

Climate Resilient Agriculture in three of the Vulnerable Extreme northern crop-growing regions (CRAVE)

Name of Presenter: Benedict Libanda

Entity name, Country: Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia, Namibia

Empowering Direct Access

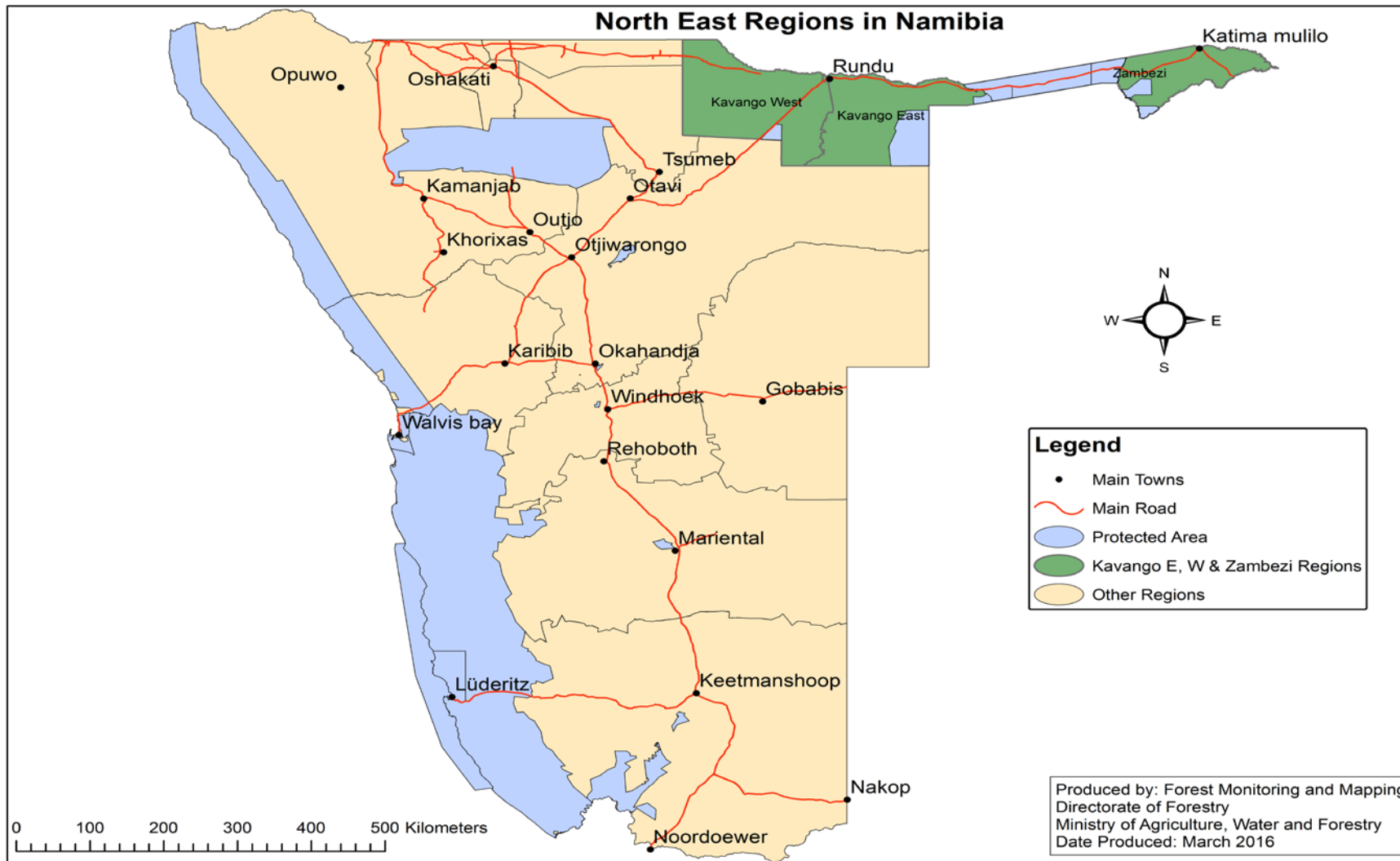
23-25 May 2017 | GCF Headquarters, Songdo

CRAVE

Introduction of the Project

- 1. Size:** Micro Project (US\$9.5 Million)
- 2. Duration:** 5 years June 2017-July 2022
- 3. Focus:** Adaptation Focus
- 4. Result Areas:**
 - Most vulnerable people and communities
 - Health and well-being, and food and water security
- 6. Executing Entity:** Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry
- 7. Impacts:**
 - 21,000 Beneficiaries (50% females and 50% males)
 - 5,000 hectares under conservation agriculture
 - 35% increase in crop yields by a factor of four

Introduction



823 680 km (square);

2.3 million people;

About 22% of Namibia's land is classified as desert (hyper-arid), 70% is classified as arid to semi-arid and the remaining 8% is classed as dry sub-humid;

Agriculture employs 27% of the workforce;

Economic losses of up to 3.5 percent of GDP per year;

Introduction of the Project (cont.)

The CRAVE project aims to reduce rural human population's vulnerability and food insecurity to climate risks and threats while increasing the adaptive capacity, well-being and resilience of the vulnerable small-scale farming communities in crop production landscapes that are threatened by climate variability and change.

Objective 1: STRENGTHENING

To strengthen the adaptive capacity, scale up adoption of effective coping mechanisms and implement on-the-ground actions and practices that assist vulnerable subsistence farmers (i.e. females and males) to reduce vulnerabilities to climate change, erratic weather patterns, seasonal rainfall shifts, heat and drought.

Objective 2: PROVISIONING

To provide rural crop males and females farmers with alternative sustainable access to off-grid solar energy technologies and reduce the dependency of increasingly expensive (and environmentally unfriendly) imported fuels by promoting solar water pumping in the agricultural sector.

1. Increased systemic, institutional and individual adaptive capacity and enhanced climate change knowledge and resilience;
2. Reduced exposure to climate risks and **strengthened adaptive capacity** of small scale irrigation and rain fed farmers, growers and producers to climate change adaptation –including crop insurance scheme;
3. Vertically and horizontally **diversified livelihoods**, jobs and income generating streams & opportunities for target beneficiaries.

CRAVE

Three key
transformational Results
in Namibia....

Funding Proposal Development Process

National, regional and local stakeholders elaborate and participate in the formulation and validation of both the NPCC -2011 & NCCSAP -2014

MET, MAWF with stakeholders prepares the Namibia CSA (2014) & CCAP (2015)

Cabinet approves the Namibia CCAP (2015)

Namibia finalises the NAMAS, INDC, as well as the TNC (NC3) including the updated chapter on V&A (2015)

Cabinet approves both the NPCC for overall policy guidance and overriding principles (2011) & NCCSAP for strategic aims and objectives and options (2014)

EIF accreditation by the GCF as NIE (2015)

Namibia CCAP & including overall intention for the scope of the CRAVE project discussed and guided during the national stakeholder w/s (October 2015)

Funding Proposal Development Process

Namibia finalises the NAMAS, INDC, NDA and NIE review NDP 4 and Vision 2030 and strategizes on the conceptual framework and strategic approach for accessing GCF funding, using the national policies, strategies and action plans.

national, regional and local stakeholders shares information, data inputs and guidance in the formulation process of the CRAVE Project

national, regional and local stakeholders provides additional information via the MAWF regional and local extension workers - DAPEES and AgriBusDev Regional and Local Staff in KW, KE & Z

NDA establishes an oversight committee for the GCF Concept preparation process (MET, EIF, MAWF, NNFU, UNAM, etc. October 2015

MAWF, Agribus Dev provides additional inputs & work with consultant for the CRAVE Objective, Outcomes, Components, Outputs and Activities

CRAVE Project finally endorsed by MAWF, NDA and EIF 29 January 2016

CRAVE

Components & Key outputs/sub- components

Component	Sub-component
Component 1 Increased adaptive capacity and enhanced climate change resilience	Sub-component /Output 1.1 Mashare Climate Resilient Agriculture Centre of Excellence (MCRAACE) Facility
	Sub-component /Output 1.2 /Field Research, Trial and Demonstration Sites Facility and Fertiliser Mixing Plant
Component 2 Reduced exposure to risks and strengthened adaptive capacity to climate change adaptation	Sub-component 2.1 SSIF -Farmers (horticultural) cropping practices and production and post production Business development & Technologies Facility
	Sub-component 2.2 SSF- Farmers (rain fed)Training, Capacity Building and Development Facility (post production marketing, harvesting, processing, storage, etc)
	Sub-component 2.3 Crop Insurance Scheme
Component 3 Solar Energy Technologies & Solar Water Pumping promoted and widely adopted	Sub-component 3.1 Solar Water Pumping for Adapted Agricultural Diversification Facility
	Sub-component 3.2 Diversification & Alternative Sustainable Livelihoods Adaptation Facility

CRAVE PROJECT ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

CRAVE Project Board (CPB)

MAWF (Chair), MET (Vice Chair), UNAM, NUST, Private Sector, NNFU, OPM, EIF (Ex Officio)

MAWF Director

Project Implementation Unit

National Project Manager (NPM), Project Accountant, M&E Officer, Office Driver

Project Support & Technical Advisory Services

EIF Technical Advisory Committee, and Independent Climate Change Adaptation Specialist Advisor

Regional Implementation Team/s DAPEES Deputy Director (Coordination)

DAPEES Mainstream Staff (x 3)
Regional Project Liaison officers x 3
Office Administrators x 3

Regional Secretariat to also report to the Regional Heads within MAWF

Kavango East Regional Steering Committee

Kavango West Regional Steering Committee

Zambezi Regional Steering Committee

- 1. Transaction costs of the GCF Programming is relatively high due to requirements pertaining to fiduciary and ESS;**
 - 2. A good understanding of accreditation and project requirements that national institutions need to meet before they can receive finance from the GCF is critical for the success of a project (Both NIE & NDA);**
-
- 1. Close engagement with the GCF Board and Secretariat creates better understanding of the available services and support.**
-
- 1. GCF works under pressure and that is transferred to proponents, turn around, etc. Having a GCF engagement system is helpful for quick turn around.**

CRAVE

Experience with the GCF....

CRAVE

Lessons Learned

- 1. The NDA roles and responsibilities to support project pipeline development is critical for country ownership and facilitating stakeholders consultations;**
 - 2. Appoint NIEs that are flexible in how they create and implement new policies than those that must go through the legislative process to make substantial changes may be strategic.**
-
- 1. Ensure that the proposed project is in line with the Country's Existing National Strategies, Plans, or Commitments.**

CRAVE

Recommendations

- 1. NIE should ensure full buy-in from the senior level of their institution, and investing in the institution's capacity to ensure that it can live up to relevant standards (the NEI should be ready to adapt to change);**
- 1. Appoint and recruit professionals responsible for developing project proposals that are familiar with the GCF requirements, and that take advantage of resources available from the Fund and elsewhere to support proposal development (there is a need to train more consultants/professionals on GCF programming);**
- 1. Choose the right executing entities that can execute projects according to the GCF standards and capable to contribute towards programming and facilitate project implementation.**