**GEF SPA CBA COUNTRY PROGRAMME REPORT – (NAMIBIA)**

**February 2008 – December 2012 Country Outcome Review**

**portfolio Overview**

The Community Based Adaptation to Climate Change Project (CBA) Namibia has funded eight different projects in various communities delivered via two dynamic institutions, one is predominantly grass roots CBO which is OIKE and other small NGO, the Creative Entrepreneurs Solution.. These projects were first awarded planning grants that allow communities to conduct Vulnerability Reduction Asessment (VRAs) but also social mobilization and together synthesis collective and proper project activities planning.

OIKE focused the CBA implementation initiatives on four areas that are 1) climate change resilience awareness raising, 2) rainwater harvesting methods, 3) improving and introducing dry land crop production and 4) restoration of degraded ecosystem. It must be noted that osm eo fthese initiatives where not completely adaptation activities and was given the support provided by the Japanese Government.

CES implemented some similar initiatives such as dry land crop production, community toolkit information for climate change awareness raising. However, other initiatives were slightly different like harvesting the flood/rainwater aimed to improve and diversify livelihood on inland fish farming, and to start irrigate vegetable production using harvested rainwater. It supported the creation as well as building of Self Help Group (SHG) component in the CBA to strengthening the unity and cooperation amongst the beneficiaries while same time it promotes the principles of sustainability through enterprise development support.

CBA has impacted the total amount of 3,767 beneficiaries in the region. The majority (80%)are women, and 15% of that category members are senior/elders who are at age of 60 years old and above. Youth made up 35%, and they are classified at the age 35 and below, which include schools learners. 45% of the members represent the middle ages people, ranged between the ages of 35 and 60 years old. Men are the least members who made up only 5% of the CBA beneficiaries.

Women – 80%

Man – 5%

Elders above 60yrs - 15%

Youth below 35yrs – 35% (includes school children)

Middle age below 60yrs – 45%

Furthermore, 296 hectors of land has been restored. Mostly the land has been restored through using best agriculture practices that enhance the soil fertility productivity. This was made possible through introducing of conservation tillage.

Namibia is the driest country in sub-Saharan Africa. It has highly variable and unpredictable climate which is subject to great temporal and spatial perturbations in rainfall patterns. With an economy strongly dependent on natural resources such as agriculture, water, fisheries and wildlife and nature-based tourism, predicted impacts can have severe repercussions for the economic development and sustainable livelihoods. Under current climate, Namibia is already subject to frequent and persistent dry periods, as well as erratic rainfall. According to climate projections, the impacts of climate change will exacerbate the already prevailing difficult climatic conditions – increasing aridity as well as making climate increasingly variable. A large percentage of Namibia’s population relies on subsistence and small-holder ranching and in some areas agriculture (about 70% of the population are subsistence farmers), which are highly vulnerable to climate change impacts.

The targeted communities are the majority of subsistence farmers (of whom the majority are women) and youth who depend to a high degree on agriculture (rain fed dry land crops), natural resources and livestock rearing both for subsistence as well as cash incomes in semi arid areas. A group of twelve schools are proactive l involved in the programme. The beneficiaries communities are confined on different areas such as Otamanzi, where OIKE implemented activities at Onkani, Ondjungulume, Onakapya and Onkankaa, whilst in CES covered Elondo west and east, all of the projects mentioned above are taking place in Omusati region. Engela and Ongenga in Ohangwena region, Olukonda in Oshikoto region, Ondangwa in Oshana region whilst Kapako in Kavango region, all in northern Namibia.

Figure 1: Namibia regional map shows areas where CBA activities implemented.

Among some of the key problems faced in the target regions are extreme climates with pronounced drought and flood events, loss of productivity of agricultural arable land and range, severe land degradation, loss of livestock, as well as high levels of deforestation and over utilization of natural resources exacerbated by unpredictable climate changes. Climate change poses risks and vulnerability to the poor and marginalized communities in the target regions through its physical impacts. It negatively affects food and water security and livelihoods in the target regions. To safeguard these livelihoods, relevant responses to climate change have to be designed and implemented at several levels.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Region of operational** | **Communities and activities implemented** |
| Kavango | Siya ( Conservation agricultural tillage both rain fed dry land crop production, small poly bags micro drip irrigation and community toolkit information awareness training and creation of Self help group |
| Ohangwena | Ongenga and Engela (rainwater/flood water harvesting for rice plantation production, inland fish farming, conservation agriculture tillage as well as community toolkit information awareness trainings. |
| Oshikoto | Olukonda ( Enzy energy efficiency stove, conservation agriculture tillage and community toolkit information awareness trainings) |
| Oshana | Ondangwa constituency (Onamulunga Combined school, is producing vegetables for household food security as well as income generation). The Oonte OVC Organization is producing vegetables that used as nutrition and serve lunch programme for 420 neighbouring orphaned and vulnerable children 3 times per week. The micro drip irrigation systems clearly reduce participants’ vulnerability to CC impacts on food security and livelihoods. The Namibian manufacturer of the micro drip systems has now developed a commercial unit including 800 poly bags and more sophisticated control of irrigation using new drippers that deliver the water straight to the plants’ roots thus saving even more on water. |
| Omusati  | OIKE surrounding areas such as Onakapia, Onkaankaa, Onkani, ongungwelume have introduced roof top rain water harvesting at selected 30 households levels and five local primary schools. Conservation agriculture has been instigated for rain fed dry land crop production as well as reforestation and planting orchards trees coupled with household vegetables production. Whilst at Elondo east and west, restoration of improved hand dug wells are initiated to harvest flood/rain water for livestock drinking and irrigating household’s vegetable gardens. The Self help group element was incorporated also to empower the community to unite and share the various risks on venture enterprise development. Producing household vegetable through using micro drip irrigation is also a prominent feature established in the villages.  |

**outcomes and impact**

CBA Namibia intended to foster capacity among natural resource dependent-communities to sustainably manage resources in the face of climate change. This was achieved through, amongst others, awareness built regarding climate change risks and adaptation options for natural resource users, access to climate change and scenario information integrated into sustainable resource management activities, and access to alternative resources enhanced to enable adaptation to climate change while reducing climate change stresses on climate sensitive biodiversity, soils and ecosystems.

**As by the impact indicators, 3700** stakeholders at community level (e.g. businesses, community representatives, CBOs, NGOs) were engaged by project and provided with training in climate change risk management and scenario planning.

Also, 5800, people were covered by awareness building programmes to increase understanding of risks associated with climate change among general public and key stakeholder groups. Radio programmes were used towards achieving some elements of the indicators.

There is a definite percentage change in natural resource dependent population with access to alternative or supplementary livelihood options

 

Photograph 1: Ezy energy efficiency stove receive international RED DOT Gold award for best design categories 2012 in Munich Germany

CES will also join the world during the Doha UNFCCC meeting early December 2012 in order to show case the stove and many of its other successes. They have been selected by the Momentum of Change to be engaging in the activities during the UNFCCC meeting.

**Co-financing and Partnerships**

Table 1: CES Full planning project

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Donor** | **Amount in cash** | **Amount in kind** |
| CES | 0.00 | 75000.00 |
| Other source Multilateral organization | 0.00 | 114800.00 |
| SIDA | 60200.00 | 0.00 |
|  |  |  |
| Planning grant |  |  |
| CES | 0.00 | 2500.00 |
| SIDA | 5000.00 | 0.00 |
| Personnel at regional councils, Traditional authorities, Government institutions, Non- Governmental organization and community volunteer | 0.00 | 2500.00 |
|  |  |  |
| OIKE Full project |  |  |
| CPP | 37333.00 | 35382.00 |
| OIKE members and Onkani surrounding communities | 0.00 | 35382.32 |
|  |  |  |

In this section, each country team should include a full description of the nature of the partnerships that were built, and the methods that were used to raise co-financing as well as involving partners in the projects.

The Japanese government supported Namibian CBA with an amount of USD 200,000 and this was allocated to both the grants and the operations of the country programme.

There was support from various angles towards cementing some of the CBA activities. The Africa Adaptation Project implemented via the government of Namibia provided N$ 250,000 whereas the Country Pilot Partnership innovative grants making also provided N$ 240,000.

Partnerships were forged with the University of Namibia as well as with some private sector businesses many of thise that even donated some micro drip irrigation systems to communities other than those supported via the CBA.

**Mainstreaming, Transitioning/Phasing in, upscaling and replication**

SGP/CBA has managed to produces tangible best lesson learned on its project implementation particularly on the rain/floodwater harvesting, vegetables production using micro drip irrigation and by intervene the Ezy energy efficiency stove. Based on these Government and other agencies were pleased for the outcome. As a result these initiatives were replicated elsewhere in the country. Afterwards, AAP-Namibia had established the CBA grants and provided funds to four CBOs and two NGOs to implemented the CBA projects such as rainwater harvesting, vegetables production (poly bags micro drip irrigation, gardening and upscaling the Ezy energy efficiency stove. On top of that the newly established Environment Investment Fund has established a grant that has the focal area of climate change adaptation as one of the prioritized target area. Subsequently EIF has provided funds earmarked for the production of Ezy stove to urban informal settlements live in outskirt of Windhoek. Taking into consideration, USAID has shown an interesting to provide grants to scale up Conservation Agriculture Tillage in Namibia for the approximately tune amount of US$ 2 million, that basically will be channel to Creative Entrepreneurs Solution and Namibia National Farmers Union. Nonetheless, discussion and various consultations are underway spearheaded by the UNDP CO as a core proponent and others range of stakeholders to upscale the CBA initiatives in general at national level and to integrate it into national programme with possibility of solicit the funds from SCCF.

The engagement of regional council and traditional authorities in CBA has significantly fostered the influence of initiative to be clearly understood and replicated by the other governmental spheres. Kavango regional council has implemented the micro drip irrigation to their communities both in town and rural areas. The above mentioned regional council yet has adopted and integrates the concept of Self Help Group scheme in its entire constituency. Given to that fact these replication and adopted policy integrated to Kavango regional council merged as a best lesson learned from CBA implementation activities.

**lessons learned and Challenges**

* project formulation and development,

Project formulation and development was designed at local level. There was a full involvement of grass roots communities. This approach has made an immense contribution to the realization and success of CBA projects implementation in Namibia. Besides, it yields positive results because communities have more control on project planning and development. Subsequently, local communities know their area far better than others people coming from outside. Given to that fact they selected the thematic areas of greater concerns that they real quite know that it made them vulnerable and need urgent attention for resilience and adaptive capacity.

Working with small CBOs and grass roots development are sometimes hindered by least human resources capacities. This is a general homogeneous worldwide, and Namibia is not exempted. Project monitoring and evaluation is carried out as a joint effort by the CBA grantees or communities and SGP secretariat. M&E was always conducted on quarterly basis, unlikely in the past. Initially it was conducted shortly after when the communities drafted their projects work plan. This allowed the SGP secretariat to assess if activities stipulated are real in lines with and corresponding to the project overall aims and

In Namibia participatory monitoring and evaluation mentorship was developed and conducted at very early stage of CBA before community started implement any activities on the ground. It was provided and incorporated as a package in the community information toolkit trainings. The idea of incorporate it was to give community an general understanding of project management, works aligning, commitments, accountability, reporting and re-iterate where deemed suitable or needed.

Community mobilization and social inclusion were organized almost through the adoption of establishing the cluster coordinators and splinter care takers. OIKE CBOs had already the management system formed due to the reason that communities have had implemented other projects previous before the intervention of CBA. Contrary, CES communities did not have the knowledge of implementing project in their respective village before introduction of this project. As a result, clusters coordinators teams were introduced. These are project team leaders staying among the CBA community. They play important and diverse roles to coordinate the activities, as such, they act as the project coordinator. Cluster coordinators organize meetings and continuously motivate other to join and contribute to the community developments. Information dissemination is passed out by the coordinator either from community to SGP/OIKE/CES and vice verse.

Regional CBA task teams were established consisting of stakeholders from the different line ministries, NGOs and CBOs. The public consultation sessions were held earlier with these institutions. The main idea was to launch and introduce the project as well as to lobby their assistance during the entire period of project operational phases.

Local media or press also contributes a lot to the community mobilization, calling up for the community meetings often are announced in the local l radio. Most of the CBA events have been published in the local news papers as well. This has drawn the attention of the many community across the country in the areas where intervention has not been implemented yet. As a result majority of the people are calling and approaching the SGP office for further more clarity, and indeed they have shown a high interest to join the same programme.

Challenges have been experienced especially when the responsible or group mobilize person left the project. Implementation process lost a few of the CBA cluster coordinators in different reasons such as death, employment and furthering their study at towns which are relatively very far. For that account some communities have started to set apart the common interests, get disunited and often end up. Sometimes threre was theft associated with illegal harvest and minor law enforcement required. . Wildlife such as Hippo and livestock at some point has caused the problem when break in the project sites and destroy crops. But this does not last longer because the fence was installed.

Working with volunteers groups was a notably successful milestone. Communities have been always keen to turn up for the meetings, such on planning, work implementation and at VRA sessions. In most cases communities sacrifices to avail themselves to spent their time at project work/ site while leave their responsibilities at homes. The whole logic for their willingness is that the project formulation and implementation design was done and spearheaded by the local community using the bottom up approach. Therefore, understandings of the project benefits among themselves were very clear and known. Communities have indeed volunteers to do site clearing, dig fish pond, set up fence for the project sites, and surprisingly in many cases they dedicate to bring their personal/ individual tools without charging any costs. Lastly, the reflection observed is that the volunteer’s interest to work for the community is very high.

Different trainings were conducted with all of the CBA communities in the entire 5 regions where the projects are being undertaken. The community information toolkit trainings workshops initiated as the first trainings. The trainings of toolkit information awareness were held, intended to all of the CBA members. Toolkit trainings is a package of information that designed for local farmers to provide them with the clear understanding of what is climate change, the causes and various measures that can me undertaken to help local communities to increase their capacities in order to adapt, cope and mitigate the causes of climate change. Participatory monitoring and evaluation chapters were incorporated into the toolkit trainings. Toolkit trainings were conducted using facilitation models, community were given the power to demonstrate their village mapping, and possible identify all of the natural resource inventories with possible of trends occurred if any. Moreover, the toolkit trainings were used as a stepping up stone to train the toolkit trainers. These are community members who received trainings and continued to replicate or extended the similar trainings to the local and neighbouring villages. It is well noted that local primary schools learners and staff had a chance to participate in these trainings, and are implementing the CBA activities at schools level both at theoretical and practical. Demonstration of Ezy efficiency stove was done same time toolkit trainings conducted. It was done by the SGP secretariat/CES to practically show how the stove assembled, operate and function. Comparison of the frequencies and duration used between the open fire (traditional stove) and Ezy stove were done.

Cluster coordinators had a chance to receive a Self Help Group trainings that was conducted in collaboration of Hand in Hand organization based in South Africa. Self Help Group is an Indian adopted model that used to empower the communities to develop and enhance their capacities on establishment of saving credit trust. The self help group is very useful because it created the strong foundation baseline for the CBA communities to unite, and solve problems together. As a result of skills acquired from the trainings, cluster coordinators have mobilize their CBA groups and this has lead to the creation of different Self Help Groups. Communities had already started to make a monthly contribution/ fund raising for their CBA projects. Further explaining that these funds will be used to maintain their CBA projects for sustainability and where due, it can be utilized/spend on purchasing capital goods.

Lastly, conservation agriculture tillage trainings were also part and package of CBA technical awareness that both cluster coordinators and selected communities receive. It included the theories and practical session, where the demonstrations were held on their disposal. Farmers were trained on how to rip using the tractors as well as animal driven power. The overall lesson learnt farmer’s interests to join are very high, though the resources were very limited. Secondly, the biggest challenges encountered were the low participating of men on the projects activities.

In Namibia the CBA partners are found at all society levels. It is mainstreamed at local, regional, civic societies such as churches, traditional leaders and at governmental line ministries. Traditional leaders have contributed a lot on synthesizing their communities and encourage them to participate on the project development and implementation. Additional the mandate has voluntary allocated the land for the project. In many cases traditional leaders palace were used as a storing warehouse for the project materials. The materials were kept at traditional leaders houses upon delivery incase that CBA communities do not have a store room. Regional and line ministries render services in different fields of expertise. Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry have been working with CBA communities very constant to set up fences for the project. Consequently, the above mentioned ministry provided the poles for the project fence for Siya CBA communities. Furthermore, experts have assisted the communities on technical advices of tolerant seeds and illustrate technical information on how to sows

Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resource has immensely played important role, experts provide technical and scientific trainings to the communities on how to dig the fish pond. Advices on how to control, feed and harvest fish were also adequately provide by the ministry staff. This platform session had raised mutual benefits knowledge to all parts, because the communities have a better local and traditional knowledge for their environment. As a result they have shown a comprehensive picture of the water flow directions and the area of potential water catchments.

Namibia Resource Consultants and Namibia National Farmers Union provide very useful on the trainings of conservation agriculture tillage. CBA cluster coordinators were trained very well, and continue to pass the knowledge acquired to their communities. Technical trainings formed part of theoretical and practical skills. Demonstration of conservation followed shortly after the workshop session. It was done at individual household for those who were selected as demonstration trials. The interest for the communities to join this programme is very high, but the resources could be identified as an obscure challenge. Nonetheless, ministry of agriculture, water and forestry look impressed, and is considering taking it into high level consultation to mainstream it into national policies.

University of Namibia, the Department of Natural resource is a partner for the CBA communities. The institution has been rendered its services on providing technical trainings to cluster coordinators on rice farming at flood prone areas. Upon trainings skills were transferred to the communities and indeed implementation has taken place. The institution is still however conducting agriculture (dry land crop farming) research that basically fed the CBA practices such as new seeds that are tolerant to the resilience of climate change.

 Civic societies such as churches were used as an exchange of communication channel. Most of the announcements are made at churches services on Sunday when most people from different villages gathered. Local media such national radio, newspaper and Television have been playing a big role especial on disseminating and marketing the CBA information across the country wide. We have and still receive lots of calls, from different communities about the projects and people have real high interest to implement it at their own villages, where piloting does not reach.

SGP/CBA grantees are always invited to participate, attend and make presentation of their activities. CBA has contributed to the preparation and formulation of climate change policy at national level

In addition, a UN Volunteer partners with UNDP and SGP had enhance community mobilization, recognize volunteers’ contribution and ensure inclusive participation around the project, as well as to facilitate capacity building of partner NGOs and community-based organizations (CBO). Members of participating communities have played important roles during the formulation of the project. Women and young people in particular have committed to volunteer their time, labor, materials, and knowledge during its implementation. The sustainability of the project has been ensured through training and awareness-raising programs that increase residents’ skills and knowledge in sustainable water harvesting, food and fodder security, agro-forestry and reforestation techniques, nutrition and entrepreneurship.

**other important reporting**

Please provide a short paragraph on each of the following attributes listed below on your country assessment in close liaison (holding a discussion) with the NSC/NCC on the following attributes:

1. **Relevance:** How does the country portfolio projects relate to the environment and development priorities at the local and national levels?

The country portfolio is highly giving the priortities to address and reverse the issue, impacts of land degradation and preservation of biodiversity conservation. Whilst at the same note it tries to improve access of information and capacities towards resilience of climate change. Given to that fact CBA development has immensely contributed towards delivery mechanism of all the thematic areas mentioned above. Land degradation was fully accorded with reforestation, restored and nourished to a productive status. Biodiversity of conservation is supported, initiating of Ezy efficiency stove is striving to reduce the rate of deforestation. **Effectiveness**: To what extent have the expected outcomes and objectives of the project been achieved? Improvise a simple way to rate this aspect?Most natural resources dependent such rural communities who heavily rely on natural resource based have fostered and increased their capacities on climate change resilience. Most of these communities who benefited directly have better understanding and skills know how on to address climate change impact. Various significant stakeholders are now mainstreamed in the CBA process and activities. Moreover, majorities of rural people have enhanced the opportunities for livelihood diversification. People are no longer relying on one staple food variety. They shifted to fish farming, maize and vegetable production unlikely in the past where they commonly depend on the rain fed crops production. The initiation of climate change ambassador programme has brought different institutions under one roof, and share information of likely effects their sectors can contribute to the climate change impacts. This can help to give better comprehensive understanding and allow these sector to prevent any practices that may cause damage

**Efficiency**: Was the project implemented efficiently, in-line with local and national norms and standards?

The project implementation was done very efficiently. It was implemented with joint and shared commitment efforts from all government sphere. It was indeed in line with national standard and norms, government has a clear objective and vision aligned at different organs aiming to contribute to the objectives Millenium Development Goals and National Development Plans. Office of the Prime Minister is coordinating the unit for Disaster Risk Management, and in principle CBA has been sidelined to support and contribute to the same objectives. Flood and water scarcity affecting the northern rural communities was one of the core principle CBA address as well. Morever, the Ministry of agriculture water and forestry has set up a frame work to address food security and ensure that Namibia is striving to become a self sufficient food nation. With that regards, CBA has real support and intervene the technology of conservation agriculture that increase the yield harvest. It is evidence that even government has keen an interest to mainstream it on national policies and implement it as a tool for the sector. Lastly the various line ministries have worked together with CBA communities on technical aspects. This on it own is clearly demonstrating that CBA implementation is in line with the national standard and norms.**Sustainability**: To what extent are there financial, institutional, social-economic, and/or environmental risks to sustaining long-term project results?

There is a quite strong financial and institutional framework at place that direct the sustainability of the project results. Government line ministries and other local and international organization have joined together to strengthen and support the CBA in the long term. Environmental Investment Fund stand firmly providing funds to replicate CBA. The climate change policy was passed and enacted by the act of parliament, the intervention of CBA projects will definitely supported and aligned accordingly by other line ministries policies and strategic annual activities. Risks is not a real major challenge at this extent as such, expect the flood that sometimes real affect the implementation. But that can be regarded as major risks because it happens on seasonal basis, other activities can continue throughout the year.

**Impact**: Are there clear indications that the project has contributed to, or enabled progress toward, reduced community and ecosystems vulnerability and/or improved ecological status of ecosystems and livelihoods status of communities? Please provide an illustrative example. In the early process when the Vulnerability Reduction Assessment was held for the first time the scores obtained were very high. However, the trends began to lower down in the course of the project implementation phases when additional technology and awareness raising get strengthened and communities capacities towards adaptation on resilience have improved. Initial communities did not aware of what to do when the climatic events occur such as drought and flood. however it was observed on the mid vra session they indicated that they are better off and well adapted to cope with climate change adaptation. the land was very fragile and infertile prior inception of cba. despite, through the introduction of dry land crop soil preparation and conservation agriculture tillage the soil fertility has been rahibilitated and restored. communities are now producing food throughout the year. after harvesting and thrilling the crops from the pearl millet that fed by rainfed, they obvious continue with micro drip irrigation vegetable production at household garden level. moreover, there was a signficant trends of harvest per hectors in comparison of what yieds farmers used to harvest before they started with CBA.

On the other note communities has started realize to respect nature with harmony. Reforestation of orchards trees is been introduced. Communities had bad experiences of water scarcity during the drought spell. but this is almost overcome now rain/flood water is harvested and consumed later when ponds are drier. some of these are holding water up to date. Previously flood could destruct farmers crops fields. beside, the situation has changed to positive direction. people are turning those flood zones areas to the rice production farming. this is a real demonstration site that CBA Namibia implemented at ongela/ ongenga communities

**SPA CBA PRODOC OUTCOMES**

**Outcome 1. Enhanced adaptive capacity allows communities to reduce their vulnerability to adverse impacts of climate risks from both incremental and discrete events**

The Oshana – Ondangwa Self Help Group is a CBA under the umbrella of CES that consist of 20 female members who are closely guided by trained SHG methodology volunteer Coordinator Ms Ester Johannes. The group members live in a flood plain increasingly negatively affected by floods. The idea of experimenting with flood water harvesting for fish farming came from the SHG members themselves through participating in Vulnerability Reduction Assessment sessions, Climate Change Toolkit trainings and general Self Help Group brain storming meetings. The adaptive challenge they set themselves was how to benefit from the abundance of Catfish entering their area with the flood waters, but that was difficult to catch – i.e. how to turn a problem into a positive benefit for food security and incomes, supplementing/or even moving from traditional dry land crop farming dependency to that of fish farming.

The fisheries outreach officers assisted the group in identifying a suitable flood water ephemeral lake in the group’s vicinity and advised them to start with creating one pilot fishpond placed slightly off-centre in the lake. The SHG secured permission from the relevant local authorities and in November 2010 they and their household members hand dug and suitably contoured a 30 metres in diameter and approximately 1,8 metres deep fishpond. They placed the excavated soil in a spiral formation round the pond so that fish would be guided into the catchment. The group members were assisted by CES/CBA that lent them digging equipment such as spades, shovels, pick hammers and wheel barrows. They were also provided with food for work to the value of U$ 36 per household so that the women could also engage young men from their households because of the hard physical work required. This latter method contributed to young men taking an active interest in the fish farming activities and they are now part of the group activities.

The lake in which they dug the fishpond filled up with flood water during the 2011 rainy season extreme floods. The floods brought an abundance of Catfish that later in the dry season, when the water level was sinking because of absorption and evaporation, sought the deepest point of the lake – the hand dug fish pond. The water in the pond was fertilized with manure from the bottom of the lake entering with the flood water. The fish did not need supplementary food due to the food growing in the fishpond.

In November 2011, one year after digging the fishpond, fisheries officials assisted the SHG with expertise and fishing net to harvest the Catfish with the whopping result of 552 kg (equaling around 2000 fish) being harvested that day. The group left approximately 200 kg fish in the pond to grow for another month before the next harvest. The group members shared two thirds of its fish harvest for consumption equally and decided to market one third for group savings towards a diamond mesh fence for their micro drip flood water irrigated vegetables. Since the Oshana – Ondangwa SHG harvested their first batch of fish in November 2011 they have hand dug one more fishpond, and are – on advice from the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources – planning for another eight in the same lake which measures approximately 40 hectares. Numbers of strategies adopted to address the drought and vulnerability are confined in the awareness trainings, promotion of volunteerism aspect and establishing task force from the supporting ministries.

Indicators

1. Reduction of vulnerability to climate change including variability
2. Magnitude of global environmental benefits secured (using the SGP’s IAS and VRA outcomes)
3. Number of strategies adopted to address drought and other categories of vulnerability

**Outcome 2. National policies and programmes promote replication of best practices derived from CBA projects**

CBA initial was implemented in the Otamanzi constituency implemented by OIKE in four villages, Onkani, Ondjungulume, Onkankaa and Onakapya. Later after one year Creative Enterpreneurs Solutions has started implementing the activities with different communities in five regions started in Oshana, Oshikoto, Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshikoto and Kavango region. Both of these two institutions implement almost similar activities such inland aquaculture farming, dry land crop production using conservation agriculture tillage and community information toolkit awareness trainings. The distinction of activities implemented between institutions is that CES is promoting the rice farming in the flood prone areas, producing the vegetable on small poly bags micro drip irrigation and addressing the issue of deforestation with introducing Ezy energy efficiency stove.

CBA has notably contributed to the development of National Policy on Climate Change for Namibia 2011. The policy has benefited from the CBA in the sense that most of the thematic areas that face severe challenge of climate change vulnerability have been already identified and piloted by CBA. Given to that account, there is baseline information which simply need to get strengthened and incorporated into national development policies as well as on strategic planning. CBA best lessons learned had draw attention of other institutional to replicate it. The Ezy efficiency stove was funded by Environmental Investment Fund to cover the other areas that was not part of the piloting. CES was given funds to provided the stove to Windhoek informal settlement. The production and distribution of stove has started already. Informal settlement communities are fully involved in the project planning and implementation. The entire project is design in such a way that communities have selected the trainees whose are trained on how to manufacture the stove by CES team. This is done to make sure that communities involvement is taken into account and principle of ownership is respected. On the line replication of CBA Ezy stove is undertaken at Oshikoto region. The Africa Adaptation Namibia has funded that initiative. However while we are on the same note AAP-Namibia has provided funds to other four communities to replicate the concept of rainwater harvesting methods in Caprivi and Ohangwena region, whilst small poly bags micro drip irrigation is been funded in Karas region under the same grants. Country Pilot Partnership for Sustainable Land Management project has funded CES to replicate the micro drip irrigation in Oshikot region.

All of these funds were provided by these institutions form up grants mechanism the modality that is accomodated SGP/CBA. There are various publication of documents dealing with CBA/climate change adaptation in the country. At the moment there are nine different publication available and shared among the stakeholders. To list few of them are Communities information Toolkit booklets, National Policy on Climate Change For Namibia 2011, Namibia Second National Communication to the UNFCC 2011, Posters and flyers for the best CBA lesson learned. The CBA testimonial for Namibia 2010 video was produced and shared with all NSC members, UNDP CO, Namibia stakeholders at large. The Ezy energy efficiency stove was captured on the video also. Furthermore, CBA testimonial 2010 video was courier and shared with both UNPOS and UNV heard quarter staff. Few copies of Community information was shared with CBA team in Morocco. Ezy energy efficiency stove was posted on UNV facebook where I belive majorities managed to feature it. However, various case studies were produced and shared local and at international levels. The bountiful harvest was compiled and features on UNV website. Another case study for Namibia specific a tool to enhance conservation agriculture tillage was documented and shared. Lastly the case study for his Excellency President of Nambia Honourable Hifikepunye Pohamba visited Siya CBA group and volunteer to work with the groups. It is abit challenges to quantify the exactly numbers of policy makers engaged in CBA projects. However, there is a positive influence and interaction for the project from policy makers, they are proactive involved direct and indirect. Regional governors and constituency councilor have been always present during the meeting, volunteer to pitch up at VRA and project site to work. There is a task team of Namibia Climate Change Ambassador which has representatives from all of the government ministries. They represent their ministries interest and collective discuss how their sector can contribute to the issue of climate change, how vulnerable would various sectors be affected by the impacts of climate change. Plenary planning workshop sessions are always participatory incorporated to map out possible effective measures that each ministries would introduce and mainstream it in its own policies and annual plan formulation.

**Outcome 3. Cooperation among member countries promotes innovation in adaptation to climate change including variability**

The principle of cooperation between members to promote innovation has been applied constantly. The entire best lesson learned and possibly new techniques identified are obvious shared equally through e-mail circulation. CBA Namibia is promoting the establishment of Self Help Groups saving scheme aimed to build sustainability of the project through credit and venture enterprise. Namibia has received the similar innovation from Niger after two months ago but it still under review and screening process.

Beside, the natures of projects are different from one country to another. As a result this principle of cooperation has worked in theory and for feedback puposes. Namibia has promotes innovation through information sharing but it is not yet known whether if these practices are adopted. The cooperation that Namibia promotes was not directly liaising with member countries. It was done with the government of the Republic of Tanzania, which sent it delegates representing various government organs. The innovation session was held last year in Windhoek, the vulnerable sectors of Tanzania are more likely as for Namibia. For that account they have benefited a lot and based to their feedback they will set up a clear frame work to address climate change through the same model as CBA Namibia.

Indicators

1. Adoption or adaptation of practices piloted through the CBA project and process

Conservation agriculture tillage is one the practices receive very high attention at the moment. The government through the ministry of agriculture water and forestry has purchased forty ripping tractors. It is likely that these tractors will be distributed to regions earmarked to take over the conservation agriculture tillage. In the meantime the CBA had only one ripping tractor that was used on renting basis. Furthermore the Ministry of Environment and Tourism has adopted the method of replicating the communities’ information Toolkit booklets that they develop on regional levels. This was done based to the climatic of each specific area. The ministry has conducted trainings workshop with regional agriculture extension officers’ country wide. Several schools were also included in the awareness campaign. The agriculture extension officers and technician received trainings were trained in the capacity to become trainees and take over to train the people live in the area of their of jurisdiction. This is the same approaches employed by CBA projects. It was implemented with OIKE and CES cluster coordinators. The toolkit trainings were conducted with CBA to equip them with all necessary skills. Later OIKE trainees proceeded to organise and provide these trainings with other surrounding communities and local schools.

Lastly the other adoption is highly rated Ezy energy efficiency stove. CBA communities produced the stove and distribute it among themselves. Surprisingly the stove is receiving immensely attention from other institution. AAP-Namibia and Environmental Investment Fund are taking the stove to another phase.

The CBA annual report activities are just incorporated in the other projects administered by the UNDP GEF focal areas. CBA has fall under the GEF focal area such climate change adaptation and mitigation. Therefore it is accordingly fed in to the CPS where all of the other GEF indicators are developed, defined and ascertain with programme level indicators.

**Annex 1. OUTCOME EXAMPLE**

Generating of incomes are different and yet difficult to quantify in Namibia context. Majorities of the CBA families eat, others sell. If families starve it eat up everything they harvest, because there are no other livelihood diversification opportunities. Employment opportunities are very limited to these rural communities. Therefore 500 families are benefiting from this project, whilst 3000 people are supported indirectly.