretation into ecosystem based adaptation planning

adaptation plans is equally critical at this stage.

### 1.2: Institutional capacity enhanced for ecosystem landscape management and climate change resilience at sub-national and local levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Inputs</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- Develop the current vulnerability profiles for the different groups of resource users and assess the economic, social and institutional/political context
- Integrate early warming information and interpretation into ecosystem based adaptation planning

adaptation plans is equally critical at this stage.
Activity 1.2.1: Undertake training at national and sub national, and local levels other to reinforce the ability to deploy the EbA approaches;
Activity 1.2.2: Develop a land use compliance monitoring and enforcement system at landscape level;
Activity 1.2.3: Undertake training for regional extension staff, field officers and local communities to implement EbA protocols for establishment of a climate-resilient natural resource base.
Activity 1.2.4: Develop a business case for EbA through application of socio-economic evaluation tools to measure benefits of a range of ecosystem services.

Capacity building of relevant staff on operation and maintenance of climate monitoring equipment, data interpretation, modeling and forecasting.
Enhance institutional capacity for integrated management of biodiversity and ecosystem services that will provide conducive environment for operationalization of the biological corridor network in the targeted landscape.

- Participatory mapping of land use and ecosystems in consultation with conservancy and CF committees and extension officers
- Undertake the assessments and analyse information to establish current resilience levels for each target landscape
- Procure expertise services to develop manual for sustainable natural resources enterprises
- Incorporate biodiversity conservation objectives & safeguards in the wildlife, forest, agricultural land use, & natural resource use planning & management process
- Facilitate the use of data generated and the resilience analysis to formulate comprehensive community based adaptation plans

Once the comprehensive ecosystem adaptation plans are developed for each landscape and approved in consultation with all key relevant stakeholders, component 2 and 3 of the project will be able to kick-off smoothly.

To ensure that there is maximum impact on the projects that will be supported, the preliminary requirement will be to first design a comprehensive ecosystem based adaptation plan before the grant funding is accessed.

2.1: Conservations of biodiversity and ecosystem strengthened through enhanced diversification income-generating activities and development of community livelihood enterprises.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Inputs</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activity 2.1.1: Design of guidelines and proposal templates for the Small Grants Facility;</td>
<td>This component will seek to reduce vulnerabilities of assets and rural communities through promoting and scaling up a set of “soft engineering solutions” and ecosystem-based protection measures that can sustain proper ecosystem functioning and productivity in each of the conservancies and community forests i.e. conservation of existing wetlands</td>
<td>• A suitable and user friendly proposal templates is designed</td>
<td>Capacity building for the intended beneficiaries and implementers of this project is of critical important. Livelihood diversification is highly encourage to increase climate change resilient and adaptation for sustainable income generation activities which will be achieved through the implementation of climate proof projects and climate adaptation initiatives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 2.1.2: Undertake training in each landscape to build capacities of all stakeholders on project management;</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Procure/contract service providers to train CBO's and NGO's and extension workers to ensure quality proposal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 2.2.3: Implement a Small Grants Facility to</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Place/or announce call for proposal in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
support EbA interventions in the eight landscapes and sustainable natural resource management. A call for proposal through the Small Grants Facility will be launched to support several interventions in the 8 landscapes e.g. diversification of agricultural landscapes and agroforestry systems, forest and ecosystem restoration, promotion of eco and agro-tourism and visitor centre, handicraft production, forest fire management, alternative fuel/energy technologies, natural resource enterprises management etc.

Establishing community-managed businesses based on the natural resources, while strengthening the value chains and market access for products/services which are identified as being commercially viable.

### 3.1: Effective knowledge management results in informed decision-making at all levels through an integrated information system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity 3.1.1:</th>
<th>Develop appropriate knowledge products, including photo stories, presentations and briefing notes, for use in policy advocacy activities;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activity 3.1.2:</td>
<td>Conduct annual policy advocacy activities and local level forums for lesson learned throughout the life of the project, including at relevant national and regional events;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 3.1.3:</td>
<td>Develop a national EbA Strategy in consultation with the NDC and NAP teams under the National Designated Authority guidance that will mainstream EbA into national development plans; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 3.1.4:</td>
<td>Produce a policy based assessment reports that provide recommendations for upscaling and mainstreaming EbA into national development plans.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The listed activities are fundamental in demonstrating projects impact and success as well as capturing all lessons learned during the implementation phase.

The approach to be used for packaging lesson learned and unfolding events during the project implementation is critical and should be well defined beforehand to avoid information gap.

- Procure/contract service providers for documenting lesson learned, documentaries, audios, and capturing all best practises over the implementation period
- Plan national, and regional awareness raising meetings/workshop to sensitize all key stakeholders in the targeted landscape
- Share lesson learned over the media, website, trade fairs/agricultural shows, etc…

The inputs will add value to project sustainability, information sharing and awareness creation at different level.
H.2. Arrangements for Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation

179. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is one of several implementation and management tools that support successful delivery of this project. Without careful monitoring, the necessary data are not collected; hence learning cannot be achieved and evaluation cannot be done well. Monitoring and evaluation is one of the core responsibilities of the Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia. The Project Management Unit, Project Steering Committee, MET, and other key stakeholders will conduct regular monitoring and supervision of this project. The monitoring and reporting system of the proposed project will be gender sensitive and will follow guidance from the GCF and comply with GCF M&E policy, ensuring that the project maintains a simple and interactive monitoring system allowing for regular reporting and learning at all levels. It is expected that it will be based on the following core activities:

180. **Activity Recording/Process Documentation**: Progress monitoring will provide evidence on accomplishment of the core activities planned under each Output and Activity, which will be scrutinized by assigning milestones and implementation timelines. This will help the strategic and operational managers to identify which activities are ahead, behind or on schedule. All individual and household-level indicators will be disaggregated by sex. The executing entities will be responsible for ensuring routine monitoring on the use of inputs (including finances) and implementation of activities.

181. **Reporting Arrangements**: Overall responsibility for monitoring and evaluation will rest with the Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia as an accredited entity while the Ministry of Environment and Tourism will carry out M&E activities concurrently with project execution. Outcomes and outputs will be monitored during project implementation using data compiled by the Project Management Unit, with reporting from project levels, and supervised by the Project Steering Committee. Additionally, the Project Management Unit will be responsible for preparing six-monthly monitoring and evaluation reports (semi-annual progress reports) that will be submitted to the Project Steering Committee. The reports will contain adequate information for the Steering Committee to make necessary recommendations and decisions on project implementation before submitted to the Executing Entities and eventually to the Green Climate Fund. The bi-annual technical report will consist of a review of landscape implementation reports and field monitoring reports to ensure technical compatibility. Quarterly reporting will capture activity and output-level information. The narrative section of the quarterly report, therefore, will include a summary of activities and outputs contributing to expected outcomes. The Logic Framework will guide monitoring of impacts and results, which will be the basis for a Performance Management Framework. Tracking the number of policies, plans and regulations to mainstream EbA that are presented to national government will be monitored against the Outcomes.

182. **Annual Institutional Learning Events**: The EE’s will undertake an annual learning event to reflect on the changes being observed and to take stock of progress made. These learning events will help sharing of experiences and lesson-learning among the participating entities (including regional entities, as relevant).

183. **Annual Performance Assessment**: The Executing entities will submit an annual Performance Assessment Report (PAR) on the project Outputs. The PARs inform two monitoring activities at the project coordination level – annual monitoring missions and annual reviews/reports – and will leverage the lessons and insights from responses to the M&E. The reporting process is similar to that for quarterly reports. Executing entities will aggregate component reports before submission to their respective Project Management Unit. The report combines national and GCF reporting requirements, which include but are not limited to, reporting on:

- Progress made towards project Objective and project Outcomes – each with indicators, baseline data and end-of-project targets (cumulative);
- Project Outputs delivered per project Outcome (annual);
- Financial reports;
184. **Mid-Term Review:** The mid-term review of all activities implemented is scheduled for mid-2022, with accountability objective to look at the relevance, appropriateness, effectiveness, impact, future strategic programming, and alignment to priorities. The review will assess progress against project activities and outcomes through counterfactual approach. The will aim to target 50% of the initial total budget and implementation of activities. The review will therefore be instrumental for contributing through operational and strategic recommendations to improved implementation for the remaining period of the remaining project's life. The following consideration on M&E will be implemented: a) An interim evaluation report within two and half years from the start of the project implementation, b) Project completion report within 3 months from the end of project implementation, and c) final independent evaluation report will be due within 6 months from the end of project implementation.

185. **End of Project Review:** An independent final evaluation is recommended to be initiated within three months prior to the actual completion date of the GCF intervention to complain within 6 months from the end of project implementation delivery date. The evaluation will aim at identifying outcomes achieved, their sustainability and actual or potential impacts. It will also have the purpose of indicating future actions needed to assure continuity of the process developed through the project.

186. **Additional details on methodologies for monitoring and reporting of the key outcome of the project/programme:** Monitoring and reporting for the project are outlined as the means of verification in Table H. 1.2 above, where progress on each indicator from the baseline to the mid-point and end point targets for those indicator will be tracked. For output 1, an M&E plan will be developed by the Project Management Unit to track and monitor progress on the achievement of set target as per the logical framework. A full assessment will be done through field visit and report assessment to establish the number of CBO’s with functional Landscape Governance Systems, and Plans measure the level of integration and mainstreaming of ecosystem based adaptation measures in their regional and local level conservation plan. A detailed household survey will be conducted as part of Activity 1.1.3 to assess the level of population with access to improved ecosystem services within different landscape, level of woman participating in both training and ecosystem based adaptation initiatives and others. Under output 2, verification of the existence of sustainable income generation initiatives will be done through field visit and monitoring the level of income generation through grantee progress report and their financial statements, (supported by the monitoring and evaluation budget). Simple questionnaire will be designed to assess the level of adaptive capacities for CBOs to manage and coordinate landscape activities including integration to national programmes. Output 3, will be monitored through the Project Management Unit administration system. The number of quality knowledge management products being developed and shared will be verified through their physical availability, (e.g. track them on the website, annual/quarterly publication), measures the level of utilization of the provided information through quick survey amongst the beneficiaries, assess the inclusion of EbA initiatives into national Development Plan (NDP) and other national strategies by going through those national documents.
I. Supporting Documents for Funding Proposal

- NDA No-objection Letter
- Feasibility Study
- Integrated Financial Model that provides sensitivity analysis of critical elements (xls format, if applicable)
- Confirmation letter or letter of commitment for co-financing commitment (If applicable)
- Project/Programme Confirmation/Term Sheet (including cost/budget breakdown, disbursement schedule, etc.) – see the Accreditation Master Agreement, Annex I
- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Environmental and Social Management Plan (If applicable)
- Appraisal Report or Due Diligence Report with recommendations (If applicable)
- Evaluation Report of the baseline project (If applicable)
- Map indicating the location of the project/programme (Kindly see annex of the Feasibility Study for detailed landscape maps)
- Timetable of project/programme implementation

*Please note that a funding proposal will be considered complete only upon receipt of all the applicable supporting documents.
No-objection letter issued by the national designated authority(ies) or focal point(s)

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

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Private Bag 13306
Windhoek
10 August 2018

The Secretariat
Green Climate Fund
G-Tower, 24-4 Songdo-dongo, Yeonsu-gu Incheon
Republic of Korea

RE: Funding proposal to the Green Climate Fund by Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia (EIF) regarding “Building resilience of communities living in landscapes threatened under climate change through an ecosystems-based adaptation approach” in Namibia

Dear Sir/Madam,

We refer to the project “Building resilience of communities living in landscapes threatened under climate change through an ecosystems-based adaptation approach” in Namibia as included in the funding proposal submitted by Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia to us on March 20, 2018.

The undersigned is the duly authorized representative of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, the National Designated Authority of Namibia.

Pursuant to GCF decision B.08/10, the content of which we acknowledge to have reviewed, we hereby communicate our no-objection to the project as included in the funding proposal.

By communicating our no-objection, it is implied that:

(a) The government of the Republic of Namibia has no objection to the project as included in the proposal;

(b) The project as included in the funding proposal is in conformity with Namibia’s national priorities, strategies and plans;

(c) in accordance with GCF’s environmental and social safeguards, the project as included in the funding proposal is in conformity with relevant national laws and regulations.

We also confirm that our national process for ascertaining no objection to the project as included in the funding proposal has been duly followed. We acknowledge that this letter will be made publicly available on the GCF website.

Yours Sincerely,

[Signature]
P. Muteyauli
GCF Focal Point for Namibia
# Environmental and social report(s) disclosure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic project/programme information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project/programme title</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accredited entity</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Environmental and social safeguards (ESS) category</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> Environmental and social report disclosure not required for Category C and Intermediation 3 projects and programmes.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental and social report disclosure information</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description of report/disclosure</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Secretariat’s assessment of SAP006

Proposal name: Building resilience of communities living in landscapes threatened under climate change through an ecosystems-based adaptation approach

Accredited entity: Environmental Investment Fund (EIF)

Country/(ies): Namibia

Project/programme size: Micro

I. Overall assessment of the Secretariat

1. The funding proposal is presented to the Board for consideration with the following remarks:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Points of caution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local communities are enabled to lead on their own development, informed of the threat of climate change and being offered options for resilience</td>
<td>Local communities need support in developing appropriate proposals for funding and during implementation (e.g. administration, reporting)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vertical integration throughout government agencies to ensure long-term sustainability of the approach and the lessons learned</td>
<td>Alignment with or adjustment of national policies should be ensured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complementary to other projects funded by GCF proceeds</td>
<td>This proposal represents a fourth GCF-funded project with EIF, which requires that the necessary administrative and logistical capacity is in place</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. The Board may wish to consider approving this funding proposal with the terms and conditions listed in the respective term sheet and addendum XVI, titled “List of proposed conditions and recommendations”.

II. Summary of the Secretariat’s assessment

2.1 Project background

3. The project is based on the premise that biodiversity and ecosystems provide valuable services, particularly in relation to provisioning ecosystem services. Community livelihoods are based on the services provided by healthy ecosystems as including economic value through agro-productive use. The project will use large-scale ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) as a cost-effective and low-risk approach to build climate resilience within the eight large landscapes targeted for implementation.

4. The northern part of Namibia has been experiencing more intense droughts and erratic rainfall in recent periods. Changes projected by the HadCM3 GCM, an advanced climate model, for three key bioclimatic aspects of Namibia’s ecosystem structure for 2050 and 2080 suggest a negative response of vegetation to the warming and drying trends generated by the climate scenarios. The species-specific and dynamic vegetation models conclude that species turnover
and species loss is projected to be extremely high in Namibia. Reductions in vegetation cover, increases in the proportion of bare ground, and overall reductions in net primary production all point to reduced potential of vegetation to support rangeland activities, be they on a commercial or a subsistence model.

5. The project has three components, which seek to enhance the capacities of rural communities reliant on ecosystem goods and services through developing landscape strategies and coordination mechanisms that are community led. Landscape governance systems will be implemented through participatory decision-making processes among community groups themselves or neighbouring communities while promoting knowledge-sharing among communities and other stakeholders outside the target landscape will be the focus in scaling up and replicating the activities.

6. The investments are targeted at increasing the domestic capacity to plan and implement EbA measures at the government level from central ministries down to local institutions and civil society, and the implementation of those EbA measures by direct stakeholders through a small grants finance facility (SGF) and knowledge management. The SGF will support interventions through two windows. The first window supports practical measures to protect existing infrastructure in rural areas (roads, water and electricity) through flood control and other soil and water conservation measures, which will ultimately reduce the risk of damage to the infrastructure emanating from climate change. The second window will support concrete ecosystem management and conservation measures such as restoration of degraded rangelands, community gardening, tree plantations and restoration of riparian areas. The proposed interventions lead to an environmental and social safeguards category C classification.

7. Total finance for this simplified approval process project is USD9.064 million, with a request to GCF for grant finance of USD8.904 million (98.2 per cent). The Government of Namibia is contributing USD160,000 through the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET).

2.2 Component-by-component analysis

Component 1: Development and implementation of climate change resilient ecosystem management and production practices that reduce the vulnerability of communities (total cost: USD1.045 million)

8. Under this component, a baseline assessment of the ecological, social and economic conditions of the landscape will be undertaken followed by community education, mobilization and consensus-building on the state of the landscape and requisite actions for building resilience and meeting local development needs, culminating in a landscape strategy or plan. Support will also be provided for capacity-building for landscape governance and coordination towards collective action.

9. This component is essential for the success and sustainability of the envisaged community-led climate adaptation action. It builds partnerships and forges linkages that are central to the success for components 2 and 3. The expectation is that for each landscape, a primary practical risk and climate-smart implementation theme(s) will be produced complete with demonstration activities and actions progressed along the focus of these themes. This will entail investment in "soft engineering" ecosystem restoration actions implemented in critical ecosystems to reduce the vulnerability of ecosystem services and increase the resilience of local communities. Implementation of this project component will be coordinated by MET in close collaboration with respective community-based organizations (CBOs) and regional support agencies.

Component 2: Increase the resilience of productive landscapes to support ecosystem goods and services that improve livelihoods for local communities (total cost: USD6.93 million)
10. This component seeks to demonstrate how climate change adaptation, biodiversity conservation and sustainable landscape management objectives can jointly be addressed to create synergistic impact for sustainable local development. It supports eligible practical projects to be executed at the community level though the implementation of an SGF mechanism. This aligns well with the GCF investment criteria of country ownership, paradigm shift and sustainability. A minimum of 30 small grants will be provided, with sizes ranging from USD100,000 to USD400,000 per grant. The projects must demonstrate equitable distribution within and among landscapes with the implementation led by relevant community-based organizations supported by civil society organizations and government entities as appropriate. Projects will be designed to show both short-term outcomes and longer-term benefits that mature over time and yield landscape-wide benefits.

11. The SGF has two investment windows: restoration and climate proofing; and eco-enterprise adaptation investments. The first investment window will support the implementation of landscape strategies centred on retaining the diversity of the landscape, restoration of buffer zones in landscapes, rewarding multi-functionalities in landscapes and reducing barriers between policy domains such as mitigation versus adaptation, forest versus agriculture and livelihoods. The second window will support the implementation of landscape and local-level adaptation plans in respective landscapes through community-managed businesses. All grants need to adhere to strict social and environmental criteria, including gender mainstreaming, ecological integrity and compliance with national laws and regulations. Applicants need to demonstrate appropriate financial and administrative facilities and procedures to ensure that they can report on their grant implementation in substantial and fiduciary terms.

12. This component is the core activity of the proposed project and builds directly on the results of component 1. The full engagement of local communities is considered a strong point as it will lead to increased ownership and guardianship of the interventions.

Component 3: Documentation, dissemination and uptake of lessons learned (total cost USD635,000)

13. This component will strengthen the capacities of different actors and stakeholders to scale up the EbA concept to other areas. Attention is given to strengthening the technical, organizational and environmental actors regarding: (i) environmental skills; (ii) joint management of water resources and conflict management; and (iii) environmental monitoring. Lessons learned from current national projects that are in progress will be capitalized and a system to disseminate the knowledge acquired in the project will be set up at the local level. To disseminate the knowledge, good agricultural practices that are adopted will be disseminated through training/awareness sessions, awareness raising on local radio and educational films. Information on the project will be produced and disseminated among the government authorities, technical and financial partners and beneficiaries.

14. This component has a good combination of approaches to support the long-term sustainability of the intervention, including government agencies at the national and local levels and civil society organizations.

Project management (total cost: USD454,000)

15. All project management costs are to be covered through the grant requested of GCF.

III. Assessment of performance against investment criteria

3.1 Impact potential  

Scale: Medium
16. Conditions expected to prevail by 2080 because of climate change may result in losses in the direct economic contribution of primary land uses amounting to some 4 per cent of the gross national income. The project will contribute to a reduction in poverty and inequality through building community resilience to climate change induced natural disasters, which will ultimately reduce loss and increase human productivity. A project of this size cannot be expected to address and reverse the expected losses, but it may serve as an example of a development model that responds to the threat of climate change.

17. The direct beneficiaries will see a great impact on their resilience through the community-led investments supported through the SGF. The larger population will see benefits through improved delivery of ecosystem services, particularly hydrological services.

3.2 Paradigm shift potential

18. The approach of community-based natural resources management (CBNRM) is almost four decades old and has been successfully applied all over the world. In that sense, the proposed project is applying best practices and is ready for scaling up, and the paradigm shift lies in associated effects, such as the replication in other areas of Namibia and the integration of the approach into policies and mainstream decision-making on natural resources management.

19. The use of an SGF to support interventions initiated and led by community-based organizations and enterprises is new to Namibia and has the potential to greatly empower the local communities with regard to regional development and building resilience to climate change. This project is also expected to lead to regulatory changes when proven successful, to enable local communities in other areas of Namibia to apply similar approaches to regional development and enhancing resilience.

3.3 Sustainable development potential

20. The project will address the problems of poverty, environmental degradation and climate-led disasters. By ensuring that knowledge of the ecosystems services at risk of climate change and the impacts of the degradation of natural resources on the resilience of local economies and livelihoods form the basis of community-based adaptation plans, along with building capacity for the implementation of the natural resources management component of such plans, the project will directly contribute to Sustainable Development Goals 13, 14 and 15.

21. Social co-benefits include job creation for individuals and through community-led enterprises. Approximately 7.5 per cent of the total population will benefit from the project.

3.4 Needs of the recipient

22. The climate change rationale for the proposed project is high. Climate change projections indicate a substantial impact on the ecosystems of northern Namibia. The direct beneficiaries are among the poorest households in the country in a region that is outside the mainstream economic development of Namibia owing to its remote location and sparse population.

23. Namibia is facing a range of economic problems, including the impacts of the global recession and the country’s dependence on imports of food, oil and manufactured products. Budgetary resources for the country’s development plan for the next five years are already severely constrained and there are limited resources to meet the additional costs of adaptation. Adaptation costs are high because of the geography of the country and its dependence on small-scale, rain-fed agriculture. This limits the interest of investors in land development, farm
mechanization and climate-smart agriculture, and thus there is very limited financial support available to the region.

3.5 Country ownership

Scale: High

24. The proposal aligns well with national policies on climate change such as the 2011 National Policy on Climate Change and its accompanying strategy and action plan, as well as with more general policy frameworks such as the intended nationally determined contribution.

25. During proposal development, the participation of representatives of MET and other governmental agencies was very evident, and the accredited entity (AE) has undertaken consultations with the local communities.

3.6 Efficiency and effectiveness

Scale: Medium

26. Approximately 75 per cent of the GCF proceeds will be applied directly to the SGF for implementation of activities in the field focused on building resilience and establishing community-based enterprises. The remainder of the GCF proceeds will be largely spent on institutional capacity-building focused on supporting the process and ensuring sustainability, and knowledge management and dissemination of results.

27. It is unclear how much overhead costs the recipients of the small grants will (be allowed to) charge, but this is expected to be relatively minor since the recipients are all small locally based organizations (so salaries, if any, are local, and travel costs will be minimal).

28. The proposed CBNRM interventions are well studied and have been applied under similar conditions in other countries for at least the last three decades, largely without referencing climate change impacts. The expected climate change in Namibia makes enhanced resilience and ecological protection imperative but there is a lack of substantial co-financing.

29. The economic analysis provided by the AE estimates the benefits of preserving much of the economic value from the targeted ecosystems that would otherwise be eroded by climate change. In the context of a paradigm shift toward investments in the restoration of degraded ecosystems by national budget allocations and private sector funds, the project is expected to generate an economic rate of return of 18% over 20 years, which is above EIF’s hurdle rate of 12%. Assessment of consistency with GCF safeguards and policies

IV. Assessment of consistency with GCF safeguards and policies

4.1 Environmental and social safeguards

30. The project has been classified as a low-risk project by the AE. Activities involve capacity-building and EbA in the eight regions in Namibia where the project will be implemented. The AE submitted an environmental and social risks screening report together with the funding proposal. The report includes information on the alignment of relevant national policies and laws with the GCF performance standards, and measures that will be taken to mitigate gaps in national policies and laws. Given that the project is a category C project there is no obligation to disclose the environmental and social risks screening report.

31. Potential risks identified in the report are based on feedback received during stakeholder consultations undertaken in the regions where the project will be implemented. In the environmental and social risks screening report the AE has not identified potential impacts that may result from the project through a technical assessment of the activities of the project using its environmental and social management system. The AE undertakes to conduct periodic
screening of environmental and social risks and potential impacts, particularly by screening subprojects under component 2 of the project using its environmental and social management system.

32. The environmental and social risks screening report includes exclusion criteria indicating activities such as those requiring land acquisition that will be excluded from financing by the project. Only those subprojects classified as category C will be financed under this project in line with the AE's accreditation.

33. Institutional arrangements for the project have established the executing entities as the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and the AE itself. The project management unit will consist of dedicated staff members, including a monitoring and evaluation officer/grants officer who will be responsible for monitoring, evaluation and reporting as well as ensuring compliance with environmental and social safeguards.

34. Information on consultations conducted in 2017 is provided in the environmental and social risks screening report, including dates, locations, organisations that participated, and issues raised by participants. A stakeholder communication strategy was also submitted together with the funding proposal which is informed by stakeholder consultations undertaken. The strategy outlines key messages, target audience, mechanisms and activities related to facilitating the dissemination of information throughout the implementation of the project to project beneficiaries and non-governmental organisations among other stakeholders. Information on the appeals procedure and the AE’s institutional grievances procedures and the project-level grievance redress mechanism, including how they can be contacted will be disseminated by the AE on its website and through stakeholder engagement activities planned by the AE throughout the project's implementation.

4.2 Gender policy

35. The proposal contains a gender assessment report that provides the context of the socioeconomic, political and cultural factors, such as commonly held beliefs, access to resources and participation in decision-making, that limit or enhance the resilience of men and women to the impacts of climate change. The gender assessment details the context of gender issues in Namibia and the Kunene region, where the project will be implemented. In addition, the gender assessment identifies existing gender inequalities in relation to climate change adaptive capacity. Therefore, the proposal complies with the operational guidelines of the GCF Gender Policy and Action Plan.

36. A project-level gender action plan (GAP) has been provided as an annex to the gender assessment report. The GAP translates the opportunities presented by the project to ensure that both men and women benefit from the project into gender responsive activities that will be implemented as part of each of the project’s components. In addition, the GAP contains gender-informed performance indicators, sex-disaggregated targets, and responsibilities and time frames for the implementation of gender-related activities.

37. Numbers of beneficiaries have been disaggregated by gender in the funding proposal as part of the impact potential of the project. Gender-informed performance indicators and sex-disaggregated targets are also included in the proposal's logic framework for fund-level impacts, and project outcomes and outputs to improve the monitoring and reporting of gender-related results of the project. Further to ensuring participation of both men and women in the project, vulnerable groups, such as the female-headed households and marginalized communities that the gender assessment has noted are present in the project area, will be targeted as beneficiaries of the project. This has been reflected in the project-level GAP and the logic framework of the funding proposal. It is recommended that the AE, once it has obtained baseline information before project implementation, refine and rationalize the sex-disaggregated targets that have been set for a number of performance indicators in the logic
framework and the GAP. Refined targets should indicate that the figures are ambitious and achievable, and that they reflect the reality in the project areas. In addition, the AE should provide specific targets for female-headed households after establishing the baseline before commencing project implementation.

4.3 Risks

38. **Overall programme assessment (high risk):**
   
   (a) The AE requests a grant of USD8.9 million from GCF for a funding proposal to increase the climate change resilience of productive landscapes through the implementation of EbA actions such as strengthening national policies and governance systems, and providing grants to communities for EbA actions and knowledge management activities. There is a co-financing contribution amounting to USD160,000 from MET; and

   (b) The project is going to share the same implementation arrangement with an enhanced direct access pilot project (FP024) with the exception that MET will be the EE and the AE will be administering the grant facility as a delivery partner. While FP024 covers community livelihoods within the CBNRM areas, this project intends to focus on the large-scale landscapes covering transcending communal area conservancies and community forestry boundaries that are not covered by FP024. The sharing governance structure may create synergies, avoid duplication and enhance overall monitoring and evaluation of the projects. However, coordination between the projects, a strong monitoring system and seeking synergies are critical to achieve the envisaged objective of the project. The AE is relied upon to ensure the complementarity of the projects.

   (c) The AE’s financial position is considered weak. It has faced challenges in its business operations. The implementation of EIF’s approved projects has faced challenges and revealed some irregularities. These aspects materially increase the AE risk for the project.

39. **Accredited entity/executing entity capability to execute the current programme (high risk):**
   
   (a) The AE has managed micro-scale projects on behalf of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. EIF is a parastatal entity, and the funding for its operations is allocated through the national treasury. The AE has been accredited for micro-scale activities. The proposed project will be the fourth to be carried out by the AE (leading to cumulative financing of USD37.7 million by GCF).

   (b) The AE has faced challenges in its business operations and has a very weak financial position. On the asset side, EIF has 62% of its loans impaired. As per the 2018 annual report, EIF’s net worth has turned negative. The Independent Auditor in its reports for FY 2017 and for FY 2018 has stated that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on EIF’s ability to continue as a going concern. In both financial statements, EIF reports that “The ability of the fund to continue as a going concern is dependent on a number of factors. The most significant of these is that the directors continue to procure funding for the ongoing operations for the fund from the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and scale down operations to be within the available cash resources.”

   (c) Additional information shared by EIF indicates that the Government of Namibia reduced the annual allocation to EIF in 2016 and also placed a moratorium on financing the office building of EIF. However, as EIF had already entered into a legally binding contract for the building, it incurred an additional liability.
(d) The Secretariat has discussed with the AE challenges in the implementation of previously approved GCF funded activities. The AE recognizes the need to strengthen its administration and oversight of project implementation. While EIF has fulfilled and closed four out of five accreditation conditions, EIF is yet to fulfill its last accreditation condition, which is a recurring one on an annual basis for a period of three consecutive years, as detailed in annex III to document GCF/B.22/02 titled “Consideration of accreditation proposals.”

(e) In response to the concerns raised by the Secretariat, the Ministry of Finance issued a letter to the GCF on 11 September 2018 stating the commitment of the Government of Namibia to continue capitalizing EIF. The letter reiterated the allocation of 30% of environmental taxes towards the capitalization of EIF. On 4 December 2018 an initial payment of N$7 million was deposited in EIF’s bank account, covering the period April-September 2018. As per the strategic plan submitted by EIF, such allocation is expected to gradually create some surplus. However, such surplus may be inadequate - while EIF has a negative net worth of N$1.48 million as of March 2018, the strategic plan submitted by it indicates a surplus of N$1.01 million during 2018-2020.

(f) The executing entity, MET, has managed a number of development funding interventions ranging up to USD50 million, including programs funded by the KfW, and UNDP/GEF. The FP states that the AE’s Board of Directors directly reports to the Minister of MET. Since MET is the EE of this project, it is necessary that the AE is able to ensure an independent monitoring of the activities of the EE related to the project implementation.

(g) Overall, the above points highlight concerns about EIF. GCF has already approved USD28.8 million through three projects of EIF. Additional exposure carries with it material risks, and the Secretariat is discussing with the AE measures to mitigate and manage these risks.

40. Programme-specific execution risks (medium risk):

(a) Project Steering Committee (PSC) decision-making for grant approval: component 2, using the SGF mechanism, accounts for 76 per cent of the total financing under the project. The project builds on the experience of UNDP/Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme, which covers other areas of work in addition to climate change. As this project is going to share a similar governance structure, including PSC, PSC will assume additional responsibilities for approving grant proposals. For example, PSC will be the decision-maker on small grant applications submitted under different projects (e.g. UNDP- Small Grants Programme, FP024 and the funding proposal) and various grant investment windows. It is critical that PSC uses GCF funding to provide grants in alignment with the proposed project. The funding proposal includes investment score guidelines on how the small grant proposals should be assessed based on EbA principles. It is also recommended that the call for proposals for each project clearly elaborates the objective and eligible activities that are distinct from each other. The EE is going to chair PSC and the AE is expected to be responsible for the due diligence and overall management of the project;

(b) Capacity of applicants: the small grant proposals submitted may not clearly differentiate activities under different projects/grant investment windows. The funding proposal includes the description of different grant investment windows, eligibility criteria for the grants and an exclusion list restricting grant financing to for-profit activities and organizations. As identified by the AE, most CBOs lack the capacity to directly apply and implement projects on their own; the AE expects that most small grant proposals will be made in partnership with support organizations. The funding proposal describes the measures to ensure the full ownership by the CBOs and minimize overhead costs of the supporting organizations;
(c) Cooperation and sharing information: the funding proposal states that project stakeholders may fail to cooperate and project data may not be shared among them. The AE proposes an inception workshop that will further delineate the responsibilities of different stakeholders and project implementation arrangement. Memorandums of understanding will be used and a process for data dissemination will be established; and

(d) Project viability: as per the funding proposal and feasibility study, the economic analysis of the project results in an internal rate of return ranging from 14 to 36 per cent over an 11-year period, but there will be negative net present value over a four-year time horizon. Sensitivity analysis and financial analysis are not provided.

41. **Compliance risk (medium risk):**

   (a) The small grants component of the project may pose a higher risk of money laundering/terrorist financing due to the involvement of NGOs. NGOs are generally not regulated/supervised for anti-money laundering/counter-terrorist financing (AML/CFT) controls. While the proposal does not provide information on how this risk will be addressed, the accreditation master agreement contains mandatory AML/CFT provisions to which the AE is required to adhere. Therefore, the elevated risk derived from partnership with NGOs is mitigated by the AML/CFT obligations of the AE under the accreditation master agreement. These include the obligation to apply international best practice standards regarding AML/CFT controls throughout the project’s implementation. The AE is further required to cascade and ensure the implementation of appropriate AML/CFT due diligence and controls in activities conducted by EEs and other subsidiary third parties involved in the project cycle.

42. **GCF portfolio concentration risk (low risk):**

   (a) In case of approval, the impact of this proposal on the GCF portfolio risk remains non-material and within the risk appetite in terms of concentration level, results area or single proposal.

43. **Conclusion (high risk):**

   (a) EIF’s financial and business profile has turned weak. This leads to concerns about EIF’s ability to oversee the proposed project. GCF has already approved USD28.8 million through the three funding proposals of EIF. Additional exposure of the GCF to projects where EIF is the AE carries with it material risks. The Secretariat shall monitor the progress on current projects of EIF and steps taken by EIF to mitigate the concerns.

   (b) It is recommended that the Board consider the above factors in its decision.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summary risk assessment</th>
<th>Rationale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall programme</td>
<td>The weak financial and business profile of the AE may adversely affect the implementation of the proposed project. These points highlight concerns about EIF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accredited entity/executing entity capability</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project-specific execution</td>
<td>GCF has already approved USD28.8 million through the three funding proposals of EIF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compliance</td>
<td>Medium</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
4.4 Fiduciary

44. The AE, Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia, will be responsible for budgeting, procurement, and expenditure under the project. They will support project implementation by administering the grant facility, recruiting and contracting project personnel, and procuring consultant services including subcontracting.

45. Disbursed funds from the GCF to the AE will be deposited in a designated account managed by EIF. It is envisaged that expenses will be paid directly by the AE to the service suppliers to enhance accountability and oversight. The EIF will not have the mandate to effect payment without approval or written directive from the EE.

46. The Ministry of Environment and Tourism will be the EE of the project. Among others, they will be responsible for overall coordination of project activities, including facilitating meetings of the Project Steering Committee, designing and coordinating training and capacity building, developing of grant making protocols and tools, and undertaking monitoring and reporting.

47. The AE will setup a Project Support Team to monitor the Project Management Unit in terms of implementation to ensure that project outcomes/outputs are implemented in accordance with the approved project proposal.

48. EIF assumes overall responsibility for financial management of the project and will ensure that funds are used efficiently to support the intended activities. The project will be subject to International accounting financial reporting standards, and a certified external auditor will audit the financial statements for submission to GCF on an annual basis.

49. The external auditors of EIF raised a Going Concern issue in the 2018 and 2017 audited financial statements. The issue is based on the fact that the entity is in a negative equity and net liability position, which indicates material uncertainty about its ability to continue as a going concern. Stemming from this and coupled with the fact that GCF has already approved USD 28.8 million through three funding proposals to EIF, we are of the opinion that additional GCF projects to EIF poses material risks.

4.5 Results monitoring and reporting

50. As an adaptation project, the proposal reports that the project is expected to impact an anticipated 60,000 direct beneficiaries (50% female and 50% male) and 156,000 indirect beneficiaries. These represents 6.2% of Namibia’s total population and potentially contributes to tCO2 emission reductions at 7,200,000 hectares.

51. Under section C.3, information is detailed and links well with the timetable of implementation (Section C.8) which is clear with activities and deliverables.

52. Regarding Section H.1 and H.2, the revised proposal better aligns with the climate results and indicators of the performance measurement framework of the GCF. The AE has revised the logical framework to address the issues raised by the due diligence review. Also, the arrangements for monitoring and reporting are appropriate and detailed.

53. Given the fact that this is the fourth facility to the AE, it might be useful to include lessons learnt from implementation of the other programs and how this has informed the design of this program. E.g. addressing implementation issues relating to changes in
procurement laws which were at variance with GCF requirements and foreign currency fluctuations impact on the previous budgets.

### 4.6 Legal assessment

54. The Accreditation Master Agreement was entered into by and between the Accredited Entity and the GCF on 27 April 2016 and became effective on 14 June 2016.

55. The Accredited Entity has provided a legal opinion confirming that it has obtained all internal approvals and it has the capacity and authority to implement the funded activity.

56. The proposed funded activity will be implemented in the Republic of Namibia. The GCF is provided with privileges and immunities in Namibia pursuant to the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Namibia and the GCF on the Privileges and Immunities of the GCF (the “Agreement”) which entered into force on 23 September 2016.

57. In order to mitigate risk, it is recommended that any approval by the Board be made subject to the following conditions:

(a) Signature of the funded activity agreement in a form and substance satisfactory to the GCF Secretariat within 180 days from the date of Board approval; and

(b) Completion of legal due diligence to the satisfaction of the GCF Secretariat.

### 4.7 List of proposed conditions

58. The following condition prior to effectiveness of the Funded Activity Agreement is proposed:

(a) Delivery to the Fund of a comprehensive risk and capacity assessment of the AE (‘the Risk and Capacity Assessment’) which shall be carried out by an external party, acceptable to the GCF, which shall include:

(i) an assessment of the financial status of the Accredited Entity;

(ii) a review of the issues raised by the external auditors on the most recent annual financial statement in relation to the Accredited Entity as a going concern and the potential impact thereof on GCF projects; and

(iii) a set of detailed recommendations of the additional safeguards, controls and support, if any, required by the Accredited Entity, which are based on the findings of the Risk and Capacity Assessment.
Independent Technical Advisory Panel’s assessment of SAP006

Proposal name: Building resilience of communities living in landscapes threatened under climate change through an ecosystems-based adaptation approach

Accredited entity: Environmental Investment Fund (EIF)

Project/programme size: Micro

I. Assessment of the independent Technical Advisory Panel (iTAP)

1.1 Impact potential

Adaptation impact

1. The proposed project focuses on increasing the climate change resilience of targeted landscapes through the implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) activities in vulnerable rural communities.

2. The three main project components involve: (1) development of institutional governance systems and capacity-building; (2) restoration and climate-proofing of critical ecosystems and development of small to medium-sized enterprises based on the sustainable use of natural resources; and (3) implementation of a framework to document and disseminate lessons learned.

3. The funding proposal states that project activities would benefit a total of 216,000 people (about 60,000 direct beneficiaries and 156,000 indirect beneficiaries) and include the restoration of 100,000 hectares (ha) of rangelands and 10,000 ha of forests, woodlands and savannahs.1

4. Agricultural and natural resource-based products, to be produced by the enterprises and agricultural activities benefited by the small grant facility, are mostly marketed through tourism ventures (be they crop produce for lodges, crafts, natural products and cultural activities). Tourism in Namibia is nature-based, and for this reason it is strongly dependant on healthy ecosystems.2

5. Institutional and regulatory systems would be strengthened through activities included under component 1, such as the development of landscape management strategies, investment plans and training manuals, and the provision of technical assistance to help mainstream EbA and landscape management into the existing Community-based Natural Resource Management Programme and training at national, subnational and local levels (for regional extension staff, field officers and local communities).

6. Training activities include the following: (1) provide training on EbA and its application to 30 community-based organizations and 10 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as well as government extension services (activity 1.1.2); (2) install institutional capacity for using sector-oriented valuation tools to measure the economic benefits of a range of ecosystem services for decision-making on land-use planning and management and resource utilization.

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1 Funding proposal, page 40.
2 See file “iTAP questions EIF CBNRM - v.2 29 08 18(EIF.docx”, response number 3.
(activity 1.2.4); and (3) provide training for each type of landscape to build the capacities of all stakeholders to develop quality proposals from the civil society (activity 2.1.2).³ The capacity-building is aimed at raising awareness of climate threats and risk-reduction processes as well as institutional strengthening.

7. The proposal does not include activities aimed at generating climate information. Nevertheless, the proposed project includes means to disseminate general knowledge on climate change, adaptation, mitigation, gender and environmental social safeguards, and provides a framework for delivering key messages on climate change issues to the targeted project audiences. Information would be disseminated through electronic media, printed media, community information centres and meetings and social gatherings.⁴ As per the project target, 80 per cent of stakeholders would be using climate information in decision-making by the end of the project.⁵ The extended use of climate change information would boost awareness of climate threats.

1.2 Paradigm shift potential

Innovation

8. The present project would scale up the results of project FP024 “Empower to adapt: creating climate-change resilient livelihoods through community-based natural resource management in Namibia”, which was approved in 2016.

9. Another EbA-related project is the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Community-based Adaptation Programme, which ran from 2009 to 2013. The project implemented community-based projects to build resilience to climate change by increasing resilience against climate-induced land degradation. It covered agricultural and pastoral communities in the north-central and far north-east region of the country.

10. Despite these existing experiences, EbA can still be thought as an innovative method to increase climate resilience as opposed to hard engineering measures.⁶

Potential for knowledge and learning

11. Component 3 of the proposal involves the development of an integrated information system which includes knowledge products (including photo stories, presentations and briefing notes), annual policy advocacy activities and local-level forums for lessons learned, a national EbA strategy to mainstream EbA in national development plans, and policy-based assessment reports that provide recommendations for up scaling and mainstreaming EbA. Data collection will be based on information provided by grantees through the midterm and final reports and by other local stakeholders and network consultants.⁷

12. The Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia (EIF) as accredited entity (AE) and the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) as executing entity (EE) will be in charge of implementing the monitoring and evaluation arrangements. The monitoring and evaluation scheme, described on the funding proposal, includes annual performance reports, mid-term report and end of project review.⁸

³ Training themes are explained in a response to the independent Technical Advisory Panel in the file “iTAP questions EIF CBNRM - v.2 29 08 18 EIF.docx”.
⁵ Funding proposal, page 63.
⁶ More information on potential projects would be needed to perform a full assessment on this.
⁷ Funding proposal, page 25.
⁸ Funding proposal, page 71.
Contribution to the creation of an enabling environment

13. The sustainability of outcomes beyond the project lifespan is supported mainly by the following project elements: (1) capacity-building for local institutions and the private sector to promote institutional planning and coordination across government offices and communities, allow farmers to plan and implement systems for climate-resilient production, and integrate climate information and advisories for landscape management; (2) private sector participation in the marketing of ecotourism corridors and market facilitation for local products; and (3) the participation of existing regional conservancy associations as landscape-level structures.9

14. In order to support private sector participation and market development, the project will engage the Namibian Chamber of Commerce and Industry to organize at least four national and regional trade fairs to showcase and promote investment in the natural resource-based businesses established by the project.10

15. Namibia has already started developing the sustainable supply and trade of indigenous natural plant products, which brought products from six indigenous plants to the international market. The present proposal would help to further develop these new markets.11

Contribution to the regulatory framework and policies

16. Project activities aimed at advancing the regulatory framework and national policies include the mainstreaming of EbA practices and landscape management into the community-based natural resources management (CBNRM) programme through technical assistance support (activity 1.1.3), the establishment of a national working group on EbA and landscape conservation within the CBNRM programme (activity 1.1.4) and the development of a land use compliance monitoring and enforcement system at landscape level (activity 1.2.2).

Scalability and replicability

17. To promote the upscaling and replication of EbA activities, the project will support the integration of EbA and related approaches into various sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies and plans, including the Namibia Agricultural Policy (2015), the Forest Act (2001) and the CBNRM programme.12

18. The project also includes the development of a national EbA strategy in consultation with the nationally determined contribution and national adaptation plan teams under the guidance of the national designated authority and of policy-based assessment reports to provide recommendations for upscaling and mainstreaming EbA in national development plans (activities 3.1.3 and 3.1.4).

19. A clear rationale for the theory of change is depicted in the funding proposal.

20. The knowledge base developed by the project would significantly help to reduce the risks associated with investments in EbA activities.

1.3 Sustainable development potential

Environmental co-benefits

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9 Funding proposal, page 38.
10 Funding proposal, page 24.
11 Funding proposal, page 26.
12 Funding proposal, page 42.
21. Ecosystems restoration and climate-proofing activities (component 2) are aimed at attaining environmental co-benefits, such as improved ecological functioning of wetlands and streams, improved water quality and quantity, increased species diversity, reduced soil erosion, reduced riverine corridor degradation and enhanced flood attenuation.

22. To reduce potential negative impacts, the selection criteria for agricultural activities funded under the small grant facility should place emphasis on the avoidance of agrochemicals and encourage organic farming methods.

23. The calculation of carbon storage potential assumes a total area of 225,000 km², which is the area for which landscape management strategies and investment plans would be developed and not necessarily the area where ecosystem restoration and alternative agriculture (e.g. EbA) activities would be implemented. In fact, the project proposes the restoration of 100,000 ha of rangeland and 10,000 ha of forest, woodland and savannah. However, this is not a major concern since the funding proposal is registered as an adaptation project.

Social co-benefits

24. EbA interventions have the potential to enhance the food security of the local population by increasing food production and diversity. This would help to reduce malnutrition issues.

25. The enhanced flood attenuation services of restored ecosystems would reduce the risk of flooding events, thereby helping safeguard the population.

Economic co-benefits

26. The most important economic co-benefit is the potential for job creation. The proposal estimates that EbA practices would generate 3,500 jobs in climate-resilient activities related to natural resource-based enterprises and ecotourism.

Gender-sensitive development

27. The gender assessment report (annex 5) identified gender issues, which are addressed in the gender action plan contained in the same annex, with the purpose of ensuring gender-balance throughout the project activities.

28. The gender action plan includes a quarterly gender analysis on the participation of women and marginalized communities in project activities and improved access to information and gender-balance statistics for decision-making bodies and other structures.

1.4 Needs of the recipient

Vulnerability of the country and vulnerable groups

29. Namibia is classified as a middle-income country. Nevertheless, it has one of the highest levels of income inequality in the world with a Gini coefficient of 0.60 (GRN, 2016).

30. Poverty in Namibia fell from almost 29 per cent in 2009–2010 to 18 per cent in 2015–2016 (GRN, 2016). Poverty levels and unemployment rates are higher in rural areas.

31. Given that approximately 70 per cent of Namibia’s population is directly dependent on subsistence agriculture and livestock, climate change represents a great challenge to the population’s livelihoods.

13 Funding proposal, page 40.
14 Feasibility study, page 42.
32. Namibia possesses a wide variety of ecosystems, ranging from deserts receiving less than 10 mm of rainfall per year to subtropical wetlands and savannas with over 600 mm. Namibia is one of the driest countries in sub-Saharan Africa, with high evaporation, causing water deficits in all regions of the nation.

33. Expected impacts of climate change in Namibia include increased temperatures (between 1 °C and 3.5 °C in summer and 1 °C to 4 °C in winter in the period 2046–2065), heat waves, droughts and erratic, low rainfall. Surface temperatures have already increased by 0.5–2 °C over the past hundred years.\(^\text{15}\) Computable general equilibrium model simulations for Namibia predict that over 20 years, annual losses in the Namibian economy could reach 5 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP).

34. The proposal targets rural communities, which are amongst the most vulnerable to climate change effects because of their dependence on natural resources.

### Absence of alternative sources of financing

35. Namibia is currently undergoing a range of economic problems, including the impacts of the global recession and the country's dependence on imports of food, oil and manufactured products. Therefore, budgetary resources are already constrained, and resources to meet the additional costs of adaptation to climate change are limited.\(^\text{16}\)

### Need for strengthening institutions and implementation capacity

36. Lack of information, skills and inclusive institutions are amongst the identified barriers to adaptation in Namibia. These issues are addressed by the project through capacity-building, technical assistance and budget allocations to develop EbA activities.

37. The Technical Advisory Panel (iTAP) questioned the capacity of the AE to implement this project, given the volume of projects it is managing. The response from the Secretariat was that the strategic plan of EIF includes substantial growth that will increase their capacity. The principle executing institution is the ministry, whereas the role of EIF is serving as the administrator of the small grant facility under the second component. The Senior Management Team of GCF assessed EIF in terms of the financial position, systems, capacity and implementation of the first two projects; it reached the conclusion that these terms would not interfere with the capacity of EIF to implement this project.

### 1.5 Country ownership

#### Alignment with the national climate strategy

38. The objectives and activities of the present proposal are in line with the strategic aims of the 2011 National Policy on Climate Change and the National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan as approved by the Cabinet in 2014.

39. The proposed project originated from a workshop held in 2015 with the participation of representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, National Planning Commission, Namibia National Farmers Union, Ministry of Mines and Energy and the MET, and environmental consultants from civil society.

40. The participation of the MET (the national designated authority for the GCF and the lead coordinating institution for climate change at national level) in the design of the project from its

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\(^\text{15}\) Funding proposal, page 10.
\(^\text{16}\) Funding proposal, page 46.
inception guarantees that the project is fully aligned with Namibia’s intended nationally determined contributions.

41. The project would be implemented through existing government structures involving the CBNRM programme, community-based organizations, NGOs and civil society, thus contributing to a sense of ownership at all levels.

**Capacity of accredited entities and executing entities to deliver**

42. Accredited entity: EIF is a state-owned institution that is currently managing two previously approved GCF grants concerning climate change adaptation, each worth USD 10 million.\(^{17}\)

43. Executing entities: EIF will also be acting as EE together with the MET. The funding proposal does not describe the capacity of the MET to deliver. According to the Secretariat, this has been discussed within GCF and the conclusion has been that the MET will be able to deliver.\(^{18}\)

**Engagement with civil society organizations and other relevant stakeholders**

44. The funding proposal states that all major government stakeholders were consulted during the design phase, and that field visits and local level meetings were held, which included representatives of community-based organizations, NGOs and the Government.\(^ {19}\) Originally, this project was focused on tourism activities, but during the consultations the project evolved into a more comprehensive, EbA-focused project. This shift was clarified during a meeting with nine NACSO members,\(^{20}\) who acted as representatives of local stakeholders. The meeting included an agreement on the target landscapes, a mapping exercise for each landscape, and consultations on the kind of activities to be undertaken. The development of landscape management strategies and investment plans (activity 1.1.1) will also include extensive stakeholder engagement to provide input to the plans. The small grant facility’s call for proposals would also require consultations and workshops for capacity building for developing EbA activities.

45. Communication with stakeholders during the project implementation phase is described clearly in annex 6 (stakeholder communication strategy) and is deemed adequate and consistent with project objectives.

1.6 Efficiency and effectiveness

**Cost-effectiveness and efficiency**

46. The use of EbA practices to promote climate-resilient sustainable development is usually regarded as a cost-effective, low-regret approach. The funding proposal includes an economic cost-benefit analysis for a list of four potential projects (see below).

47. A significant portion of the total budget (approximately 75 per cent) would be allocated to specific EbA subprojects through the small grants facility.

48. As described in the economic analysis of the feasibility study,\(^ {21}\) the economic costs and benefits of the project were estimated by comparing the projection of economic benefits from

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\(^{17}\) FP023 and FP024.

\(^{18}\) Based on a meeting between the ITAP and the Secretariat on 12 January 2019.

\(^ {19}\) Funding proposal, page 49.

\(^ {20}\) Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation, Legal Assistance Center, Namibia Nature Foundation, Namibia Development Trust, Nyae Nyae Development Foundation of Namibia, Save the Rhino Trust, University of Namibia, Omba Arts Trust, and World Wildlife Fund in Namibia.

\(^ {21}\) Feasibility study, page 95; Annex 3 – Economic Analysis Model.
ecosystems in three scenarios: (1) with project implementation and climate change; (2) without project implementation and with climate change; and (3) without project implementation or climate change. The projections are based on the estimated annual growth rates of tourism GDP for each scenario. This is based on the fact that EbA activities would improve ecosystem integrity and that healthy ecosystems are the backbone of tourism development in Namibia, which is nature based. Also, most of the products in CBNRM areas are marketed through tourism ventures (including crop produce for lodges, crafts, natural products and cultural activities). However, the basis for the assumption of the annual growth rates of tourism GDP for each scenario is not described in the proposal.22

49. Preliminary economic analyses for a set of potential EbA subprojects were presented under the current submission. These include beekeeping and honey production, EbA and value chain approaches to address the environmental threats posed by Prosopis spp in the landscapes, reestablishment of wildlife migratory routes, and improvement of rangeland and livestock management. The economic analyses show that the described potential interventions would be economically viable.

50. The cost-benefit analysis for the whole project is made on a per hectare basis. Costs and benefits are estimated based on 2011–2016 data from the CBNRM network on the income and investment relating to agricultural and tourism activities in the target landscapes and on the cost of the present project. For the benefits, the per-hectare value was calculated assuming 6.3 million ha. For the project costs, the total cost (USD 9.06 million) was divided by 11 million ha, and then the per-ha investments obtained from 2011–2016 data were added.23 This rationale is not clear. The source data for the CBNRM network is not explained in the proposal. The 11 million ha are supposed to be the combined total area of the eight target landscapes, which is 225,689 km² (perhaps wrongly converted to hectares as 11 million ha). But this square kilometre value represents the area for which landscape management strategies and investment plans would be developed, and not necessarily the area where activities within component 2 (i.e. EbA) would be implemented.

51. The project would be implemented through existing structures within the EIF put in place for the implementation of previous and on going internationally funded projects, thus reducing mobilization and inception costs.24

Amount of co-financing

52. The co-financing ratio is significantly low. Of a total project cost of USD 9,064,000, only USD 160,000 would be provided by the Government of Namibia, and rest would come from GCF. Namibia’s co-financing represents less than 2 per cent of the total.

Best practices

53. The present proposal draws on lessons learned and best practices from previously implemented projects, including: Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative, Country Pilot Partnership for Integrated Sustainable Land Management (2006–2011), Namibia Protected Landscape Conservation Areas Initiative (2011–2016), Sustainable Management of Namibia’s Forested Lands project (2014–2019), The United Nations Development Programme-GEF Small Grants Programme (which EIF has been hosting for the past four years), the GEF (in general), and the Millennium Challenge Account Namibia.

54. A set of samples of potential eco-enterprises to be funded under the small grant facility was presented under the current submission of the funding proposal for the twenty-second

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22 Annex 3 – Economic Analysis Model.
23 iTAP questions EIF CBNRM (002)_EIF 260818.docx, response number 4.
24 Funding proposal, page 50.
meeting of the Board (B.22). Concrete EbA activities would be identified and analysed in depth during the formulation of the landscape management strategies and investment plans. Table 4 of the funding proposal shows the investment criteria, which include biodiversity value, food security, ecosystem protection and biodiversity maintenance that enhances adaptation and mitigation, livelihood improvement, scope of action and innovation, and policy impact and replication.  

II. Overall remarks from the independent Technical Advisory Panel

55. This project meets GCF requirements in terms of impact, paradigm shift and sustainable development potential. The needs of the recipient and country ownership are clearly demonstrated in the funding proposal.

56. The efficiency and effectiveness of the type of interventions proposed are supported by the description of four potential EbA interventions with their preliminary economic analyses presented under the current submission. This information fulfils the request of the iTAP from the previous submission from twenty-first meeting of the Board regarding the lack of specificity in potential interventions to be addressed by this project.

57. Consequently, the iTAP recommends approving this project.

58. To reduce potential negative impacts, the selection criteria for agricultural activities funded under the small grant facility should place emphasis on the avoidance of agrochemicals and encourage organic farming methods. During the interview process with iTAP, the AE indicated that the use of agrochemicals is not permitted as part of their institutional policies.

59. iTAP recommends that under component 1, the AE should develop a set of activities aimed at generating climate information.

25 Funding proposal, page 31.
### Response of the accredited entity to the Independent Technical Advisory Panel's assessment (SAP006)

**Proposal name:** Building resilience of communities living in landscapes threatened under climate change through an ecosystems-based adaptation approach  
**Accredited entity:** Environmental Investment Fund (EIF)

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<tr>
<th>Impact potential</th>
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<tr>
<td>We acknowledge the assessment of ITAP and do not have any objection to the findings.</td>
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<th>Paradigm shift potential</th>
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<td>We are happy with the ITAP findings</td>
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<th>Efficiency and effectiveness</th>
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<tr>
<td>We note the limitation in our economic analysis. We hope that we will be able to improve on the approach and model. Moreover, during the development of the landscape investment plans, a section on economic analysis will be integrated in the plans.</td>
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</table>

### Overall remarks from the independent Technical Advisory Panel:

The Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia does not support agrochemicals and this is a policy position adopted since its inception. In addition, we are in agreement with the ITAP recommendation on developing activities that generate climate information.
GENDER ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE PROJECT

TITLE:

“Building resilience of communities living in landscapes threatened under climate change through an ecosystem based adaptation approach”

Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia (EIF)
Windhoek
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This project is titled; ‘Building resilience of communities living in landscapes threatened under climate change through an ecosystem based adaptation approach.’ Its rationale is to ensure that there is equal participation for both men and women to increase climate change resilience of productive landscapes in Namibia through implementation of ecosystem based adaptation actions that strengthen social and ecological systems to sustain livelihoods. This rationale is in line with the GCF and EIF Gender Policies. The aim of this assessment is therefore to conduct a gender analysis on the effects of climate change on the communities living in the eight productive landscapes with the aim to mainstream gender issues in the activities of this project. The assessment studied engagement of men and women in the natural resource management fraternity, division of labour, access and control as well as power relations. This assessment further sought to understand the social, economic and political underlying factors related to climate change that exacerbate gender inequality of communities living in the integrated ecosystem of the eight landscapes.

Namibia is experiencing unpredictable weather patterns which vary from drought, floods, heat waves and veld-fires as a result of climate change. Climate change affects women and men differently leading to differentiated vulnerabilities. Male and female entitlements, duties and responsibilities are divided along gender lines, with males making most decisions whilst women are responsible for most of the household chores and have limited or no decision-making power within households and communities. The gender division of labour, coupled with unequal decision-making power and control over household and community resources provides males and females with deferential opportunities to respond to climate change. Despite these known facts, gender has not been effectively mainstreamed in climate change adaptation and mitigation. There is still insufficient understanding of the different adaptive strategies men and women apply in order to secure their livelihoods in the face of climate change. Understanding gendered vulnerability, coping and adaptation strategies is vital for equitable interventions that are targeting men, women and the youth.

The methodology used for this assessment involved on-desk review, in-depth interviews and consultations with communities and key stakeholders in the natural resource management sector. The Harvard Gender Analytical Framework and Social Relations Approach Framework were used to analyse data in order to understand the existing inequalities in distribution of responsibilities and power in Conservancies and Community Forests in Namibia. Furthermore,
the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) vulnerability framework was applied to identify the exposure and sensitivity of communities in order to measure impacts of climate change as well as their adaptive capacity to respond to these impacts. Regional consultations were conducted in different parts of the country with representatives of the 14 regions within the conservancies and community forestry to ensure the inclusion of people’s views at all levels. Regions were clustered into five blocks, with consultations held in Mariental drawing on participants from //Karas and Hardap regions, Otjiwarongo drew on participants from Erongo, Omaheke and Otjozondjupa regions. Opuwo only hosted participants from Kunene region, whilst the participants from Oshana, Ohangwena, Omusati and Oshikoto regions were consulted in Ondangwa and Zambezi, Kavango East and Kavango West regions were consulted in Rundu. The regional workshops were held during the period 10 to 19 July 2017.

It is anticipated that the ecosystem based adaptation project will relieve the rural communities from the huge costs that are usually carried by communities resulting from climate change through adaptation approaches, technologies and funding. **The overall objective of the project is to increase climate change resilience of productive landscapes in Namibia through implementation of ecosystem based adaptation actions that strengthen social and ecological systems to sustain livelihoods at local level and facilitate value chains of natural resources.** The specific objectives of the project are:

- To enhance the resilience of natural resources and livelihoods sensitive to climate change impacts through improving community adaptive capacities to sustainably manage natural resources;
- To maintain and enhance ecosystem integrity to continue to support the generation of food and income to reduce the severity of negative socio-economic impacts of climate change on vulnerable rural households.

Namibia as a signatory to international legal instruments ratified the UNFCCC, UNCCD and CEDAW. It has the mandate to assist its people to respond to climate change and to ensure that gender is considered in each of its programmes. There is also a gender institutional framework in place in the form on MGECW with its accompanying policy frameworks such as the National Gender Policy (2010-2020) and Plan of Action. Gender and the Environment are a priority in the National Gender Policy. Various policy frameworks that guide the climate change and disaster risk management response are in place. The policies make it compulsory to approach climate change and disaster risk management from a gender perspective because of the differential impact it has on men and women. Women continue to have limited decision making power and also have very little control over the resources that they can utilise to mitigate and adapt to climate change. Various cultural and political factors shape social vulnerability.
The adaptive capacity for climate change is crucial for minimising the effects of climate change on the community. This involves adjustments of actions and attitudes within the community to better cope with experienced climate change impacts. During regional consultations of this project, it was revealed that during drought men drill boreholes to supply water for both human and animal consumption, whilst women plant drought resistant crops. Many other adaptive capacities are deployed by men and women.

A gender action plan has been designed to indicate how the project will increase the capacities of women and men to implement the climate change mitigation measures. This assessment has identified gender risks, gaps and problems that should be addressed in order to build resilience to climate-change impacts among communities in selected conservancies and community forests in Namibia. Implementation of climate change adaptation strategies and the SDGs can contribute greatly towards gender equality and empowerment of women. This could best be achieved through GCF-funded programmes because they are in line with global agreements and national strategies. Such initiatives would be better achieved if supported by a gender responsive approach. The gender action plan is therefore needed in order to ensure an effective implementation of gender-responsive EbA project.
# List of Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASSAR</td>
<td>Adaptation at Scale in Semi-Arid Regions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBNRM</td>
<td>Community-Based Natural Resource Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>CMC</td>
<td>Conservancy Management Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>CEDAW</td>
<td>Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women</td>
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<tr>
<td>DRFN</td>
<td>Desert Research Foundation of Namibia</td>
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<tr>
<td>DRM</td>
<td>Disaster Risk Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECP</td>
<td>Eco Certification Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>EDA</td>
<td>Empower to Adapt: Creating Climate-Change Resilient Livelihoods through CBNRM in Namibia</td>
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<tr>
<td>EIF</td>
<td>Environmental Investment Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>GCF</td>
<td>Green Climate Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>GEF</td>
<td>Global Environmental Fund/Facility</td>
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<tr>
<td>GFPs</td>
<td>Gender Focal Points</td>
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<tr>
<td>GHG</td>
<td>Green House Gas</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome</td>
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<tr>
<td>INDCs</td>
<td>Intended Nationally Determined Contributions</td>
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<tr>
<td>IPPCC</td>
<td>Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JV</td>
<td>Joint Venture</td>
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<tr>
<td>KPA</td>
<td>Key Performance Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M&amp;E</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MET</td>
<td>Ministry of Environment and Tourism</td>
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<tr>
<td>MGECW</td>
<td>Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare</td>
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<td>NACSO</td>
<td>Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Organizations</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCCSAP</td>
<td>National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan</td>
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<td>NDPs</td>
<td>National Development Plans</td>
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<td>NDRM</td>
<td>National Disaster Risk Management</td>
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<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>NDRMP</td>
<td>Namibia National Disaster Risk Management Plan</td>
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<td>NGOs</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organizations</td>
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<td>NSA</td>
<td>Namibia Statistics Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>OVC</td>
<td>Orphans and Vulnerable Children</td>
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<tr>
<td>SCORE</td>
<td>Scaling up Community Resilience to climate variability and climate-change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDGs</td>
<td>Sustainable Development Goals</td>
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<tr>
<td>SME</td>
<td>Small and Medium Enterprise</td>
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<tr>
<td>TA</td>
<td>Traditional Authorities</td>
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<td>UNAM/SARDC</td>
<td>University of Namibia /Southern Africa Research Documentation Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNCCD</td>
<td>United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification</td>
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<td>UNCBD</td>
<td>United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNFCCC</td>
<td>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</td>
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<tr>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>United States Agency for International Development</td>
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background
The impacts of climate change are expected to vary geographically and farmers from developing countries already experience increased unpredictability of weather patterns associated with extreme weather and climatic patterns. Namibia experienced severe drought in the years 2015 & 2016 and its rainfall is already variable and unpredictable. The impacts of both climatic and non-climatic drivers impinge upon different lives and livelihoods among Namibian agrarian communities in complex ways. Subsistence agriculture among rural communities is not just a livelihood but a cultural pride that defines gender norms and division of labour at household level. Climate-change impacts have a potential to change gender and social relations at local level either positively or negatively. Academics, donors and implementers have invested a lot of effort to understand the complexity of these impacts through gender analysis. Contemporary gender analysis approaches go beyond binary gender categorisations and include identities, roles, responsibilities and marginalization (Angula, 2014 and Carr & Thompson, 2014) at national and local levels.

Climate-change adaptation and mitigation must be understood within the socio-cultural, economic and –political context of Namibia. Namibia, being a multicultural nation, has diverse ethnic groups with different cultures and gender roles. The gender profile as provided by lipinge, & LeBeau, (2005) explains that all ethnic groups in the country exhibit gender inequality in the form of patriarchy. Cultural attitudes vary from relative equality to rigid inequality. As in most African cultural communities, duties and responsibilities are divided among husband, wife and siblings based on stereotypes of what men and women should do and how women should behave and not necessarily based on skills or ability (Ambunda & de Klerk (2008). The majority of Namibian women are responsible for most of the household chores and have limited or no decision-making power within households and community. According to lipinge et al. (2000) in the National Gender Study, it was concluded that decision-making powers usually belong to the men. Women are thus regarded as dependents and are required to follow decisions and directions made and taken by men. Natural resources management and control such as livestock and income are vested in the men. Women’s lack of decision-making, gender-power imbalance and limited control of resources has direct bearing on how they respond to climate-change impacts.
On-going research indicates that climate change causes significant gender differentiated vulnerabilities (Dankelman, 2010; MacGregor, 2010; Babugura, 2010; Tandon, 2011; Otzelberger, 2011, Goh, 2012; Moosa & Tuana, 2014; Angula & Menjono, 2014) because the impacts are gendered (Alston, 2013). Up until now, most of the policies and strategies aimed at developing and strengthening climate resilience of men and women continue to fail to incorporate gender mainstreaming (Alston, 2013) or incorrectly formulate gender risks in policy development (Arora-Jonsson, 2014). Research informs policy development and programme interventions aimed at creating climate resilient livelihoods. Terry (2009) argues that many research-for-development efforts focusing on climate change adaptation issues do not take gender considerations into account. There is still insufficient understanding of the different adaptive strategies men and women apply in order to secure their livelihoods in the face of climate change. Understanding gendered vulnerability, coping and adaptation strategies is vital for equitable interventions that are targeting men, women and youth. Accordingly, there is a need for an in-depth understanding of how men and women respond to impacts of climate risks at community level. The ecosystem based adaptation (EbA) project could benefit from such an understanding. Therefore, gender mainstreaming requires clear goals in order to avoid the tick-box approach and counting and measuring that have done little to challenge cultural beliefs and recognition of human rights of women and marginalized groups even in the face of climate change.

1.2 Rationale for Gender Assessment

The gender assessment of the current project on, ‘building resilience of communities living in landscapes threatened under climate change through EbA is guided by the EIF and GCF gender policies. Gendered analysis for climate change adaptation is an important developmental aspect due to earlier speculation of gender bias reported in adaptation projects and programme efforts. As such, there are a number of tools that have been developed to analyse and mainstream gender in climate adaptation efforts. People-centred natural resources management programmes offer a necessary space to build resilience through various livelihoods including ecosystem services. Engaging with CBNRM programmes, Namibia could ensure that there is an equal potential for both men and women to participate. In addition, development thinking and policy-making frameworks should also take into consideration gender risks. Gender balance in decision-making authorities for collective action has both equity and efficiency implications. Both men and women have crucial roles in responding effectively to climate risks, which when well analysed, could play an important role in building resilience as
well as sustaining the livelihoods of the local community members. The GCF Gender Policy highlights three main focus areas:

a) Gender equality is fundamental in combating climate change. There is a need for paradigm shift towards development of low-emission and climate-resilient pathways, based on the GCF mandate, to ensure a greater impact on participants (both men and women) and a collective decision-making process;

b) Climate-change impacts are not gender neutral as women and men are affected differently, and this policy embraces gender-responsive approaches addressing the existing gender inequalities that are likely to be exacerbated by climate change for sustainable climate change results; and

c) The gender inequality, vulnerability and risks should not be addressed in isolation and therefore, the EIF Gender policy pronounces the need for equal benefits for men and women during any GCF interventions and financing.

Therefore, the objective of this assignment was to conduct a gender assessment on the effects of climate-change on communities residing in the eight landscapes for gender mainstreaming into the activities of this project. The assessment studied engagement of men and women in the sector, division of labour, access and control as well as power relations. This assessment further sought to understand the social, economic and political underlying factors related to climate change that exacerbate gender inequality. In addition to these are the potential contributions of women and men to societal changes in order to build resilience to and address climate change. This report also developed gender-responsive actions that address and strengthen the voice and inclusion of women and men, in particular to enhance gender equality during the implementation of this project. These include the performance indicators and sex-disaggregated targets linked to the results framework of this project with clear strategic information management, communication, reporting, resources and responsibilities allocations.

2. METHODOLOGY

Undertaking a gender analysis in climate change is important because it will reveal climate-change impacts by determining the socio-economic, cultural and institutional gaps that prevent men and women from reacting and adapting to these impacts on an equitable basis. It also provides an insight into the differential perspectives and circumstances of women and men within the targeted project sector, including, but not limited to the following: their roles, needs,
rights, priorities, access to and control over resources and decision-making processes, as well as socio-economic relationships as impacted by, for example, age, ethnicity, income, class and health. Gender analysis could also clarify the potential of the project to either reinforce or reduce the barriers caused by gender inequalities, while also identifying the various types of knowledge that both women and men can contribute in crafting effective and sustainable solutions.

The main points for the analysis were to identify how to reduce vulnerabilities and enhance adaptive capacity to climate variability and change. Gender is hardly addressed in many assessments of climate change as there is typical reference only to women as a homogenous category. There is no reflection on possible differences based on social location of class and ethnicity, or geographical and agro-ecological contexts (ASSAR, 2016). Therefore, a gender action plan for EbA project is drafted (see annexure 1) to ensure that gender perspectives are incorporated in adaptation actions and interventions. Opportunities for gender mainstreaming into climate change initiatives exist. The institutional framework and collaborative efforts between the key ministries (MGECW & MET) could pave ways for gender-responsive climate change programmes (Angula et al., 2012).

This assessment involved on-desk review, in-depth interviews and consultations with communities and key stakeholders to gather information from the CBNRM sector. In order to understand who influences what, where, how and why, and how activities in conservancies and community forests are implemented, the Harvard Gender Analytical Framework was used. The Social Relations Approach Framework helped the consultants to analyse workshop findings in order to understand the existing inequalities in distribution of responsibilities and power in Conservancies, Community Forests, and Farmers Associations in Namibia. In addition to the gendered approaches as explained in preceding narratives, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) vulnerability framework was applied to identify the exposure and sensitivity of communities on impacts of climate change as well as their adaptive capacity to respond to these impacts.

Regional consultations were conducted in different parts of the country to ensure the inclusion of people's views at all levels. Regions were clustered into five groups that were constituted as follows: (i) the workshop of the southern group consisting of the //Karas and Hardap regions were held in Mariental; (ii) the central regions comprising the Otjozondjupa, Omaheke and Erongo regions met in Otjiwarongo; (iii) the Kunene region was not combined with any other
region and this workshop took place in Opuwo; (iv) the north-central group met in Ondangwa and this group was made up of Oshana, Ohangwena, Omusati and Oshikoto regions and (v) the workshop for the north-eastern region that was made up of the Kavango east, Kavango west and the Zambezi regions was held in Rundu. The regional workshops were held during the period 10 to 19 July 2017.

3. ECOSYSTEM BASED ADAPTATION PROJECT OVERVIEW

The project is based on the premise that biodiversity and ecosystems provide valuable services particularly in relation to provisioning services. Community livelihoods is based on the services provided by health ecosystems as including economic value through agro-productive use (grazing for livestock and health soils for agriculture). This proposed project will use large scale EbA a cost effective and low risk approach to build climate resilience within the eight large landscapes targeted for implementation. This will effect a paradigm shift.

The planning and implementation of this project will increase the capacity, skills and livelihood alternatives of communities, which in turn diversifies and stabilizes local economies, thus creating new possibilities for sustainable growth under changing climatic conditions. It is further envisaged that the proposed project will benefit around 240 000 beneficiaries in the eight landscape, covering about 20, 940,300 hectares of land by addressing problems of poverty, environmental degradation and climate-led disasters in the identified landscapes and will serve as a model for scaling up some of the current initiatives being implemented at site level across the country.

4. LITERATURE REVIEW

4.1 Institutional Framework in Namibia

Since Namibia’s independence in 1990, there have been a number of laws and initiatives regarding gender equality and elimination of discriminatory practices against women. There is a notable change in most areas of Namibia with regard to discriminatory practices and gender representation in various institutions (Angula, Conteh & Siyambango, 2012). The existing institutional framework provides the capacity to adequately formulate gender responsive climate- change adaptation programmes in Namibia. The Namibian Government has ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Convention on
the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). The Namibian constitution makes provisions for environmental management and recognition of gender equality and affirmative action. The National Policy on Climate Change for Namibia is complemented by sectional laws on natural resources, environment and climate change interface. The National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (NCCSAP) were also approved by the Namibian cabinet. The climate-change policy and strategy also supports the Vision 2030 and associated National Development Plans as well as SDGs, particularly SDG 5 and SDG 13.

As climate change is a developmental issue and gender equity and equality are human rights issues that are important for achieving SDGs and national goals, climate-change issues must be mainstreamed into legal and gender institutional frameworks for Namibia. Following the gender strategy for UNFCCC and for the GCF, Namibia ratified the aforementioned strategies, will also ensure that climate-change policies, decision-making and initiatives at national, regional and local levels are gender-responsive. On a positive note, there has been significant progress on gender institutional governance in Namibia since independence. Namibia has ratified and formulated international instruments like the National Gender Policy (2010-2020) and Plan of Action. The Namibian Government has also established several institutions and a system to address gender inequalities. The President's Office hosted the Women’s Desk, which was established in 1990 and upgraded to the Department of Women Affairs in 1997. Later on, in 2000 a fully-fledged Ministry of Women Affairs and Child Welfare was established (Iipinge & LeBeau, 2005). In 2005 it was finally renamed the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare (MGECW) (Angula, 2010). MGECW is tasked with the implementation of the CEDAW and provisions of the Namibian Constitution relating to women’s rights (Iipinge & Williams, 2000 and Iipinge & LeBeau, 2005). The MGECW’s mandate is to co-ordinate national gender developmental programmes, constitute gender sectoral committees, organise ministerial Gender Focal Points (GFs), co-ordinate international affairs and maintain bi-lateral relations.

The National Gender Policy has twelve (12) priority areas, of which three speak to Gender and Climate-Change Adaptation. The priority area on Gender and the Environment aims to enhance the role and benefits of women in the environment. Of the strategies outlined under this priority area, a particular emphasis is on involvement of women in the design, development and implementation of policies and programmes for natural resource management and environmental protection and conservation of climate change. This strategy focused mainly on environmental management and disaster risk management. The priority area on Gender,
Poverty and Rural Development also speaks to reducing gender inequalities and improvement of access to productive resources to enable poor women and girls to overcome poverty. This entails addressing social, economic and cultural factors that inhibit women’s participation in decision-making, women’s access to resources and facilitating women’s participation in political and economic institutions. The revised National Gender Policy and Plan of Action (2010-2020) captured climate change as an environmental and disaster issue. Furthermore, its focus on Gender, Poverty and Rural Development hopes to lay out adaptive strategies on how to reduce the effect of Climate Change. Until 2014, there was no specific gender and climate-change programme led by either Ministry of Environment and Tourism or Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare. Currently the ‘Scaling up Community Resilience to climate variability and climate change’ SCORE project funded by GEF has a special focus on women and children. Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare (MGECW) is currently implementing projects at community level that have the potential to improve adaptive capacity of men and women to climate-change.

The institutional bodies that provide advice towards the implementation of the NCCSAP via the Ministry of Environment and Tourism’ comprise men and women representing various national institutions in the National Climate Change Committee. The number of women in the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Natural resources has improved over the years as currently more women (54%) than males are members of the committee with both the chairperson and vice-chairperson being women. The presence of women in decision-making bodies is crucial in order to represent the other half of the population’s views and aspirations.

A study that was conducted by Lendelvo, Munyebvu & Suich (2012) which examined the participation of women in non-domestic activities in their communities and their role in conservancy activities, showed that while women participate in conservancy activities, active participation remains a challenge. Though it is recognized that encouraging women to actively participate in projects where they are required to use and manage resources is a strategy towards women’s’ empowerment, that can be facilitated by conservancies. The study also suggested that women (and indeed men) are likely to become actively involved in conservancy activities when their satisfaction levels with conservancy benefits are high. When the impact of benefits to households from conservancy efforts is limited, this generates dissatisfaction among members, reducing the likelihood of their future participation, which these results indicated were likely compounded by strong male dominance in leadership structures. Such factors have implications for effective participation among women. There is need to develop strategies in
order to improve communication, particularly within larger conservancies and more highly populated conservancies, and those with strong traditional leaderships, as well as to improve the level of benefits-sharing with members, and to improve the perceptions of benefit-distribution processes.

Men are still largely in control of decision-making processes within conservancies. Women are not yet able to participate actively, and they are not yet equal partners with men in resource management. It is evident that increased participation opportunities for women in CBNRM can enhance direct and tangible benefits which are likely to lead to continuous participation and empowerment among women (Lendelvo et al., 2012; Mogotsi et al., 2016).

4.2 Climate Change Framework in Namibia

The National Policy on Climate Change for Namibia aims at managing climate-change response in two ways: Mitigation and Adaptation. The Policy commits that these responses recognize NDPs, and coordination of various programmes to ensure that benefits are maximized and impacts minimised. The policy clearly outlines the fact that Namibia’s vulnerability and adaptation assessment indicates that the poor and rural populations of Namibia, women and elderly, are most vulnerable to climate-change. This is because of their heavy dependence on natural resources. Furthermore, the policy recommends that (i) both men and women participate meaningfully in the planning and testing and roll out of adaptation and mitigation activities in Namibia, (ii) climate change response activities are gender sensitive, and (iii) gender and climate-change are included in the curriculum of education and training programmes. However, the institutional arrangements for policy implementation did not indicate the gender roles and responsibility of stakeholders in various institutions (Angula et al., 2012). The monitoring and evaluation of the climate-change policy lacks mentioning of gender sensitive indicators as an important tool for measuring progress and performance. The policy framework and its guiding principle did not indicate the relevance of a gender planning tool that helps in generating and providing gender-specific data, and in developing concrete measures for the promotion of equality of opportunity and benefits for men and women.

The NCCSAP acts as an implementation strategy for the NPCC and Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) for Namibia. The gender consideration gap that has been observed in NCCSAP is that women were not cited as a specific group for consultation and were completely absent from the process as an interest group. This has serious implications for
the successful implementation of the climate-change responses. This exclusion illustrates the misconception surrounding “gender.” An effective NCCSAP must create alliances between men and women where a climate of corporation on all levels of climate-change responses are owned by both genders and respond equally to the needs and interests of both genders. One way to address the gender dimension of vulnerability and risk to climate change is through gender mainstreaming.

Although gender specific strategies are missing in the NCCP and NCCSAP, Namibia and in particular EIF, is committed to developing gender-strategy and action plans for each National or Regional (District) level project and developmental project aiming at climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience building. The EIF’s commitment to gender equality is expressed in the Gender Equality Charter, where the overarching objectives are: reduction of gender disparities in access to, control over and benefit from natural resources, wealth, opportunities and services-economic, social, political, and cultural; reduction of gender-based discrimination and improvement of participation of women in sustainable development processes; promotion of financing for gender results, and increasing capability of women to realize their rights, determine their life outcomes, and influence decision-making processes. This is important because each climate-change response initiative requires strategies that are responding to local level vulnerabilities and adaptive capacity. By doing so, climate mitigation or adaptation projects would highlight women’s efforts in creating resilience, and on the other hand relevant efforts towards women’s empowerment will be mainstreamed in programme formulation.

4.3 National Disaster Risk Management (NDRM) in Namibia

One of the roadmap documents for the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) office is the Namibia National Disaster Risk Management Plan (NDRMP) which aims at providing the Namibian public with a high-level overview of how Namibia addresses the risks and impacts of hazards through a collaborative approach to the prevention of, preparedness for, response to and recovery from emergencies.

The NDRM aims at shifting away from the approach of only responding towards total disaster risk management. The Strategic Framework for Drought Management and Enhancing Resilience in Africa Drought Strategy also recommends that African States move away from disaster-response towards disaster-preparedness and total resilience. This policy acknowledges that disasters increase vulnerability of the poor and overstretch their coping capacities. According to the NPDRM, one of the rationales to develop and establish DRM in Namibia was
that gender relations affect how people experience disasters and how disasters impact them in general. The policy acknowledges that mainstreaming gender in disaster risk management is a pivotal component of disaster risk management implementation. In order to build resilience, the policy suggests (i) enhancing gender aspects that involve increasing women’s participation in disaster risk reduction to improve their chances of survival and their resilience to livelihood risks, (ii) balancing the entitlements and responsibilities of both males and females in the disaster risk reduction process, and (iii) changing the parameters in order to significantly and equitably change women’s options and opportunities by ensuring equality of opportunity and outcomes in disaster reduction interventions. Opportunity to reduce vulnerability of women and children is a Key Performance Area (KPA) 3 of NDRM. However, this KPA did not reveal gender risks that must be taken into consideration when reducing the underlying risk and vulnerability factor by improving disaster risk management applications at all levels. The gender risks to be taken into consideration are only specified under KPA 4: “Strengthening disaster preparedness for effective emergency response and recovery practices at all levels”.

The scope of the NDRMP is to strengthen the framework for sectoral (and regional disaster risk management in Namibia through all phases, namely prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery for all hazards. One of the guiding principles for the implementation of NDRMP strategy is to recognise the fundamental human rights and freedoms embedded in the plan, because, climate justice and gender are human rights issues. The NDRMP mentioned consideration of both men and women as well as recognition of women as the most vulnerable members of society. In particular, the roles and responsibilities in two of the 9 sectors specified women, vulnerable groups, gender and Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs). The two sectors are: (i) Protection sector and sector responsibility (ii) Water and sanitation sector and sector responsibility. The institutional framework did not mention how gender would be mainstreamed, how women would be encouraged to participate and be included in decision-making and leadership positions or the relevance of women groups.

### 4.4 Gender, social complexity and Climate-change adaptation and resilience

Men and women experience vulnerabilities to climate-change and this decreases their capacity to adapt and contribute to mitigation. However, these capacities differ because women frequently are exposed to additional gender-specific vulnerabilities and barriers that prevent them from effectively utilising their skills and knowledge that could improve adaptation and mitigation outcomes. Gender relations shape conditions of vulnerability which if intersected or overlapped with racial, ethnicity, class, and other inequalities, creates social conditions that
place different groups of men and women at risk (Aguilar, 2009). The differences in exposure to climate change, sensitivities to impacts of past and current climatic conditions and capacity to cope and adapt were taken into account in this review. It is imperative to understand gender aspects of planning, decision-making, monitoring and evaluation as well as policy formulation processes at national, regional and local level (Angula et al., 2012).

The review of gender and climate change in Namibia (Angula, 2010; Gilau, Dayo, Abraham, Mundia, 2011; Angula et al., 2012; Angula & Menjono, 2014; ASSAR, 2016) is summarised here below. This review has taken into consideration the Gender Action Plan of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to demonstrate why gender and climate change matters.

4.4.1 Key socio-economic vulnerability indicators

There are social groups that are more vulnerable than others in Namibia. The levels of exposure to potential impacts and their adaptive capacity shaped differences among these groups. The third communications to UNFCCC report (and DRFN, 2015) identified women, female heads of households, children, the elderly, chronically ill and indigenous minorities as socio-economic and demographic groups that exhibit particular levels of vulnerabilities in Namibia. The chronically ill, most of which suffer from HIV/AIDS are vulnerable to potential impacts of climate-change because of their physiological sensitivity such as compromised immune system (DRFN, 2015). Children and the elderly have low adaptive capacity because they depend on others for their survival.

The total population of Namibia is 2 113 077 of which 57% resides in rural areas (NSA, 2011). The sex-disaggregated population of Namibia is 1,091,165 females and 1,021,912 males. The percentage of female-headed households in Namibia is 44% with Ohangwena, Omusati and Oshana Regions having more female-headed households compared to male-headed counterparts (NSA, 2011). Female-headed households reportedly have lower per capita income of N$ 7 528 compared to their male counterparts with N$ 12 248 (CBS, 2008 in EIF, 2016). The unemployment rates are reported to be higher for women in Namibia with 41% in rural areas and 26% in urban areas (NSA, 2011). The literacy rate is high at 89% although most people have not acquired skilled qualifications (NSA, 2011).

The 2011 National Census reported a total 283,501 children aged 0-4 years in Namibia. The USAID (2009) report indicates that an estimate of 28% of all children in Namibia is either orphaned or vulnerable. The majority is due to AIDS amplified by poverty levels. Orphan hood is
more prevalent in rural areas (29%) than urban areas (14%) whereby female-headed households most commonly accommodate orphans in Namibia (EIF, 2016).

Namibia has made progress in making education accessible to all boys and girls in both primary and secondary schools. The differences in education literacy levels are visible between rural and urban areas (EIF, 2016). There has been an increase in female students graduating from institutions of higher education in Namibia (Mahlala, 2012). The Kunene (35%), Omaheke (27%) and Otjozondjupa (17%) regions have the lowest literacy rates in the population aged 15 to 24 years (NSA, 2011). Ultimately low educational level combined with lack of skills and limited income that is required to diversify livelihood options affects those social groups that are already vulnerable to non-climatic factors.

Lack of income and employment opportunities increases the vulnerability of households and limits the opportunities to explore off-farming livelihood strategies. Women in Namibia are reported to have limited technical skills required to acquire employment or generate monetary income. Additionally, women have limited access to capital, productive land, knowledge and services. These factors differently decrease resilience and adaptive capacities of men and women.

Upon gaining independence in 1990, the Namibian Constitution Chapter 3, Article 10 and 16 guarantees fundamental human rights and freedom aimed at granting women equal access to land and control over resources. Both men and women can now own, inherit and control land in Namibia although in rural areas land ownership is through user rights only. Communal land is administered by traditional authorities and Communal Land Boards. At least 45% of women are represented in the Regional Communal Land Boards in Namibia (Matthaei and Wolf, 2013). By July 2013, 42% of women were registered with secure- land- use rights in accordance with Communal Land Reform Act in Namibia (Matthaei and Wolf, 2013). Overall, a total of 333 039 males own plots as compared to 304 911 females in Namibia (NSA, 2015).

Animal husbandry is male dominated, although herding small stock is sometimes done by women (16%) and feeding livestock has a 50/50 gender- division of labour. Crop production is dominated by women who plant, weed and harvest while men are responsible for mending fences and tilling land. Assets ownership varies with male- headed households owning more assets as well as with men having more control over ownership of assets. This is because of a cultural history among communities whereby men own and control livestock, agricultural
equipment and household tools, crop produce and movable assets. For instance, more men own livestock (cattle, sheep and goats) in Namibia compared to women (See Table 1 below).

Table 1: Household distribution of cattle, goats and sheep in Namibia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number of Cattle owned</th>
<th>Number of Goats and Sheep owned</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female headed households</td>
<td>189477 (22%)</td>
<td>25417 (16%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male headed households</td>
<td>682751 (78%)</td>
<td>138488 (84%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Ownership of land and assets is one of the factors that could enhance women’s economic empowerment and improve access and control over resources. This will also contribute to the adaptive capacity of women, especially female-headed households. According to the Levels of Living Survey (NSA, 2012) female-headed households are more likely than male-headed households to cook without electricity (64% versus 58%) and they are also more likely to use alternative lighting, other than electricity (66% versus 57%). This suggests that more female-headed households are located in rural areas than urban areas where access to electricity is very high. Female-headed households (21%) are less likely than male-headed households (34%) to have piped water inside the house (NSA, 2012).

Majority of poor households in urban areas are headed by women. More female youth migrate into towns and cities where they often become victims of domestic violence, unemployment and may fall victims to HIV/AIDS infection. Informal settlements are prone to climate related disasters, for example flooding, and women compared to men are more affected. Men contribute more towards GHG emissions as a result of their proportional energy consumption and lifestyles. Women, more than men, might lack the capital required to invest in energy-efficiency or renewable energy installations in their homes. Water scarcity and energy insecurities owing to climate-change may increase tariffs making access to electricity and portable water difficult for the poor and unemployed, the majority of which are women (EIF, 2016). There are also a significant number of women in urban areas that are empowered owing to their educational and employment status. This allows them to express their interests and contribute their valuable knowledge to climate-change interventions and policy discussions (Angula et al, 2012).
4.4.2 Key cultural and political vulnerability indicators

Angula and Menjono (2014) recognized that climate-change related decisions that men and women make at local and household level can either enhance or limit their resilience. Their findings show a lack of women’s voice in decision-making and climate-change discussions at local level (see also Angula et al., 2012). Men in Namibia are making overall major decisions at household level. They also make decisions regarding allocation of resources required for responding to climate-change risks. When faced with disasters, a woman alone cannot decide how the household must respond to severe risks posed by drought, floods, pest outbreaks and other related climate-change disasters. Decisions are often or always made by the spouse who is the head of household. Women usually make immediate decisions regarding means of coping that would ensure food security. They are also responsible for minor day-to-day decisions that impact on the household coping capacity when faced with climate risks and related disasters. In the case of female-headed households, adult males are more influential in making major decisions in the household (Angula and Menjono, 2014).

Marginalised and minority people are historically disadvantaged and continue to be so. Even with targeted priorities to improve their living conditions, certain groups such as the San, Ovazemba, Ovatue and Ovahimba continue to benefit very little from national development since independence (DRFN, 2014). Both women and marginalised social groups display an intersection of characteristics that make them more vulnerable than others. Such intersections of gender, ethnicity, religion, and class, age lack of profession and/or lack of income can act as social barriers for some to adapt effectively.

What differentiates levels of vulnerability and adaptive capacity among social groups are unequal access to information and knowledge that limit the potential of the majority of women and marginalised men in the Namibian society to participate in local level decision-making. Table 2 below illustrates the differentiated vulnerabilities of men and women to climate-change.

Table 2: Cultural and political dynamics that shapes social vulnerability (Angula et al., 2012)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Socio-economic, political and cultural issues</th>
<th>Description of issues</th>
<th>Causes of Vulnerability</th>
<th>Capacity / Opportunity</th>
</tr>
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</table>
| Which decisions regarding climate change adaptation | Men
- Decisions and interests | - A lack of women, marginalised and vulnerable | - Overall, women are consulted by their spouse when major |
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Socio-economic, political and cultural issues</th>
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<th>Capacity / Opportunity</th>
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</table>
| do men and women generally make?            | regarding allocation of resources required for responding to climate change risks  
- Decisions regarding severe risks posed by drought, floods, pests outbreaks and other related climate change disasters  
**Women**  
- Immediate decisions and interests regarding coping that would ensure food security.  
- Decisions related to women’s gender roles and responsibilities. | members of communities’ voices reduce a gender balance in decision-making processes.  
- Unequal access to information and knowledge limits the potential of majority of women and marginalised men in Namibian society to participate in decision making.  
- The majority of women are affected by social exclusion in Namibia. This has contributed significantly to the inferiority complex syndrome and lack of motivation among Namibian women. | decisions are made.  
- It is noted that a limited number of programme interventions solicit women’s views and interests before major decisions are made. |
| Which decisions in the community do men and women typically make? | **Men**  
- Maintenance of water points.  
- Participate in flood and drought mitigation efforts  
- Serving in community-based committees (particularly as chairmen or treasurer)  
**Men and Women**  
- Serving the community in conservancy, water point, constituency development committees and school boards | **Still, men are dominating decision-making in the community.**  
- **Unequal power relations between men and women hinders 50/50 decision-making power relations** | **There is room for improvement**  
- **Comparatively, the Damara and Nama ethnic groups and communities exercise a more gender-balanced decision-making in communities.**  
- |
| Which decisions in the home do men and women typically make? | **Men**  
- Decisions regarding the following in Rural settings:  
  Livestock rearing, Household construction, land management, | Men are making overall decisions at household level.  
Women are making decisions on daily basis regarding household maintenance, food security and parenting issues. | **Women are consulted when decisions are made by their counterparts.**  
- Women are reported to be better at running households than men |
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Socio-economic, political and cultural issues</th>
<th>Description of issues</th>
<th>Causes of Vulnerability</th>
<th>Capacity / Opportunity</th>
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<td>rangeland management, Household and kraal maintenance. Woodcarving.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rural settings: Usually women lead small-scale projects that are aimed at enhancing household food security. <strong>Women’s participation in large scale and long-term programmes is limited.</strong></td>
<td>-Women in rural settings have a potential to lead climate change related initiatives that are aimed at building resilience and reducing vulnerability. -Women in rural settings have a potential to lead and participate meaningfully in renewable energy projects. By doing so they are contributing towards climate change mitigation by applying low-carbon energy sources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Women</strong> Decisions regarding in Rural Settings: -Reproductive roles and family care. -Cultivation, seed selections, planting and processing of mahangu, maize, beans and groundnuts. -Water, energy and non-timber harvest and use. -Assisting with small-stock rearing.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Are there certain activities that are led and implemented by women? Particularly climate change related activities</td>
<td>Yes, in water, agriculture and energy sector</td>
<td>Rural settings: Usually women lead small-scale projects that are aimed at enhancing household food security. <strong>Women’s participation in large scale and long-term programmes is limited.</strong></td>
<td>-Women in rural settings have a potential to lead climate change related initiatives that are aimed at building resilience and reducing vulnerability. -Women in rural settings have a potential to lead and participate meaningfully in renewable energy projects. By doing so they are contributing towards climate change mitigation by applying low-carbon energy sources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are there differences in capacities required to deal with climate change?</td>
<td>Yes, studies have confirmed that differentiation in access to resources, credits and information leads to different adaptive capacities.</td>
<td>-Women lack skills, information and access to resources required to diversify livelihood strategies. - Men and women have unequal access to credits and markets that would enhance their capacities.</td>
<td>-Women have equal access to information disseminated through government institutions. -Certain programmes and institutions prioritise women needs in providing credits and skills training. -Approximately 20.5% of women</td>
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<tr>
<td>Socio-economic, political and cultural issues</td>
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<td>Capacity / Opportunity</td>
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<td>In rural areas 15.4% of men compared to 8.6% women read newspapers, watch TV and listen to the radio frequently. In rural areas, both men (77.7%) and women (76.3) listen to the radio regularly.</td>
<td>-Women have limited control over assets and resources that may build their resilience. -Women's and men's perception of risks and climate change impacts are different. -Women's gender and reproductive roles are affected differently by climate change, thereby requiring specific adaptation strategies.</td>
<td>and 24% men own a plough in Namibia. However, hiring of a modern tractor (a common practice in north central Namibia) requires money, which women are likely not to have. The unemployment rate among adult men (30.3%) and women (48.9%) is high.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Are constraints on participation in climate change projects different for men and women?</td>
<td>-Yes, there are considerably more constraints facing women than men. -Women are less empowered than men. -Women face social structures discrimination and stereotypes. -Women lack technical skills. -Rural women have lower literacy rates compared to men</td>
<td>-Statistics in younger generations are changing for the better (increase in number of women education level and technical skills). The total enrollment figure for female students is higher at UNAM (Female – 4913 &amp; Male – 3448) based on 2008 figures. At the Namibia University of Science and Technology in 2009, 56% female were enrolled compared to 44% male students. -There is a dedicated Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare that is promoting on-going women empowerment efforts in Namibia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>What resources do men and women have to work with?</td>
<td>-Productive land, rangeland, water source (within 1km), forest non-timber products, crop variety seeds, livestock breeds resistant to drought, water harvesting facilities, poultry, pigs, homestead not prone to flooding, cultivating</td>
<td>-Good access to productive land. However, marginalized communities and women usually settle on less productive land. -Good access to rangeland in communal areas. -Limited access for the majority of men and women to commercial lands/grazing.</td>
<td>-Legal framework in Namibia allows equal access to land, facilities and forest products. Communal Land Boards require that at least 3 out of 7 board members be women.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socio-economic, political and cultural issues</td>
<td>Description of issues</td>
<td>Causes of Vulnerability</td>
<td>Capacity / Opportunity</td>
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<td>equipment and draught power, human-power, strong social networks, government and non- governmental early warning system (information), extension services, veterinary services, education, health facilities, radio, cell phone and telephone.</td>
<td>Since independence 3,842 families have been settled on commercial farms out of which 1,608 are women. - Overall, men have more access to these resources than women.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Who uses / owns / controls each of these resources?</td>
<td>- Head of households, the majority of whom are men (56%). - Community structures and social stereotypes are hindering women from taking advantage of their status (in-community of property marriages) and equal opportunity to control the use of resources. Still 40% of widows have fallen victims to property dispossession in Namibia (2006-7).</td>
<td>- A number of households are headed by women (44%) - With more awareness and empowerment men and women are both having controls and ownership of these resources. - Unless arrangements for pre-nuptials are made – all marriages are by default in-community of property, giving legal rights to women to be co-owners of all resources in their households. There is an on-going shift of women becoming more aware and empowered to use, control and own resources without any resistance from their male counterparts. Legal provision in place that denounces property dispossession from widows and orphans.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who is excluded from use / ownership / control?</td>
<td>No one is excluded from use, ownership and control in an independent Namibia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Republic of Namibia, 2010a & b

Responding to climate-change challenge depends on community's adaptive capacity and resilience to climate-change related disasters. How women and men respond and cope with climate-change is differentiated by their perceived roles: men as “protectors and security” and
women as “mothers and care givers”. Women are most likely to respond to immediate changes in sectors that hold livelihood and food security. Men are most likely to respond to severe and long-term changes and associated impacts on household food security. However, there are limitations in adaptive capacities required to respond to frequent risks associated with climate change. For instance, men migrate in search of better grazing, leaving women to take care of households and become de-facto heads of households.

4.5 Gender and Climate-Change

The ecological services derived from different ecosystems of Namibia have notable influences on agricultural practices among various ethnic groups of Namibia. Moreover, the culture and gender relations of ethnic group distributions in Namibia are influenced by livelihood strategies linked to ecological services derived from these environments. In practice, the roles and responsibilities of men and women in different parts of Namibia are shaped and defined by socio-cultural norms and traditions, and in part by their involvement in different kinds of livelihood and resource use activities. Climate-change will impact ecosystem ability to provide services and maintain livelihoods in Conservancies and Community Forestry reserves. According to Turpie et al, (2010), overall increases in levels of poverty and vulnerability will lead to (i) increased harvesting of natural resources – wild plant foods and medicines, bush meat, fish and raw materials; (ii) increased poaching in parks – for food and high value products (rhino horn, ivory); and (iii) increasing demands on MET to allow access to parks for resources, to supply wildlife and provide economic opportunities via tourism and hunting concessions. These impacts can also be expected in Conservancies and Community Forestry reserves. The gender dimension of these vulnerabilities is provided in Table 2.

It is therefore important to understand the gendered implications of these impacts. The income generating opportunities for men and women from ecosystem based activities, as a way of diversifying in times of drought and low agricultural outputs will be severely affected as a result. Building resilience in these sectors is important, however an understanding of who have access and control over resources that are able to generate larger incomes is crucial.

According to Angula (2017) in traditional societies, women are often disinclined to participate in activities that are seen to go against existing traditionally defined roles, most of which can and do present obstacles to participation in climate-change adaptation and development. Above all, in cases where participation is characterized by the unequal power relationships, this will also have an impact on available livelihood options, decision-making abilities and development
outcomes. Where the voices of marginalized groups are co-opted or are unable to be expressed openly because of a dominant leadership, this may affect their adaptive capacities.

5. GENDER ASSESSMENT RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

The gender assessment focused primarily on the gender responsiveness to issues around ecosystem based adaptation within communities. The assessment is based on the findings of the regional consultation workshops on the eight-landscape ecosystem and climate-change analysis, particularly focusing on the outcome of the gender component. Regional consultations were conducted in different parts of the country to ensure the inclusion of people’s views at all levels. The multi-stakeholder consultations yielded an in-depth understanding of gender, culture, climate-change vulnerability and adaptation as well as developmental challenges among communities residing in conservancies and community forest areas. The study assessed the gender division of labour within the natural resource sector, specifically targeting local level institutions. This particularly looked into aspects of ownership and decision-making over community-based adaptation initiatives, including the role and representation of women and men in Traditional Authorities (TA), Farmers Associations, conservancies and community forests management committees. The assessment further reflected on the prioritisation of ecosystem based adaptation activities that the participants identified. These activities were scrutinised for their gendered responsiveness.

5.2 CBNRM Institutional and legal framework and gender considerations

One of the aims of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) is to allow local communities to benefit from natural resources management. The CBNRM policy (2013) aims at promoting sustainable resources management at local level and recognizes the diversity of natural resources that local people in rural areas access to improve their lives. The policy makes reference to natural resources for community-based management at local level whilst allowing people to derive benefits from the use of natural resources and tourism initiatives. The policy does not explicitly incorporate gender requirements but makes reference to equal participation of all members of the conservancies in Namibia (NACSO, 2013).
Gender equality and women’s empowerment have been identified as important aspects in the implementation of CBNRM in Namibia and a prerequisite for sustainable development. The CBNRM programmes promote an enabling environment in which gender equality and the empowerment of women are realized through equal access to employment and governance, resources and economic opportunities. Over the past years, women in conservancies and community forests were actively involved in the decision-making processes of these institutions where they engaged in voting for office bearers and stakeholders (private sector partners, local and regional authorities, central government) as well as being voted into leadership positions. In 2015, 46% of conservancy treasurers/ financial manager positions were occupied by women (NACSO, 2015). During the same period women also held several positions of responsibility in the tourism and hunting industries, and in a range of conservation roles (NACSO, 2015).

5.3 Gender, Exposure and Sensitivity to Climate Change

After witnessing erratic rainfalls over the years, Namibia saw frequent droughts and huge floods affecting different parts of the country. Being an arid country, the droughts have tremendous negative effect on a large part of the country affecting several communities and investments that majority of livelihoods are anchored upon (Republic of Namibia, 2015). In addition, climate-change has also affected flooding patterns experienced by the country in past few years. Although flooding does not affect a great part of the country, it affects some of the most pristine areas of the country and regions that accommodate the majority of the Namibian people (Republic of Namibia, 2015). Yet, landscape and wildlife attractions in Namibia have been ranked by most world tourists as the reasons for visiting the country. Climate-change has a direct impact on the landscape of an area resulting in loss of wildlife species, loss of vegetation as well as loss of soil during which it can also reduce the performance of the tourism industry (Republic of Namibia, 2015). During the regional consultations, participants indicated climate risks that are affecting their conservancies and community forests and how the climate risks are affecting the ecosystem based activities and biodiversity.

Table 4: Climate Change Risks by Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Hardap and ✓/Karas</th>
<th>Omusati, Ohangwena, Oshana, Oshikoto</th>
<th>Zambezi, Kavango East, Kavango West</th>
<th>Omaheke, Erongo, otjozondjupa</th>
<th>Kunene</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Climate</td>
<td>Drought, Strong</td>
<td>Veld fires</td>
<td>Droughts</td>
<td>Short rain</td>
<td>Increased</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

28
The subsistence agriculture and ecosystem services are sensitive to climate risks highlighted above. These risks are associated with water scarcity impacting the tourism businesses, livestock and wildlife. Prolonged droughts tend to cause veld fires, which destroy the vegetation, lead to migration of game and in some instances, destruction of campsite properties. Seasonal flooding has been identified as another climate risk that affects mainly northern regions of Namibia. It makes roads inaccessible and also destroys tourist establishments. Disease outbreaks, in particular malaria, have been associated with stagnant waters created during flooding.

**Figure 1:** The resulting effects of the climate-change impact on communities
5.4 Gender and Adaptive Capacities

The adaptive capacity for climate-change is crucial for minimising its effects on the community. This involves adjustments of actions and attitudes within the community to better cope with experienced climate-change impacts. During consultations, coping strategies and adaptations to boost the livelihood and increase resilient among the communities were highlighted at different levels. Digging of earth dams and drilling of boreholes were among the most common activities to ensure water security for game and livestock as well as for tourism business outlets. The participants however articulated the need to intensify their adaptation strategies if they are to overcome the prolonged droughts. Activities that they would like to venture into, funds permitting, were to recharge the aquifer, and rent earth-moving equipment to enable them to dig bigger earth dams. Although men mainly do such activities, they would eventually benefit both men and women. Women have a potential to be water-managers in order to ensure efficiency and sustainability in the use of water. Securing water supply would also reduce the migration of wildlife, an important asset for community-based tourism, and in so doing maintain job opportunities. The adaptation strategies suggested as a way of addressing flood challenges were moving to higher grounds and using flood resilient materials.

In order to sustain the livelihood and boost the climate resilient, several strategies are employed by communities. Women diversify to more drought resistance crops in order to supply the business sector with local fruits and vegetables, despite the climatic events. In other areas, women travel long distances to collect natural products, including handy-crafts that they supply to local tourism and other businesses. Although men sell some products such as grass and fibre crafts only, both men and women use different strategies to ensure the supply chain of these products. The southern region of Namibia has shown the highest vulnerability to climate-change with the limited options and alternative of livelihood, thereby affecting women the most as they are more localised than men who easily leave to seek employment elsewhere. Another adaptation strategy and way of strengthening their adaptive capacity is reconstruction and repair of existing road networks. This therefore means increasing the adaptive capacity of both men and women in a community through gendered knowledge-generation mechanisms and fostering of social organization networks can lead to lower economic losses. Exposure of a community to climate-change impacts can be reduced considerably by improving the adaptive capacity.
Specific sketch to improve adaptations and reducing exposure of women to climatic change impacts is indicated in Figure 2 below.

**Figure 2**: Key attributes for increasing the resilience of communities by increasing adaptive capacity and reducing exposure to climatic-change impacts.

5.5 **Identified gaps and problems for building resilience**

The regional stakeholder’s consultations revealed that local level institutions in the natural resource sector in different parts of the country is susceptible to variable climatic conditions and communities have faced different vulnerabilities from the effects of climate-change. When consultants applied a combined adaptive capacity assessment framework with a gendered social relations framework in their analysis, key issues and gaps (see Table 5) that emerged were related to (i) climate change risks and impacts that men and women are exposed to, (ii) gender inequalities in employment and income benefits as well as gender imbalances in decision-making and leadership in TA and CBNRM programmes, (iii) increased human-wildlife conflict owing to droughts affecting men and women farmers differently, (iv) poor governance and institutional capacity to implement community-based tourism activities, (v) short-term adaptation actions and responses to impacts of climate-change (these are associated with limited agency among women in conservancies and community forest areas), and (vi) cultural barriers to adaptation in the CBNRM sector.

The combined adaptive capacity assessment framework and the Harvard Gender Analytical Framework analysis determined the existing benefits that men and women are harvesting in conservancies and community forests (See Table 6). It emerged that employment and income
generation opportunities are found more in conservancies’ activities than in Community forest reserves. These opportunities are also more feasible in areas with outstanding landscapes and nature-based attractions. Thus, men and women from Kunene, Erongo, Zambezi, Kavango west and Kavango East regions are accruing more benefits compared to North-central Namibia regions (Oshana, Omusati, Oshikoto and Ohangwena) central Namibia regions (Omaheke, Erongo, Otjozondjupa) and southern Namibian regions, (//Karas and Hardap).

Table 5: Gaps and problems that should be addressed in order to build resilience

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problems and gaps/ issues</th>
<th>Existing gender inequalities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Climate Change risks and exposure affects both men and women</td>
<td>Rural communities face climate risks such as droughts, seasonal flooding, high temperatures, veld fires and variable rainfall. Non-climatic factors such as expanding settlements and overgrazing are contributing to land degradation and deforestation. The combined effects of climate and non-climatic drivers can cause a decline in wildlife numbers, decreased ground water and reduction in agricultural yield, if not dealt with timely. High temperature affects livestock and wildlife the most, leading to miscarriages and lack of feeding. Men are traditionally having the responsibility of grazing livestock and thus have to travel long distances to seek grazing. Drought affects availability of mopane worms, thatching grass and other localized natural resources that women sell to earn income and support their families. Climate impacts cause loss of employment and reduce income from tourism for men and women in conservancy/Community Forests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human wildlife conflicts affecting farmers</td>
<td>Elephants tend to cause human-wildlife conflicts during drought as a result of water scarcity especially in conservancies in the north-eastern Namibia and northwestern Namibia regions. All the activities pertaining to addressing water shortage and wildlife-based tourism initiatives tend to be involving mainly men. Women are excluded from wildlife management activities to ensure their safety.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender division of labour within the tourism sector and inequalities in community based tourism employment</td>
<td>Men continue to dominate high paying activities such as game-drive, trophy-hunting, water-tourism, bird-viewing and timber harvesting, while women mainly occupy low paying jobs/low income generating activities. Women from Zambezi, Kavango west and Kavango east regions</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
continue to dominate cultural gender roles in the tourism sector. Overall, women are mainly involved in activities around cultural tourism. They are employed as musicians, cooks of traditional dishes, cleaners, waitresses and receptionists in the lodges.

Men engage in drought management activities such as digging wells, digging and managing earth dams and renovating aquifers, which are done manually. Bush fires and flooding are some of the disasters that affect community-based tourism. Women compared to men are less resilient to these effects.

| Gender inequalities in conservancies, community forests and TA decision-making and leadership |
| Conflicts often arise between traditional authorities and conservancies over trophy hunting and other income-generating activities realised around wildlife. Traditional authorities want to control income from tourism. This is a barrier to EbA. Women representation in TA is very poor because traditional chiefs and councillors are mostly men. |

CBNRM have increased the involvement of women in natural resource management. Female management committee members range from 0% (in Ehirovipuka Conservancies) to a high of 67% (in Otjimboyo Conservancy). On average 35% of women are conservancy committee members (majority are treasurers).

Among community forest committee members, women mostly occupy the position of chairpersons. Women from marginalised and minority ethnic groups are still reluctant to take up leadership positions in conservancies.

| Poor governance and institutional capacity in benefits sharing |
| A number of conflicts between community leadership structures involving the TA and the conservancies or TA and community forests on matters relating to tourism contracts and allocation of land in protected areas exist. Although, these contracts may affect the entire community, women however, are more likely to be affected, as their interference is limited. |

| Short-term adaptation actions and responses to climate-change impacts |
| Adaptation strategies to drought and the extreme weather conditions tend to be more reactive and short term. There is need to strengthen existing efforts, especially water and fire infrastructure and to involve women who are able to assist men that are currently predominantly |
responsible for maintenance and required labour.

The adaptation strategies that are suggested during regional consultations have a potential to build resilience but are not sufficient to sustain long-term adaptation for the landscape areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultural barriers to adaptation</th>
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</table>

Kunene region experiences cultural myths and perceptions that emerged as one of the biggest obstacles in obtaining gender equality among the OvaHimba community. There is a tendency to look down upon men who do not participate in hunting and women who talk openly in meetings.

Women's agency is compromised in communities where women are expected to stay at home and look after the household and children. The ability to respond is also affected by lack of skills, education and access to credit and income. Both men and women lack agency to diversify their livelihood and engage in activities that are not common in their cultures. Culture and slow attitudinal change remain the key challenges to adaptation.

The woman voice particularly from communities (Kunene and Otjozondjupa regions) where patriarchy is stronger is silent. Women attend meetings but do not contribute constructively owing to cultural norms that inhibit women to dominate discussions in public. Kunene region has thus shown a greater gap between men and women's roles in the conservancy and community forest.

The active participation of women in local institutions, either by attending meetings or being voted into leadership position, allows them to be part of a collective voice, leading to strengthening of common identities and local democracy. It is also believed that this will lead to collective learning and equal accessing of information for both men and women. Although women’s representation on committees and attendance during meetings is strong, the views of women are still often not taken as seriously as those of men at meetings and other important platforms such as negotiation and or review of contracts.
6. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GENDER ACTION PLAN

This assessment has identified gender risks within the eight landscapes and the area associated with climate-change impacts. It has also identified gaps and problems that should be addressed in order to build resilience to climate change impacts among communities in selected landscape (conservancies and community forests in Namibia). Implementation of climate-change adaptation strategies and the SDGs can contribute greatly towards gender equality and empowerment of women. This could best be achieved through GCF-funded programmes because they are in line with global agreements and national strategies. Such initiatives would be better achieved if supported by a gender responsive approach. The gender action plan is therefore needed in order to ensure an effective implementation of a gender-responsive EbA project.

The Gender Action Plan should determine how the EbA Project can respond to the needs and challenges which women and men face as a result of climate change in the eight landscape. The Gender action plan should also guide the project on how the project will increase the capacities of men and women to implement climate-change mitigation measures. Project gender related risks such as increased women labour, constrained women’s economic opportunities and in some cases, increased violence against women must be identified. The action plan should indicate how safeguarding for reducing gender risks will be put in place. The gender action plan is detailed in Annexure 1.
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ANNEXURE 1 Gender Action Plan for EbA Project

A1. Introduction

The main aim of the gender action plan is to present the constraints and opportunities for women and men identified during the regional and national consultative workshops and the gender analysis into operational action. The plan includes:

- Gender- responsive actions/activities that address and strengthen the voice and agency of vulnerable women and men in communal conservancies and community forest landscape
- Gender performance indicators and sex- disaggregated targets linked to the results framework
- M&E gender indicators in the project results framework

Proposed Gender Action Plan

Table A1: Ecosystem-Based Adaptation project Gender responsive action plan and performance indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EbA Output</th>
<th>Gender responsive action</th>
<th>Performance indicator</th>
<th>Time frame (Financial Year)</th>
<th>Responsible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Component 1: Development and implementation of climate change resilient ecosystem management and production practices that reduce the vulnerability of communities</td>
<td>Ensure gender-balanced participation in setting up and strengthening governance system over the project implementation period</td>
<td>Percentage of population in the eight landscapes with access to improved climate information and drought, flood and severe storm warnings of which 50% are women and 50% men</td>
<td>1  2  3  4  5</td>
<td>Project unit, EIF and NDA, Communal conservancies and community forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component 1: Increase the resilience of productive landscapes to support ecosystem goods and services that improves livelihoods for local communities</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1.2: Institutional capacity enhanced for ecosystem landscape management and climate change resilience at sub-national and local levels</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collaborate with local NGOs that work with women to address women-specific needs in order to remove barriers on participation in renewable energy, water management, biodiversity conservation, and eco-tourism.</td>
<td>Number of community beneficiaries and percentage of women and marginalized people by age, who are supported by local NGOs and received skills development training.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure equitable representation of women and men from different ethnic groups, social classes and age groups on funded project management committee, planning and activity meetings.</td>
<td>Percentage of men (50%) and women (50%) representation in project management committee and special consideration for the marginalized community.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.2: Institutional capacity enhanced for ecosystem landscape management and climate change resilience at sub-national and local levels</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target both men and women to contribute to the development of ecosystem based adaptation plan.</td>
<td>Number of beneficiaries participating in the crafting of comprehensive ecosystem-based adaptation plan for respective landscape and meteorological service early warning information integration (50% men and 50% woman, further segregated by age).</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Build the capacity and technical expertise of EIF, EbA beneficiaries and partners on gender sensitive and/or responsive M&amp;E. Use participatory and experiential learning methods to identify men and women capacity needs in all EbA activities.</td>
<td>Percentage of beneficiaries trained segregated by gender which should be 50% men and 50% woman.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Component 2: Increase the resilience of productive landscapes to support ecosystem goods and services that improves livelihoods for local communities**

| 2.1 Conservations of biodiversity and ecosystem strengthened | Ensure that there is gender balance participation in capacity build from CBO’s | Percentage of female and male trained on ecosystem based adaptation and crafting of quality proposal, striving for 50% female and 50% |

**Project unit, EIF, MET, Communal conservancies and community forest**
through enhanced diversification income-generating activities and development of community livelihood enterprises and NGO’s representative for training in ecosystem based adaptation male, segregated by age.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component 3: Documentation, dissemination and uptake of lessons learned</th>
<th>Engage both CBNRM and Gender/Women support organization to inspire and enhance men and women’s agency in conservancies and community forest reserves.</th>
<th>Number of female-headed and male-headed households that benefitted from local adaptation funding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increase exposure for women to go beyond localized household based activities and visit other regions for learning and experience exchange.</td>
<td>Percentage of women participating in the project activities being exposed to other practice in other region/country.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve female-headed households and women’s adaptive capacity by creating self-help group and provide funding that cater for localized</td>
<td>Number of households that are participating in the implementation of climate-resilient agriculture, community forestry management, wildlife-management year-round access to renewable energy and water-efficient supply</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.1: Effective knowledge management results in informed decision-making at all levels through an integrated information system.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ecosystem based adaptation initiatives.</th>
<th>Gender disaggregated data captured and reported on with full consideration of marginalized communities.</th>
<th>Project unit, EIF, Communal conservancies and community forest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gather gender disaggregated data on all activities implemented, training offered, planning and information awareness meeting and dissemination of early warning forecasts.</td>
<td>Gender disaggregated data captured and reported on with full consideration of marginalized communities.</td>
<td>Project unit, EIF, Communal conservancies and community forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct quarterly gender analysis on women and marginalized communities’ participation in project activities, improved access to information and gender balance statistics on decision-making bodies and other structures.</td>
<td>Quarterly report produced</td>
<td>Project unit, EIF, Communal conservancies and community forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appoint a gender-mainstreaming expert in the Project Steering Committee (Part-time or full-time.).</td>
<td>Gender expert contracted/appointed to advise the steering committee</td>
<td>Project unit, EIF, Communal conservancies and community forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EbA activities to apply gender responsive budgeting across all projects and programmes.</td>
<td>Gender sensitive budget approved and implemented</td>
<td>Project unit, EIF, Communal conservancies and community forest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>