

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**SFM of NAFOLA**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 4626 |
| GEF ID | 4832 |
| Title | Sustainable Management of Namibias Forested Lands (NAFOLA) |
| Country(ies) | Namibia, Namibia |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Ecosystems and Biodiversity |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| 1. Despite the fact that the government of Namibia places high value on natural resources, the drylands forest resources are under high pressure from competing demands on the landscape from agriculture and livestock production. Weak organizational capacities of the Community Forestry Groups and the institutions supporting them has led to conversion of forests to other land uses, high incidence of uncontrolled fires, and unsustainable harvesting of resources particularly for energy, building and fencing. The consequent deforestation and degradation is leading to loss of ecosystems ability to continue supplying goods and services for livelihoods and further economic development, particularly watershed management, resilience against climate change and maintenance of the wide variety of endemic and economic plant and animal populations. The proposed project will policy enabling environment and local capacities for the management of forest resources in the dry forest lands, reducing the pressure on forest resources from agriculture and livestock production systems. This will contribute to LD SO3 - Reduce pressures on natural resources from competing land uses in the wider landscape. |

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| **Project Contacts** | |
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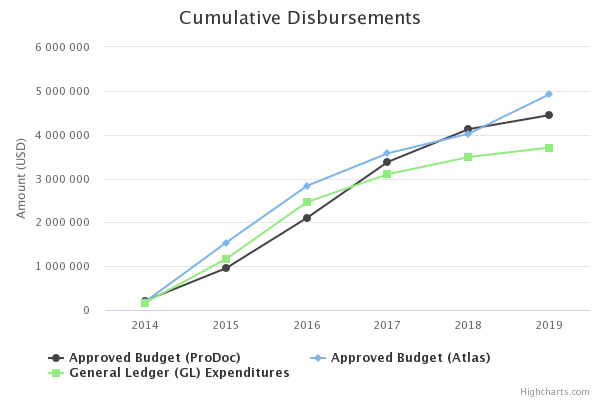
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Low |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **To reduce pressure on forest resources by facilitating the policy and capacity enabling environment for the uptake of improved practices within agriculture, livestock and forestry management in the community forest areas.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Increased area of gazetted community forests within the CF hotspots in northern Namibia with legal management structures. | 3 out of 13 CFs gazetted; some identified/ established communal forests but without any systematic management regime or formalised authority. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 10 CFs successfully gazetted and under a systematic and integrated land-use management framework. | 8 out of 10 CFs are ready for final Government Gazette. Dossiers for eight (8) CFs having been officially reviewed by the Attorney General (AG) office have been submitted for signature to the Minister of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF) in preparation for the final notice of Government Gazette by AG office as per the Forest Act No 12 of 2001.    2 are still to be reviewed by the AG office.  Dossier for one (1) CF (Epukiro) finalized and submitted for legal review at Attorney General’s Office.    Dossier for one CF (Onkumbula) to be finalized and submitted end of November 2018. | 9 out of 10 CFs have been officially registered in Government Gazette successfully and are now under systematic integrated Land Use Management framework , i.e. the 9 localized integrated forest management plans under implementation. Dossier for the remaining one (1) CF (Onkumbula) is finalized and submitted for legal review at Attorney General’s Office. The total area of land brought under gazettement through these 9 CFs is 4 056 366 ha . |
| Increase in area under effective land use management with vegetative cover maintained or increased as measured by %age area being managed under approved land use plans; %age change in woody cover for degraded areas, reduction in plant density in bush encroached areas and increase in desirable grass species in overgrazed areas | Only 162,815ha out of 2,840,153ha (5.7%) being managed in line with approved land use plans;    X hectares    Woody cover average 30%; Bush densities range from 2,500-8,000/ha, decreaser grasses dominate over 100,000ha of rangelands (all 3 will be fine-tuned for each community forest as part of participatory monitoring); | *(not set or not applicable)* | 2,840,153ha under approved land use plans; 500,000ha with woody cover in process of regeneration at an average >50%;    Reduction in bush densities by at least 20% and reduction in area covered by bush by at least 10%.    Desirable perennial grasses dominant in at least 50% of degraded rangelands | Area being managed under approved land use plans increased by 8% from baseline level. Integrated Forest Management Plans have been prepared to cover 3,032,834ha).    Progress status as per last year reporting. Bush density range from 600 ha to 10 000 bush per hactare.      Two sites bush encroached covering an area of 12 ha cleared in 2017, for testing grass spp. composition in April 2019 | 13 out of 15 CFs have updated land use plans (Integrated Forest Management Plans). 14 CFs covering an area of 4,383,644 ha.    Three bush encroached sites have been thinned between 2016 and 2018, with a total area 12 ha cleared. Bush based animal fodder is very crucial for Namibia in time of drought and fodder shortage. The NAFOLA Project in partnership with GIZ conducted bush based feeding trails in three different areas, including the African Wild Dog ( NAFOLA hotspot.). The trials have proven that there is huge potential for bush based animal feed for farmers in Namibia. Some improvements in livestock conditions were observed from the trails. Results from the feeding trials inspired NAFOLA and GIZ to develop a manual which outlines the huge potential for bush based animal fodder value chain in Namibia, for both commercial and communal based organizations. Fodder value chain in Namibia can be a successful measure to combat bush encroachment and consequently improve rangeland in Namibia. The research trials have also motivated other communal and commercial land users to consider replicating the value chain from encroacher bushes mechanism. The NAFOLA project continues to render technical support African Wild Dog community in the production of bush based animal fodder.    Grass species present on thinned area are Aristida rhiniochloa (Low grazing value and occurs in deteriorated veld), Aristida stipitata subsp.stipitata (Low grazing value and occurs in deteriorated veld), Aristida stipitata subsp spicata (Low grazing value and occurs in deteriorated veld), Stipograstis uniplumis (Average grazing value and veld in transition phase), Eragrostis nindensis (Average grazing value and veld in transition phase) and Eragrostis scopelophila (Endemic species, Average grazing value and veld in transition phase).  No conclusive remarks can be made at this point in time on the status of rangelands in terms of grass species composition and rangeland health status due to short period under which the research was conducted. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Knowledge based land use planning and policy change hasten gazettement of eleven community forests (CFs) and mainstreaming of forest resources in productive policies** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Increase in compliance with land use plans as measured by % of area complying with approved uses | Only 5.7% of area under land use plans and compliance with land use plans currently | *(not set or not applicable)* | By year 5, 10 comprehensive land use plans developed and by end of project compliance in all > 60% | 10 out 13 CFs have updated land use plans (Integrated Forest Management Plans -IFMP) 13 CFs covering an area of 3,032,834ha.    The compliance of CF with the IFMP is 40% on average tested only in the four gazetted CFs . 40% = partially being implemented. | 10 comprehensive land use plans developed and being implemented in all 10 CFs. CFs’ compliance to IFMPs is at 52 %, based on CFs Management Effectiveness Assessment (MEA) done for four gazetted CFs.    The NAFOLA project has conducted several Capacity Building and Institutional Development training in newly gazetted Community Forests. Institutional capacity building initiatives were aimed at enhancing change in individual behaviours and ultimately to the more efficient and effective operation of institutions and organisations within Community Forests (CFs) in the long run.    The institutional capacity building training for CFs comprised two parts:  a) Forest Management Body training, which covered the roles and responsibilities of each member of the Forest Management Body (FMB), financial management, forest law enforcement and the forest permit system; and  b) Fire management training, which covered regional fire regimes, causes of wildfires, fire suppression tactics, types of firefighting equipment, fire prevention measures, the establishment and structures of firefighting units, and the use of fire as a forest management tool in fire-prone areas. |
| Forest sector issues reflected in regional land use plans and regional programs of sectors such as agriculture, water, local development, environment and tourism. | No regional and national level production sector frameworks incorporating forestry issues | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 2 (Agriculture and Energy sectors incorporate forestry considerations) | 2 -end of project target achieved as reported in 2017 | 2 -end of project target fully achieved already as reported in 2017 .    Two sector considers forestry issues. The National Agricultural Policy of 2015), Updated Energy Policy of 2017. Forest issues mainstreamed in Regional Land Use Plans for Okavango East, Omaheke and Otjozondjupa Region. It is understood that sound land use planning processes are one key element to attaining sustainable land management. Empowering local natural resource users to take informed land and resource management decisions, track and monitor their resources and lay the foundation for adaptive management is understood to be key to livelihood security and development in Namibia’s rural areas.  Forest sector issues are also mainstreamed into National Development Plan 5, under environmental sustainability, programme 1 SLM with two projects one to conserve land through conservation agriculture, debushing, and restoration of degraded lands and habitats, the other on strengthening governance mechanisms over natural resources on CBNRM mechanism and benefits accruing thereafter. |
| Number of national, local and regional dialogue forums actively supporting implementation of policy recommendations of the CPP in local SFM and SLM processes. | 1 (Ministerial Forum) | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 2 (One at Local and one at National level) | 2 - End of project target is achieved as reported in 2017. | 2 - end of project target is achieved already as reported in 2017.    Constituency Development Committees in all 7 regions under which the project is falling are operating. This inter-local governance structures discuss forest matters that overlap with wildlife management and small scale farming. |
| Change in capacity score cards of technical staff of ministries, CF management committees/ Boards and community members | Technical institutions scored an average of 64.9; CF institutions an average of 30.9[1]; community members capacity assessment during inception | *(not set or not applicable)* | Capacity score card increases to average of 80% for technical institutions, >50% for CF institutions and community members | Capacity scorecard for technical institutions (DoF) increased to 75%. = 75% based on anecdotal information after the M&E Training targeting DoF staff implement in 2018.    Capacity scorecard for CF institutions increased to 52% based on the management effectiveness/compliance assessment carried out in 2017.    Capacity assessment for community members has not been assessed during this reporting period. | Technical Institutions: Capacity score for technical institutions (MAWF/DoF) is at 76%, based on Capacity Scorecard Assessment conducted for DoF on 24 June 2019,. This shows that there have been improvements in the capacities at individual and organizational level. With improved capacities, individuals, organizations, institutions and societies have developed abilities to perform functions, solve problems, set and achieve common development goals. This include improvement in capacities for engagement with stakeholders; capacities to generate, access and use information and knowledge, capacities for strategy, policy and legislation development; Capacities for management and implementation; Capacities to monitor and evaluate  Although this is 4% lower than the intended end of project target; this reflects a 6.21% increase from the Capacity Score assessment conducted in 2016 (70.21%), and about an 11% increase from the baseline (64.9%).    CF Institutions:  Capacity scorecard for CF institutions currently stands at 51%, based on Capacity scorecard assessment done for 9 CFs in May 2019. Local communities require access and exposure to different issues/factors if they are to implement effective and sustainable forest management. Essential aspects of community development related to CFs include: technical, managerial and organizational skills, such as the capacity to formulate, implement and evaluate policies; research and development for sustainable forest management; forest-related education as a means of raising awareness, networking, and communication and information exchange are all essential part of capacity development for local communities    This is an increase of 20% from the baseline. (End of project target achieved), While the project attained the end target, communities have experienced challenges such as droughts during the period of the project implementation which impacts on the abilities to uptake the required forest technical management).    The NAFOLA Project has supported several CF (African Wild Dog, Oshaampula, Otji-West) to source funding from the Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia (EIF), in order to set up new community projects and strengthen existing initiatives. Three funding proposals, facilitated by the project were submitted to EIF, and one proposal (Oshaampula) was successful and the community forest was awarded a climate change grant of more than US$ 500 000.    The NAFOLA Project has assisted CFs to put in place systems for record keeping ensuring that it is easy to track the impact of the project in terms of both monetary and other forms. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Implementation of SFM technologies in selected CF hotspots** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Increase in agricultural productivity of main crops (pearl millet and sorghum) in Kavango, Omusati, Otjozondjupa, Kunene, Ohangwena and Omaheke regions covering 300,000ha | Current production of 200-600kg/ha | *(not set or not applicable)* | Production increase to 400-800kg/ha | The Mid-Term Review, recommended that the project should cease supporting Conservation Agriculture (CA) activities. After tabling this at the PSC meeting held 07 December 2017, this indicator and associated targets were discontinued . | N/A. The Mid-Term Review recommended that the project should cease supporting Conservation Agriculture (CA) activities. MTR strongly recommended that CA support in Omaheke by NAFOLA be realigned due to several reasons as stated in the report, including CA activities in Omaheke not being in line with the Strategic Environmental Assessment done for the Omaheke Land Use Plan and since the application or replication of CA has been done in other parts providing already valuable lessons for expansion.    After tabling this at the PSC meeting held 07 December 2017, this indicator and associated targets were discontinued |
| Increased health, quality and type of livestock kept in Omaheke, Oshikoto and Otjozondjupa regions covering 150,000ha | 70% of cattle at grade C, 60% with fatness grade 0 and 1and 70% oxen. | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 20% of cattle upgrade to Grade B, fatness grade 2 or 3 and decrease in oxen and increase in number of heifers. | This indicator was recommended to be discontinued. | N/A. This indicator was recommended to be discontinued after the revision of the monitoring and evaluation framework based on the recommendation of the Mid-Term Report in 2017. |
| Increased off-take of livestock in Omaheke, Oshikoto and Otjozondjupa | Current livestock off-take at 5-8%. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Off-take increased to 20%. | Per recommendations of the MTR, this indicator was amended to read as: "percentage change of offtake in livestock in Omaheke region." Baseline: 10% offtake -(2016 Agra livestock offtake report); End of Project Target (2019): 20% offtake. | Per recommendations of the MTR, this indicator was amended to read as: "percentage change of offtake in livestock in Omaheke region."    An assessment done between October 2018 - March 2019 by the NAFOLA Project has established that the current livestock offtake based on data for 2018 is at 14.06%. The study further established that generally, livestock offtake in communal areas occurs more through consumption than it does through sales. According to the Namibia Statistic Agency (2015), the distribution of livestock offtake rates in communal areas of Namibia was 57% through consumption, 30.7 % through sales and 12.1% through give away/gifts. This finding could partly explain the low livestock offtake rate (through sales) that has been observed in Otjombinde during the field survey.    Furthermore, the project made an investment in the construction of a marketing facility in Tallismanus, as a means to increase livestock off-take. Over-stocking is the biggest threat to sustainable land management in the Omaheke region (where Tallismanus is situated). It is expected that through the marketing facility livestock off-take will be increased from about 10% to 20%. |
| Increased utilisation of fire management practices reduces total areas burned and severity of fires in Omaheke, Oshikoto, Kunene and Otjozondjupa regions (200,000ha) | 15,405.3ha burned with 4 CFs suffering severe fires. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Reduction in area burned by at least 30% and at least 2CFs reduced to mild fire severity. | Per MTR, this indicator was revised to read:    Number of Fire mgt practices and decisions made in targeted CFs; Baseline: 0  End of Project Target: 4      Total area burned in ha Fire control results  Baseline: 15 405.03 ha; 4 CFs suffering severe fires  End of project Target: 30% 2 CFs to mild fire severity    The National Forest and Veld Fire Management Policy and Strategy document for endorsement by Cabinet was prepared to guide the implementation in each of the CF. | Per MTR, this indicator was revised to read: The indicator was revised during the updating of the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework for NAFOLA Project conducted by an external consultant.    Number of Fire mgt practices and decisions made in targeted CFs; Baseline: 0  End of Project Target: 4  - Trainings on fire fighting in Otjituuo, Ehirovipuka and Uunkolonkadhi was undertaken in October 2018 with a total of 61 people trained in the three selected CFs, Pre-training assessments and post-training evaluation results showed that there were significant improvements in the understanding and detailed knowledge on fire management related issues and increased confidence among community members to actively participate in fire management. Fire management plan for Ehirovipuka CF has been developed as a model for other CFs.    The National Forest and Veld Fire Management Policy and Strategy document has been finalised and submitted to MAWF Management for endorsement |
| Reduction in bush encroachment in Omundaungilo, Okongo, Ongandjera, Otjituuo and Otjku-Tjithilonde | Bush densities range from 2,500-8,000/ha.    Baseline surveys to determine area covered by bush conducted at Inception. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Reduction in bush densities by at least 20% and reduction in area covered by bush by at least 10%. | Per mid term review this indicator was revised to two:    1. Ha of land cleared and thinned in African Wild Dog CF  Baseline (2017): 12ha cleared and thinned.    Project end of Target (2018): 12 ha cleared and thinned.    2. Financial returns (income) from bush clearing operation  Baseline (2018): TBD  End of Project Target (2019): 20% increase from baseline | Per mid term review this indicator was revised to two: The indicator was revised during the updating of the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework for NAFOLA project conducted by an external consultant.    1. Ha of land cleared and thinned in African Wild Dog CF  Baseline (2017): 12ha cleared and thinned.    Project end of Target (2018): 12 ha cleared and thinned.    Target achieved in the previous reporting period.    2. Financial returns (income) from sales of animal feeds from harvested encroacher bush  Baseline (2018): TBD  End of Project Target (2019): 20% increase from baseline  - The financial returns increased up to 72% in comparisons to the previous reporting period.    Target Achieved. |
| Increase in utilisation of alternative energy sources and reduction in CF wood consumption for energy in the households in the CFs. | Current number of households: wood fuel 89.2%, electricity 7%, Gas 1.3%, Animal Dug 0.8%, Paraffin 0.4%, Solar 0.3%. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Reduction in use of wood fuel by at least 20% and increase in use of alternative energy sources by 10% | Per mid-term review, this was revised to two indicators:    1. Assessment report on alternative energy sources for Otshikutshithilonde CF      2. Number of household adopting new construction materials(clay bricks) as opposed to woody materials  Baseline: 0    End of Project Target: 10 households | The report on alternative energy sources for Otshikutshithilonde CF has been completed and approved in November 2018.    The number of household adopting new construction materials(clay bricks) as opposed to woody materials based on the assessment undertaken by the project were 85 in Otshikutshithilonde CF of which 48% (n=41) were using corrugated iron sheets, 27% (n=23) using bricks, 13% (n=11) using Millet stalks and others (treated poles, palm leaves, mesh wire) were at 12% (n=10). This data is based on a study done in September 2018.  The NAFOLA Project supported several community brick making projects as a mechanism to reduce the reliance of local communities on woody materials for construction. Therefore, the Project saw the need to conduct an assessment to assess the level of wood consumption and the use of bricks, and determine the impacts of the brick making projects on reducing wood consumption by local communities.  Baseline: 0  End of Project Target: 10 households.    Target achieved. |
| Increase in financial returns from sustainable economic exploitation of forest resources in all hotspots, in line with land use plans | Data is incomplete but PPG assessment reported an annual total of Nam$ 487,500 (average of Nam$ 37,500 for 13 CFs) | *(not set or not applicable)* | Increased ability to capture data on incomes per CF; at least 25% increase in total incomes earned. | There is an evidence of increased abilities to capture data on incomes per 13 CF. During this reporting period the 14 (one CF was split into 2) CFs recorded an increase of 22.8% ( NAD 2,130,021.31 for the year 2017) (Annual DoF administrative data -CF annual income reports). | During this reporting period the 14 CF (one CF was split into 3) CFs recorded a decrease of -53% ( NAD N$ 1,007,036.20 in comparison to the previous reporting period that recorded N$ 2,130,021.31 for the (Annual DoF administrative data -CF annual income reports). These dataset is captured to document the revenue generated by CFs at a certain period.    In comparison to data from PPG assessment there is an increment of 107% in financial returns from the sustainable economic exploitation of forest resource. (At PPG Assessment N$ 487,500.00 while at 2019 N$ 1,007.036.20). The gazettement of CFs allows communities to generate income from forest resources while at the same time advancing the sustainable management of their forests.    Target is achieved and the project has supported the CFs with technical capacity to manage their forest resources at the same time providing incentives to generate income. This has been done through the provisioning of infrastructure and equipment. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 83.35% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 83.35% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 3,705,693 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 100,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 4,446,000 |
| Co-financing | 20,000,000 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Jun 15, 2012 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Dec 16, 2013 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Aug 11, 2014 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Apr 9, 2015 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Jul 1, 2017 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Nov 24, 2017 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Dec 1, 2019 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Dec 31, 2019 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2019-01-18 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| N/A | N/A |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| No delays experienced. Terminal Evaluation planned for completion before end of 2019. |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The implementing partner experienced a number of delays in sourcing for service providers; which they have attributed to new procurement process that are not well understood by all critical staff. To resolve the delays, and to avoid delays in the terminal evaluation process envisaged for October 2019; the NIM requested UNDP to provide services (securing an expert to finalize the Fire management Policy, that has been delayed; the services to conduct the National Forest Account; and the services to develop a long term Finance Strategy for the Forest sector in Namibia. |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| There are no delays in this reporting period. The project is scheduled to end this year and is currently preparing for a TE. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The project is rated satisfactory because the implementation is proceeding as planned. The cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. Furthermore, the implementation of the project can be presented as good practice. To demonstrate the underlying rationale for this rating, nine communities were gazetted within the implementation of the project. This has allowed communities to receive conditional use of their forest resources as well as overall management. Since these CFs are now gazetted, they are now able to attract investments in their communities as a result of their recognition as a legal entity. The NAFOLA Project have supported several CF (African Wild Dog, Oshaampula, Otji-West) to source funding from Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia, in order to set up new community projects and strengthen existing initiatives within the realm of CFs. Three funding proposals, facilitated by the project were submitted to EIF, and one proposal (Oshaampula) was successful and the community forest was awarded a climate change grant of more than US$ 500 000. This funding is being used to finance SFM and SLM interventions within the CFs, therefore benefitting communities who benefit from the ecosystem services generated by SFM/SLM investments    Furthermore, in the previous reporting period it was noted that “the project it is on track to achieve the intended targets, with some improvements required especially under output 1.4, 2.2, 2.4 and 2.5”.  Output 1.4 in this reporting period focused on finalizing the Integrated National Fire Management Policy and Strategy and the Development of the Forest Account. The Fire Policy and Strategy has been finalized and submitted to MAWF Management for approval. The Forest Account has been initiated with the manual for compiling the account developed. This account development process will only be finalized in October 2019, due to it’s the extensive data collection process. Forest accounts provide robust, consistent, transparent and globally comparable standard forestry indicators and statistics for improved policy and decision-making; provide input to economic models, assist in meeting international and national reporting obligations; support design and distribution of financial resources; provide baseline data for forestland use planning and sustainable forest management  Under output 2.2, the Livestock Marketing Strategy is aimed at promoting livestock offtake once the livestock marketing facility has been completed by MAWF. This strategy has been finalized, validated and approved by MAWF.  Output 2.4 deals with Fire Management Strategies piloted in Community Forests. During this reporting period, extensive work was done to support fire management at community forest through the provision of firefighting equipment and training in three fire-prone community forests. In addition, to supplement the forest management plans, fire management plans were developed and are being implemented to support fire management at the three community forests. A fire management plan for Ehirovipuka CF has been edited and published to be used as a standard for developing local fire management plans for community forests.  Output 2.5 deals with bush control program at selected sites. Documentation of area cleared and the grass species composition at cleared and uncleared sites was done to better understand the impact of the bush control programme on the health status of the rangeland. This documentation is important to understand succession processes within the plant community and its relations to other dynamics within a particular setting.    The progress towards attaining the targets under Component 1 is satisfactory. The gazettement of nine CFs by the Minister of Agriculture, Water and Forestry is a major achievement and for the first time in the gazettement processes has a Minister declared such a high number of CFs. MTR Management Response recommended that the project need to capture lessons learnt as knowledge management products. During this reporting period, 15 publications documenting processes undertaken by the project to implement several initiatives under the project as well as the lessons the project has learned from the implimentation. Documentation is the best, and sometimes the only way you can keep a record of the work done, the strategies used, the changes that occurred and all the little specifics an average human mind is capable of forgetting. Knowing the history of the project is essential for the current plan of action as well as how you proceed in the future. The list of NAFOLA Documentaions/Publications are as follows:  1. Livestock Marketing Strategy for Tallismanus auction kraal  2. Long term financing mechanism for forest sector  3. National Forest and Veldfire Management Policy and Strategy  4. 2017 Management Effectiveness Assessment for CFs Report  5. Capacity Building and Institutional Development for CFs Report  6. Legal Declaration of Community Forests through NAFOLA Project  7. Lessons Learned from NAFOLA’s Support Conservation Agriculture in Otjombinde  8. Prevent Unwanted Fire-Conserve Biodiversity\_booklet  9. Report on Bush to Feed Pilot Project in African Wild Dog Community Forest  10. Socioeconomic and Resource Use - Baseline study for Otjituuo.  11. Training on Gender mainstreaming in Forest Sector Report  12. Fire Management Plan for Ehi-rovipuka CF  13. Capacity scorecards for DoF and CFs management Report  14. Community Forests’ income generating activities supported by NAFOLA project\_DRAFT  15. Assessment of wood consumption levels in Otshiku-shiIthilonde Community Forest, Oshana Region    Progress towards attaining targets in component two is rated as satisfactory. Component two is largely about the demonstration of sustainable forest/land management technologies.    The 2017 annual work plan implementation was impacted by the Mid-Term Evaluation of the project. Readjustments based on recommendations from the MTR had to be done. In the MTR report of 2017, “the project is rated satisfactory because it is on track to achieve the intended targets. Progress towards attainment of results in component one and two are regarded as satisfactory | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | Both DO and IP are rated as Satisfactory, the Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure (which is end of 2019). The project has a number of outputs that can contribute to knowledge management products and the project can be presented as a good practice in the process of community forest gazettment, working with community members and public entities to allocate management of community forests to local communities in line with national legislation. At the end of this reporting period, 9 out of 10 Community Forests that were targeted by the project have been gazetted, officially launched, and community members are implementing the Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan (INRMP). To supplement the CO Assessment and ascertain the extent of the field-based interventions, CO undertook field based spot checks at selected CFs in early March 2019, as elaborated in the next paragraphs.    The activities supported by NAFOLA were found to be successful in the Community Forests (CFs) visited. All beneficiaries interviewed expressed positive perception of the NAFOLA support provided, particularly for the assistance in the gazettement process and for the valuable trainings. NAFOLA contributed through the provision of policy support, capacity building, and knowledge management. Conservancy members in the Ehirovipuka CF and Otshiku-Tshiithilonde cited great satisfaction with the fire management and permit issuance trainings, respectively. Beneficiaries were greatly satisfied with the income-generating activities that were developed through NAFOLA. Interviewees consider the NAFOLA project to be imperative to the smooth operation of their community forest. All beneficiaries expressed desire to have the NAFOLA project extended.    Ehirovipuka  The Ehirovipuka CF covers 198,406,096 hectares and has 482 direct beneficiaries, 245 of whom are women. Several key results were achieved in this CF in 2018. Income generated from the CF were used in the construction of a kindergarten that accommodates 16 children (9 girls, 7 boys). Furthermore, income from the CF was used to provide a computer lab and dining hall for a local school hostel (benefitting 150 girls, 100 boys). These results contribute to SDG Goal 2: Quality Education and National Development Plan 5 pillar of Social Transformation (Basic Education). The conservancy has been involved in several climate action initiatives, such as sustainable forestry/permit issuance and controlled fire burning to assist in the mitigation of forest fires. These activities contribute to SDG Goal 13: Climate Action as well as the pillar 4 of the National Development Plan 5: Environmental Sustainability.    Otshiku-Tshiithilonde  The Otshiku-Tshiithilonde CF covers 86,977,863 hectares and has an estimated number of direct beneficiaries of 150-200 individuals. Garden and brick-making projects are in operation in the Otshiku-Tshiithilonde CF. In 2018, 5 trainings were provided to 17 people in total. Beneficiaries claimed to have learned valuable skills from the series of trainings, including how to plant vegetables and how to identify different types of seeds. The community garden efforts have provided fresh produce for the community as well as additional income. The brick-making project in Otshiku-Tshiithilonde is reducing pressure on forest resources as well as generating income for the community members. The project contributes to SDG 15: Life on Land. Financial records indicate that in 2018, a total of 5398 bricks were sold at a per unit cost of $3.80, resulting in a gross income of $20,504.8 NAD. The initiative is contributing to the NDP Rural Economic Development Strategy through the development and promotion of community-based enterprises and training communities in the sustainable use of natural resources.    Okongo  The Okongo Community Forest covers 77,890,402 hectares, with a population of an estimated 1,250 individuals. The CF was gazetted in 2006 and previously supported by GIZ. NAFOLA support to the CF includes the development of a timber workshop, provision of a generator and trainings. Community members received several trainings in financial management and how to harvest timber, how to make furniture and other carpentry events. The sale of products from the workshop is generating income for the community members. The lumber project contributes to the achievement of SDG 15: Life on Land, as well as goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth. NAFOLA support was greatly appreciated in assisting the community to operate this successful business venture. The project contributes to NDP5 Enterprise Development objectives through the support and incubation of small business initiatives and improving labour productivity through aligning skills and knowledge to market demands.      Delivery: Financial delivery is at 83.34% which is in line with the expected delivery for the project ending in 2019.    Implementation: The implementation of the previous year AWP was delayed on some outputs; however it is on track now. Threats: Although it will not impact the attainment of the project objective and major outcomes, it is highly likely that one of the project outputs (completion and launch of the Tallismanus Marketing Facility) will not be completed. Despite a number of corrective actions to complete this specific output having been taken; a successful resolution has not been found. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | Overall progress for this project is rated as Satisfactory, with individual ‘S’ ratings for both DO and IP progress. Since its inception in 2014, the NAFOLA project has made significant contributions towards institutionalization of SFM through the operationalization of a Community Forest management model, following on from Namibia’s successful wildlife conservancy model. It has innovated on the CF model and piloted new approaches to addressing land degradation in the forested landscapes of Namibia. In this reporting period, significant progress has been made, including at the forest policy level, that bring the project progress well on the way to satisfactory performance and towards achieving the overall project objective of reducing pressure on forest resources by facilitating the policy capacity and enabling environment for the uptake of improved practices within agriculture, livestock and forestry management sectors in the community forest areas.    So far, 9 out of the 10 CFs have been gazetted, and the last one has been submitted to the minister for final Government Gazette, having completed all required documentation. The total area of land brought under gazettement through these 9 CFs is 4 056 366 ha. Gazettement of CFs marks an important step in institutionalizing the CF model in Namibia, an important policy step towards conservation and sustainable management of flora species outside of formal Protected Areas. In the 9 CFs that have been gazetted, communities have already begun to initiate SFM interventions and implementing integrated natural resource management plans with clear community beneficiation components. Since these CFs are now legal entities, they can also access financial services and qualify to receive financial support for investments in SFM and SLM, as exemplified by the successful award of a financial grant of more than US$500,000 by the Environmental Investment Fund (EIF) for CF initiatives to Oshaampula CF. These funds will be invested in community projects at the landscape level to finance income-generating alternative livelihoods that reduce pressure from forests as well as SFM, SLM and ecosystem management interventions that further generate environmental benefits and ecosystem services.    13 out of 15 CFs throughout Namibia have updated land use plans (Integrated Forest Management Plans). 14 CFs covering an area of 4,383,644 ha, and compliance levels (with land use plans), based on CFs Management Effectiveness Assessment (MEA) done for four gazzetted CFs, is at an average level of 52%, a significant increase from the last assessment, which was estimated at 40%. Following the gazettement of the new CFs, the project has supported institutional training and capacity building for these CFs, focusing on: a) Forest Management Body training, which covered the roles and responsibilities of each member of the Forest Management Body (FMB), financial management, forest law enforcement and the forest permit system; and b) Fire management training, which covered regional fire regimes, causes of wildfires, fire suppression tactics, types of firefighting equipment, fire prevention measures, the establishment and structures of firefighting units, and the use of fire as a forest management tool in fire-prone areas.    Through learning and partnership with GIZ, the project has piloted a bush encroachment clearance and bush-to-fodder project to both address land degradation and also generate incentives for investing in rehabilitating degraded land, by converting this bush into animal fodder, a key input in livestock production. The project in partnership with GIZ, conducted bush based feeding trails in three different areas, including the African Wild Dog. These trials have proven that there is huge potential for bush based animal feed for farmers in Namibia, and these trials have now informed the design of a larger GEF-financed initiative under GEF 6, which will support the rehabilitation of over 10,000 ha of bush-encroached grazing land, and the use of removed material for wood and wood-based products, including livestock fodder. Results show that fodder value chain in Namibia can be a successful measure to combat bush encroachment and consequently improve rangelands in Namibia. Where bush clearing has been conducted, it is expected that there will be demonstrable results showing a recovery of palatable grass species that are suitable for grazing by livestock, but it is too early to make conclusions.    At the policy level, the project has supported the Department of Forestry to prepare a National Forest and Veld Fire Management Policy and Strategy document for endorsement by Cabinet. Once approved, the CFs can implement the guidelines within CFs. Other policy work was completed and reported in previous years, and has laid an important foundation for the Department of Forestry to fully operationalize sustainable forest management throughout Namibia. This work includes: 1) The development of the Forest Inventory Database System (FIDSYS) that captures forest resources for both community forests and state forests; 2) The Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool designed to track and monitor progress towards community forest management effectiveness; 3) Documentation of lessons learned on harmonization between CFs and Conservancies; 4) Documentation of the Challenges, Lessons Learned and Best Practices from gazettement of CFs through NAFOLA project; 5) Development of the Forest Account providing a framework to capture the value of all the economic contributions of forests and how they are linked to the economy; 6) Development of sustainable financing instruments for the Forest Sector in order to increase CF revenues and to fund critical support services provided to CFs; and 7) Renovation of CF facilities to enhance the operation of CFs.    The project is close to completing many of the activities it set out to achieve, although there have been minor deviations and some activities were revised or dropped during implementation, partly based on recommendations by the MTR. About 84% of project resources have now been expended, and a TE is currently being planned, for completion before the end of 2019. There are no critical risks in this reporting period and the PMU continues to monitor, document lessons and results and report to UNDP and the IP. The project progress towards achievement of development objectives is rated as Satisfactory. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** [Gender Work Plan NAFOLA 2018.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4626/213440/1717267/1724532/Gender%20Work%20Plan%20NAFOLA%202018.docx) |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| [Gender and Equity Monitoring Indicators 2019 PIR Info.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4626/213440/1727452/1741469/Gender%20and%20Equity%20Monitoring%20Indicators%202019%20PIR%20Info.docx)  [Gender Sensitivity in Forestry- Training Report 25 March.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4626/213440/1727452/1741469/Gender%20Sensitivity%20in%20Forestry-%20Training%20Report%2025%20March.pdf) |

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| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: Yes |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN1:** some contribution to gender equality |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| N/A |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| Gender mainstreaming is an important activity during all cycles of project implementation. It is commonly understood that gender mainstreaming is critical in advancing gender equality either through integrating gender concerns in policy development or practical implementation phases of the project. One of the effective ways to ensure successful integration of gender issues in projects is through the provision of skills and knowledge on the application of gender-sensitive information during implementation. In addition, gender-related training stimulates confidence among practitioners to be more aware of gender dynamics of the communities they are working with. The NAFOLA Project as part of its gender workplan commissioned a training of trainers gender mainstreaming for the Forest Sector. There were a total of 14 participants, of which 75% of the attendees were women.    Furthermore, In 2013 under the PPG, the NAFOLA project areas were assessed by a team from the University of Namibia in order to develop a gender mainstreaming strategy. During the Mid Term Evaluation, it was noted that the project need to develop an outcome and results based monitoring, data (disaggregated by Gender) collection on new indicators (including SDGs) and reporting in accordance with the tracking tool. Gender and Equity Monitoring Indicators were extracted from the PPG report on gender and provided a useful benchmark against which to compare project initiative and its contribution to gender and equity issues. The Gender Analysis Report was thus done for the project on the several initatives under the project. (See Gender and Equity Monitoring Report) |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| The NAFOLA project recognises the importance of gender inclusivity in the successful management of Natural Resources. Below are some of the initiatives the NAFOLA project has taken to encourage gender equality:    Gazetting milestones  Through the process of legalizing Community Forests, the NAFOLA project has encouraged the participation of both men and women in the completion of milestones for gazetting. This has strengthened the capacity of both in different areas such as facilitating meetings, community mobilisation, participatory approach in data collection, use of global positioning devices and scientific data collection and has installed mutual respect regardless of gender which contributes to community development and enhancement of adoption of new technologies for improved natural resource management.    Community Forest Management Bodies  Through its output 1.3 (“organisational capacity for effective community forest management strengthened”), the NAFOLA project advocated for women’s empowerment, encouraging communities to include women in management positions and decision making. The outcomes of the initiative are the composition of the management structures of community forests in which leadership positions are occupied by women, for example, the chairperson of Omuramba Ua Mbinda and vice chairperson of African Wild Dog Community Forests are women.    Forest Management Body Training  This training covered the roles and responsibilities of each member of the forest management body, financial management, forest law enforcement and the forest permit system. The training had a significant impact on the knowledge, skills and confidence of the participants. This was reflected in the post-training assessment questionnaire. The overall women’s participation was 32.89% in 11 Community Forests (African Wild Dog, Otjituuo, Otjombinde, Omuramba Ua Mbinda, Epukiro, Uukolonkadhi, Omundaungilo, Otshiku-Tshiithilonde, Ehirovipuka, Otjiu-West and Onkumbula).    Fire Management Training  The training was offered to raise awareness on topics such as regional fire regimes, causes of wildfires, fire suppression tactics, types of firefighting equipment, fire prevention measures, establishment and structure of firefighting units. Fire is a useful tool that reduces the presence of hazardous fuel in forests, improves access to forest stands, releases nutrients from burned material, reduces the danger posed by some harmful insects and aids pest eradication, maintains biodiversity and helps restore and regenerate disturbed ecosystem. The overall women’s participation was 29.51% in 3 Community Forests (Otjituuo, Uukolonkadhi and Ehirovipuka).    Training of trainers on gender sensitivity in Forestry  The NAFOLA project organised a training of trainers which was primarily provided for the Directorate of Forestry staff. There was a total of 14 participants, of which 75% of the attendees were women. 12 out of 14 regions were represented (Erongo, Kavango East and West, Zambezi, Otjozondjupa, Ohangwena, Omaheke, Oshana, Omusati, Kunene, Oshikoto and Khomas) which would ensure that the information shared at the training reached a wider audience. The impact of such a training for the community would be breaking the old traditional ways of doing things where there is a fine line on who a men and women are and what their roles are, such a training also pushes the community to identify gender dynamics and look for solutions on how to work together to ensure the successful management of their natural resources. Capacity is built through skills which ensures that every member is valued and appreciated which is key in the successful management of natural resources. (See Gender Training Report Attached) |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| No |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| Not applicable |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| Not applicable |

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| **SESP:** [NAFOLA ESSP 31 March 2014.zip](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4626/213440/1666802/1667083/NAFOLA%20ESSP%2031%20March%202014.zip)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| [Environmental Management Plan.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4626/213440/1727977/1742238/Environmental%20Management%20Plan.docx) |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| Not applicable |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| Not applicable |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| Namibia has increased the Community Forest (CF) estate with the newly gazetted Nine Community Forests with the help of the NAFOLA Project.    A total number of 32 Community Forests have already been gazetted and the total number of hectares being put under Community Forests, including the newly gazetted forests are covering a total of 3 116 456 Hectares. This brings the total number of community forests gazetted to 42, with the extra two gazetted through a GIZ funded project.    The Sustainable Management of Namibia’s Forested Lands (NAFOLA) Project supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) with financing from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) has facilitated the gazettement process. There are currently 27 emerging community forests, out of which the NAFOLA project is facilitating the gazettement of Nine Community Forests, namely: Otshiku-shiIthilonde, Omundaungilo, Otjituuo, Omuramba ua Mbinda, Epukiro, Eiseb, Otjombinde, African Wild Dog, and Ehi-rovipuka. In addition, the CFN III Project has facilitated and submitted two Gazettement Dossiers for Na#jagna and Odjou Community Forests, respectively. This brings the total area for CFs submitted for gazettement to 5 674 193.79 ha. Upon gazettement of the afore-mentioned CFs, the total area/land under gazetted CFs in Namibia will be 8 790 649.79 ha.    Community forestry is regarded as a forest management strategy and it is seen as a solution to the sustainable management of natural resources in communal areas. It enables local control over monetary and non-monetary benefits from forest resources and enhances communal livelihood.    The legalisation of communal areas as community forests is a crucial step towards the sustainable management and utilisation of natural resources. The establishment and formalisation of the community forests will secure conditional rights that will allow local communities to actively manage their own natural resources, have access to multiple ecosystem services and generate benefits through forest-based enterprises, thereby enhancing their livelihoods. |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| Project Website  http://www.nafola.com.na/    Project Social Media Site  https://www.facebook.com/nafolanamibia/    www.mawf.gov.na/documents/.../c6346f32-d314-4e6e-bee2-69fc870ac645  https://www.agra.com.na/news/pro-vision.php?newsArticleID=1712  https://www.un.org.na/home\_htm\_files/Sustainable%20Land%20Management%20curbs%20desertification.pdf  https://twitter.com/UNDPNamibia/status/1123261052077182977  https://knowledge.unccd.int/cbm/search?f%5B0%5D=cbm\_country%3A561  https://twitter.com/UNDPNamibia/status/1119164417831096321  http://www.mawf.gov.na/documents/37726/45469/Remarks+-+World+Wetlands+Day%2C+International+Day+of+Forests+and++World+Water+Day+Commemoration%2C+15+March+%281%29-1.pdf/368f0046-438b-4f1b-8e26-dd19f4e6abfc  https://knowledge.unccd.int/cbm/nedded-technical-editor-forest-project-knowledge-management-products  https://www.adaptation-undp.org/namibia-combats-desertification-through-sustainable-management-practices  https://www.unicef.org/namibia/na.UNICEF\_CLAC\_Report\_August\_2018.pdf  https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/AFB.PPRC\_.23.12-Proposal-for-Namibia.pdf  https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/na/na-nr-05-en.pdf  http://www.twipu.com/UNDPNamibia/tweet/1086232664946946049  http://www.twipu.com/BlondeEconomist/tweet/1098893594688188416  http://www.twipu.com/UNDPNamibia/tweet/1106614789092966401  http://www.twipu.com/UNDPNamibia/tweet/1095506968536666112  https://idl-bnc-idrc.dspacedirect.org/bitstream/handle/10625/57368/IDL-57368.pdf?sequence=2  http://www.na.undp.org/content/namibia/en/home/presscenter/articles/2018/nafola-monitoring-and-evaluation.html    Publication  - https://www.researchgate.net/publication/309963918\_Forest\_Resource\_Management\_and\_Utilisation\_through\_a\_Gendered\_Lens\_in\_Namibia  - Capacity Building and Institutional Development for Community Forests Report  - Legalisation of Community Forests through the NAFOLA Project- Challenges Best practices, Lessons learned  - Lessons Learned from NAFOLA’s support to Conservation Agriculture Pilot project in Otjombinde  - Management effectiveness Assessment of Community Forests for the year 2017  - Forest Fire Management\_  - Booklet Socio-economic & Resource use- Baseline Study for Otjituuo Community Forest |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

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| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| Yes |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| No |

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| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| No |

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| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [PIMS 4626 Namibia NAFOLA CEO Endorsement Request addressing GEF Comment 13 Dec 2013.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4626/213440/1666799/1667080/PIMS%204626%20Namibia%20NAFOLA%20CEO%20Endorsement%20Request%20addressing%20GEF%20Comment%2013%20Dec%202013.doc) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| Local Communities, Farmers, CF groups, Indigenous Peoples, Traditional Authorities  Indigenous people (marginalized communities) were engaged directly in project activities. Otjiu-West is predominantly comprised of indigenous people including the Himba, Ovatua and Ovazemba. These indigenous groups participate in all project activities. The NAFOLA project supported capacity development in communities. About 61 community members and other stakeholders from three CFs (Otjituuo, Ehi-Rovipuka and Uukolonkadhi) were trained on Basic Fire Management, while more than 130 Forest Management Bodies (FMBs) from 9 CFs, with about 40% women representation were trained on roles and responsibilities, permit system and skills development by the NAFOLA project.  The San are found in 7 of the 13 community forests were NAFOLA operates. The project was able to engage San people in 3 of the 7 community forests, particularly in resource assessments (both socio-economic and natural resources). Results from the rapid gender assessment carried out indicate that more efforts to include the marginalized communities in CF activities are needed.    Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (DoF; DAPEES)  NAFOLA’s work on forest management is fully integrated within the Directorate of Forestry. Activities are undertaken in collaboration with the Directorate as a way to institutionalize the activities and ensure sustainability beyond the project. The Directorate of Research and Development of the MAWF joined the partnership with GIZ to provide scientific support on the bush to feed pilot project. An additional trial was established at one of the Ministry’s research farm to enable comparison of field results to that of animals in a controlled environment (on the research farm).  The Directorate of Agricultural Production Engineering and Extension Services (DAPEES) is mandated to implement the Comprehensive Agriculture Programme for the Ministry. NAFOLA has provided input requirements for conservation agriculture and co-financed capacity development activities while the Directorate took the leading role in mobilizing of farmers, providing the training and monitoring implementation.    Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)  MET and NAFOLA project cooperated in the gazetting process of the CFs, and the project ensured that MET does not have any objections to the legalisation of CFs that are already gazetted as Conservancies. MET provides critical support to the ministry of agriculture, water and forestry in the policy review to ensure that forestry sector issues are reflected in the other productive sectors, as well as ensuring that any development within the CF complies with environmental management act.    Civil Society Organisations/NGOs  NAFOLA collaborates with Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation (IRDNC) in Kunene region on the training of communities and exploring of income-generating activities.  NAFOLA also collaborates with Namibia Development Trust (NDT) in Otshikutjithiilonde Community Forest on capacity building of communities, through a landscape approach and includes all community-based organisation of which the CF is also part of, to promote harmonisation of natural resources activities. Through the partnership, community members were mobilized, submission of two project concepts to the GEF Small Grants Programme was done which resulted in one project being approved for implementation. In Okongo and Uukolonkadhi CF, the NAFOLA Project has partnered with NDT on a project called “Working toward climate-smart CBOs”; promoting harmonisation of CFs and Conservancies as well as developing the capacity of the CBOs to plan for climate resilient approaches in their planning processes.    Private Sectors  The project worked in partnership with AGRA in the construction of the livestock auction facility at Otjombinde Community Forest. Among many others services, AGRA supports agricultural producers and users of natural resources with professional advice, consultations, planning, training and mentoring in the fields of production, reproduction, rangeland management, lick supplementation and marketing.    GEF Small Grants Programme  NAFOLA and the Small Grants Programme have some geographical overlaps, in terms of communities supported by the two UNDP/GEF projects. Where there are overlaps, NAFOLA works with the Small Grants Programme to create synergies. During the reporting phase, the two projects supported farmers in the Otjombinde constituency as well as Otshiku-shiithiilonde emerging community forest. NAFOLA is constructing a marketing facility in Otjombinde to enhance livestock off-take. The Small Grants Programme is implementing a complementary project, which provides training to the farmers on marketing, rangeland management and develops management plans at the local level to reduce livestock numbers.    Development of funding proposals through the Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia  The NAFOLA Project have supported several CF (African Wild Dog, Oshaampula, Otji-West) to source funding from EIF, in order to set up new community projects and strengthen existing initiatives Three funding proposals, facilitated by the project were submitted to EIF, and one proposal (Oshaampula) was successful and the community forest was awarded a climate change grant of more than US$ 500 000. The funds are meant to develop four earth dams to harvest rainwater, as an initiative for climate change adaptation.    Other Partners  a. NAFOLA has entered into a partnership with the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, to pilot production of animal feed from invader bush in a communal setup. The feed is particularly of value during drought periods. In drought events, communal farmers are severely impacted because of the common use of rangeland resources and joint decision-making. The aims of the pilot project are: to demonstrate possible institutional arrangements and establish a business model for such a product so that the communities have supplementary fodder to allow for recovery of rangelands; to test the nutritional contents and palatability of the feed and to build the capacity of communities.    During this reporting period, NAFOLA was responsible for community mobilization, overseeing the on-farm trials and production, including procurement of equipment; labour issues, liaison with local leadership while GIZ provided mentoring support to the rural farmers.    b. De-bushing Advisory Services (DAS) and Agricultural Bank of Namibia  NAFOLA collaborated with DAS and Agribank to host farmers information Days in African Wild Dog and Otjituuo. |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.