

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Scaling up community resilience to climate ch**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 4711 |
| GEF ID | 5343 |
| Title | Scaling up community resilience to climate change in Northern Namibia |
| Country(ies) | Namibia, Namibia |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Climate Change Adaptation |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| The Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF) with funding resources from the Global Environmental Facility via the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) are implementing a five-year project: “Scaling up community resilience to climate variability and climate change in Northern Namibia, with a special focus on women and children” (SCORE Project). The SCORE project is being implemented in seven northern regions of Namibia namely: Oshana, Omusati, Ohangwena, Oshikoto, Kunene, Kavango West and Kavango East. These regions are regularly, and increasingly threatened by extreme weather events such as floods which causes damage to infrastructure and agricultural productivity, as well as severe droughts. A combined effect of these natural disasters have detrimental effect on the livelihoods of people including their health status.  The project aims to strengthen the adaptive capacity of 4000 households to climate change and reduce their vulnerability to droughts and floods, with 80% of these households being women‐led, and children from 75 schools in Northern Namibia. The project’s desired outcomes include: (1) Smallholder adaptive capacity for climate resilient agricultural practices strengthened; (2) Reduce vulnerability to droughts and floods; and (3) Mainstreaming climate change into national agricultural strategy/sectoral policy, including budgetary adjustments for replication and scaling up. |

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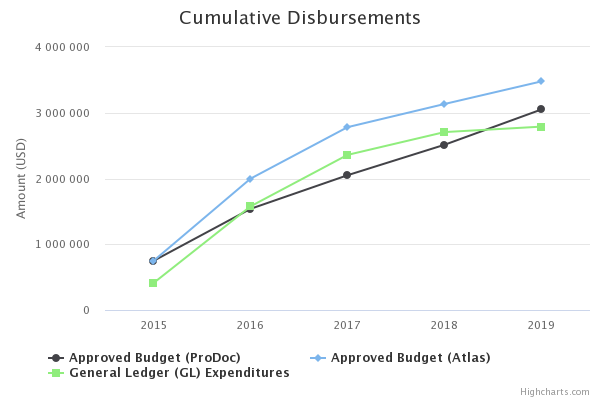
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Unsatisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Highly Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | High |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **To strengthen the adaptive capacity to reduce vulnerability of rural communities in responding to droughts and floods in Northern Namibia, with a special focus on women and children.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Vulnerability and risk perception index (Score) - Disaggregated by gender | Initial survey conducted during PPG. Score = 1. Extreme Vulnerability (men and women in all sites/six regions) | *(not set or not applicable)* | Target Scores = 3. Medium Vulnerability (both men and women in all sites / six project intervention regions)  At least 4000 hh, of which 80% are 80% of women and children beneficiaries targeted under this objective to reduce vulnerability to floods and drought | Target is on track. Score as of July 2018 = 2    So far, from the data obtained from the project sites, the project has directly impacted the livelihood of over 4000 beneficiaries of the targeted 4000 individuals at the initial development of the project. [Note: in this reporting, 1 Individual represents 1 household .] This is over 100% of the target. The numbers exclude schools and those communities who benefited from the restoration of wells and earth dams.    The breakdown of the activities that have led to these livelihood impacts is as follows:    1. Micro-Drip Irrigation (MDI) Gardens for vegetable production with climate smart technologies specifically for water-savings:  222 MDI gardens were set up and functional at project sites in which all project all beneficiaries (including additional farmers), received training in Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs). In addition to training carried out in 2017, in 2018, the beneficiaries received refresher training for MDI in horticultural production. On average, farmers can generate N$2000 on a single rotation (depends on # of rotations per year) for various vegetable harvests. The majority of beneficiaries are schools, for of which vegetable production supplements school feeding programmes. This particularly benefits orphans who are part of the school community, and the gardens contribute to which in addition, benefits orphans and as part of the curriculum in agricultural related subjects.    Beneficiaries from gardens:  Individuals: 122 gardens (221 females,  199 males);  Community Gardens: 37 Gardens (580 females, 386 males -), this number excludes indirect beneficiaries from the household, such as children);  Schools: 62 gardens (3943 girls, 4269 boys)  Total (excluding schools and those who underwent training): 1386 beneficiaries    2. Implementation of Conservation Agriculture (CA):  The project identified 196 CA lead farmers who were trained on the principals of conservation agriculture, and are used for mentor neighboring farmers, for some, their fields are used as demo sites and for farmer field days held in all project areas. The project also continued the provision of ripping services and provision of CA seeds for the 2017/2018 planting season.    Beneficiaries:  Ripping services: 1695 (1056 females, 686 males);  CA seeds: 1,053 (630 females, 426 males);  Training: 230 (177 females, 106 males)  Total over project lifetime: 2978    3. Flood and Drought Management  The project restored/constructed six hand-dug wells, each serving an average of two villages to supply drinking water and water for vegetable gardens. In addition, five earth dams were restored with approximate dimensions of four for 40m (length) x 40m (width) x 3m (depth) and one for 120m (length) x 100 (width) x 8m (depth). The project recorded high demand for earth dams restoration/excavation. Fifteen training/information sharing events were held on water harvesting and management.    Total villagers benefiting:  Wells: 12 wells (2136 females, 1981 males)  Earth dams: 5 earth dams (12057 females, 7548 males)    4. Climate Smart Fish Farming  Fish farmers received through the project, tilapia and catfish fingerlings to supplement their stock. Harvest by beneficiaries and communities were held in October - November 2017.    Total: 16 (5 females and 5 males and 6 orphans)    5. Mainstreaming of Climate Change into policies and budgets  In addition to the above activities, the Project Management Unit (PMU) has continued working with various government departments to review and draft various policies and documents related to climate change including the National Strategy for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into development, and regular participation in Regional Constituency Development Committees, Regional and National Conservation Agriculture Forums, engagements with Regional Constituency’s offices and other stakeholders.    6. Advocacy and awareness  The project has engaged farmers and stakeholders through regular radio talks and , National TV spots (through the Green Horizon programme) as well as farmer field day activities.    7. Impact Assessment and documentation of best practices  The project developed terms of reference (TORs) to conduct an impact assessment and a gender assessment were finalized, and a plan of action to reflect the project performance and impacts of the livelihoods of the beneficiaries in the project's regions is currently underway. This plan will be finalized by the end of 2018. The impact assessment will be conducted in 2 regions, supplemented by the gender assessment in 5 regions. The study was supposed to be conducted by University of Namibia (UNAM) in 2017 as per the project document, however, it was later decided that the work should go through the procurement procedure as no micro-assessment and a competitive bid was carried out. The work was however further delayed when it was decided by the project steering committee for the assessment to be carried out by the project management unit with the guidance of the PSC . However, the work is now on track.    The project, through various interviews with farmers and workshops, is regularly documenting best practices and lessons learnt, and these are also shared with similar projects working on conservation agriculture and horticultural production. | [Note: in this reporting, 1 Individual represents 1 household.]  Target is on track. Score as of July 2019 = 2 for project beneficiaries.  Most of the activities during 2018 – July 2019 involved the handing over coordination of project activities to regional authorities. Training workshops for farmers by DAPEES on the Conservation Agriculture (CA) Programme were carried out. The CA Programme is aimed at providing access to ploughing services to smallholder farmers in particular.  On the whole, the main activities carried out over the course of the project encompass:  Implementation of Conservation Agriculture (CA)  The project supported DAPEES to provide ripping services to 1,297 smallholder farmers who directly benefited comprising of 796 females and 501 males. In addition, a total of 7,028 household members (3,545 females and 3,483 males) indirectly benefited from the ripping services provided during the project life span. Technical support and mentorship activities were carried out to encourage the adoption of CA by smallholder farmers.    Micro-Drip Irrigation (MDI) Gardens for vegetable production with climate smart technologies specifically for water-saving purposes    Cumulatively, a total of 222 MDI gardens were established and this comprised of 641 female and 386 male smallholder farmers who directly benefited from the MDI gardens. At individual levels, 106 female and 66 male smallholder farmers directly benefited from the MDI gardens whereas 748 household members (409 females and 339 males).    In addition, 62 MDI gardens were also established in various schools in the project sites. This was done to promote adoption of climate change adaptation practices at institutional levels, and to ensure that vulnerable children in the schools were targeted. In this case, a total population of 13,893 in which 7,025 female and 6848 male learners benefited from these MDI gardens. Regular monitoring visits to MDI gardens were carried out to ensure that the gardens are well maintained.    About 229 farmers were trained on fresh vegetable production during the project life span, 161 were female and 83 male beneficiaries. The training sessions were aimed at developing an understanding of the benefits and challenges associated with fresh vegetable production in a changing climate with more emphasis on Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) focusing on garden establishment, MDI, Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and CA. The specific objective of the training was to enhance food security, reduce poverty levels and at the same time, reduce vulnerability of rural communities to the changing climate. To attain this objective, the SCORE project continuously worked to empower and capacitate beneficiaries on CSA practices such as MDI system gardens, tree planting and conservation agriculture. Smallholder farmers were also trained on the proper use and maintenance of MDI systems.    Successfully, the SCORE project beneficiaries who have adopted CSA through MDI were instrumental in encouraging and motivating other farmers who participated in the training for the first time. These beneficiaries also helped to motivate farmers who were not doing well, although they were supported by the SCORE project.    Flood and Drought Management    The cumulative number of earth dams constructed since the project inception is 5 for use by 13,212 female and 8,292 male beneficiaries. Dimension wise, 4 of these earth dams were 60m (length) x 60 (width) x 3m (depth) and 1 was 120m (length) x 100 (width) x 8m (depth). Furthermore 12 traditional wells were also restored for use by 2,136 female and 1,981 male beneficiaries.    Climate Smart Fish Farming  Fish farming served two immediate purposes: to diversify smallholder farmer’s revenue during the rainy seasons, and also supplement their protein diet. Cumulatively, the scheme has assisted 5 female, 5 male and 6 orphans by providing them with fingerlings. The fish were harvested between November and December 2017, and since then, fish farming activities were discontinued based on the recommendations from the mid-term evaluation of the project. Although this component of the project was achieved, the supply of fingerlings was found to be unsustainable and was halted based on the recommendation from the MTR.  Mainstreaming of Climate Change into policies and budgets  The Project Management Unit (PMU) has through various fora, such as the Conservation Agriculture Forum, numerous government departments, bilateral organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) presented its lessons learnt, and best practices in the implementation of the project. Through these lessons learnt, a number of incoming project, and project proposals were amended accordingly as not to repeat the same concerns raised during the project implementation. Through regional and national workshop, in the final half of the year, the project embarked on an exercise of documentation of best practices and policy implementation as attached. The impact assessment and a gender assessment of the project have not yet been completed during the reporting period, but will be available before project closure.  Advocacy and awareness  Since its inception, the project has continued to engage farmers and stakeholders through regular radio talks in 2019, the Green Horizon programme through the National Broadcaster, an agricultural-based programme, for farmers and stakeholders to partake and document their livelihoods.  In order to document the experiences of the project, lessons learnt and best practices were documented since the project inception (see attached lessons learnt). The information was collected through interviews with farmers, feedback sessions during the workshops and on ad-hoc basis. The documented lessons learnt were shared with related projects working on conservation agriculture and horticultural production (see attached lessons learnt). |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Strengthened capacity of Smallholder farms to implement climate resilient agricultural practices.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Climate resilient agricultural practices introduced to promote food security and diversified livelihoods. | Farmers (women and men) currently constrained by limited access to CCA knowledge and resilient agricultural practices | *(not set or not applicable)* | By the end of the project 4000 hh of small-holders farmers, 80% (3200 hh) of which are women and children have been trained and are applying climate resilient agricultural production practices. | Over 4000 beneficiaries of the targeted 4000 individuals benefited from climate resilient agriculture capacity development. This is over 100% of the target.    Farmers and teachers have been trained and mentored in climate resilient agricultural practices (such as through conservation agriculture using the ripping methods, crop-rotation and diversification of crops) and using water-smart micro-drip irrigation for vegetables. This is also combined with conservation agriculture techniques that have been introduced to individuals at various levels (household, community and institutional) as well as savings and financial management trainings to enable the project interventions to contribute to the promotion of food security and diversification of livelihoods.    Total summary:  1. Conservation Agriculture Seeds through the provision of subsidized seeds (e.g. maize, sorghum, cow-peas, groundnuts and beans): 1,053 beneficiaries (630 females, 426 males for 2016/2017 season. The seeds are provided via the mainstream activities of the Agricultural Development Centres (ADCs) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry;    2. Land preparation for conservation agricultural practices through minimum tillage and provision of ripping services to individuals: 1695 beneficiaries (1056 females, 686 males) with land cover equivalent to 1696 hectares;    3. Conservation Agriculture Awareness raising to individual farmers: 175 females, and 104 males. The population reached is assumed to have acquired the information that led to their enhanced individual capacities to better adopt, practice and follow proper conservation agricultural practices;    4. Beneficiaries of vegetable production using micro-drip irrigation including training: 14,330 individuals (7,291 males and 7,039 females including school children benefiting). The project led to diversification of livelihoods via the installation of water-saving 222 micro-drip irrigation gardens for vegetable production. These vegetables were used for household/individual consumption and, where surpluses were recorded, sold in local (village shops or stalls) markets.    5. Water-harvesting and management: 15 training/information sharing events were held on water harvesting and management    Total: A total of 17372 individuals.      In the past year, refresher trainings and conservation agriculture demonstrations were conducted for the 222 micro drip irrigation gardens beneficiaries (134 females and 89 males). Farmers were trained through the refresher courses on how to maintain drip irrigation equipment so that they last longer. Other topics covered included: tree planting, climate change adaptation, rain water harvesting and Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs), record keeping and marketing.    6. To contribute to research and knowledge generation at the end of the project, the project cultivated MAWF conservation agriculture demonstration plots allocated to the project at Omahenene Agricultural Research Station (in Omusati region). Additional research cultivation occurred on-field at farmer plots. The demonstration plots are aimed at improving seed production, while testing cowpeas and groundnuts on: seed germination, growth and min/max yield/output (adaptability of the tested seeds to Namibian local environment). Additional demonstration plots supported will be used as part of the 'on-field training for small holder farmers' to increase their CCA knowledge and practices. Ultimately, these will be contributing to farmers 'long-term resilient' agricultural practice s through sharing of lessons learnt and best practices. These best practices shared via extension services, farmer field days, targeted training sessions (e.g. before the planting season) and media such as through radio.    8. Information toolkits were translated into local languages. These are in addition to the micro-drip irrigation manuals used at the inception of the micro-drip irrigation systems. Additional materials to integrate topics on mentoring, climate change, conservation agriculture, micro-drip irrigation, self-help groups and access to finance for the mentorship programme were the focus. The PMU also utilizes the FAO conservation agriculture (CA) and trainers of trainers (ToT) manuals developed for MAWF. | Progress towards the end of project target is on track.  The target of 80% hh (headed by women and children) was exceeded by the project through the implementation of various interventions with assistance of numerous government entities as well as bilateral and multilateral organisations. However, not all initial project activities were implemented, consequently the number of target beneficiaries was readjusted due to the current situation on the ground and mid-evaluation recommendations.  A total of 62 teachers in Ohangwena and Oshikoto Regions (28 female, 34 male) received training on climate smart vegetable production to establish school gardens and impart knowledge to learners. Subsequently, 114 lead farmers (77 female, 37 male) fields were used as demonstration sites for practical training sessions in Ohangwena and Oshikoto Regions.  Improved subsidized seeds from ZAMSEED in Zambia for conservation agriculture (e.g. maize, sorghum, cow-peas, groundnuts and beans) were provided to 1,051 beneficiaries (627 females, 424 males). The seeds were provided via the mainstream activities of the ADCs, through MAWF-DAPEES. This was only done in one cropping season of the entire project life span and has contributed to food security though increasing the yields.  Subsidized ripping services were provided to 2,178 beneficiaries (1,325 females, 853 males) as one of the CA practices through minimum tillage since government subsidy only covers one hectare per individual. Farmers have reported yield increase from the ripping practices and this has seen the interest in CA, in particular ripping services increase.  Awareness raising to smallholder farmers (341 females, 244 males) through farmer field days, visits to ADC demonstration sites, technical training on conservation agriculture were carried out. The project had more farmers requesting for CA services, and in particular to be provided with ripping services. The average number of hectares increased from 0.5 ha -1.0 ha to 1.5 ha -2.0 ha per household in comparison to past cropping seasons. The project recorded more CA lead farmers (5) in each constituency compared to 2 lead farmers when the project started. These lead farmers will ensure continuity by assisting other farmers in terms of CA when the project comes to an end.  The beneficiaries of MDI gardens and training comprised of 18,017 individuals (9,424 females, 8,591 males - including school children benefiting). Smallholder farmers who were identified as successful (those who successfully improved productivity of their crop field) and hard-working were provided with 40% shade-nets to further reduce evaporation rates in their gardens. The farmers were categorized as successful for consistently utilizing the drip irrigation systems to produce vegetables both for household consumption and sale. They were also able to keep records of their farming activities as well as income and produce them during the ongoing monitoring visits. The project led to diversification of livelihoods via the installation of water-saving 222 micro-drip irrigation gardens for vegetable production. These vegetables were used for household/individual consumption and where surplus was recorded, sold in local (village shops or stalls) markets.  Moreover, a cumulative number of 17,624 individuals were trained on water harvesting and management. In addition to this, each year, the project conducted 1 refresher training and 1 to 2 farmer field days in each constituency to instill a sense of the social importance of the work smallholder farmers are doing, and securing recognition by the public in general of the importance of conservation agriculture as a measure to adapt to climate change. In this case, demonstrations were carried out for 222 MDI beneficiaries on how to maintain drip irrigation equipment so that they last longer. The project, through these refresher trainings also invited other community members to be trained, to facilitate replication and scaling up. So far, the system has been replicated by 3 individuals in Ohangwena, 2 individuals in Oshikoto as well as 1 school in each Ohangwena, Oshikoto and Oshana, with technical assistance from the SCORE project. Other community members will further be assisted during the remainder of the project duration. In 2019, the project has further trained 34 school teachers (17 male and 17 female) from Onankali circuit on fresh vegetable production in the face of climate change, this training was requested by the inspector of education in that circuit, to facilitate establishment of school gardens at schools. Other topics covered included tree planting, climate change adaptation, rain water harvesting and Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs), record keeping and marketing.  In order to ensure continuous research endeavors, the project cultivated CA plots located in Omahenene Agricultural Research Station (Omusati region). Further, cultivation was done on farmer’s plots. Cultivation on demonstration plots to improve seed production and at the same time test the germination, growth, yield of cowpeas and groundnuts and integrating them in the CA systems as part of crop rotation. The CA trial plots at Omatunda on station demo plots in Ohangwena have revealed significant yields with the use of rippers without wings (125.15kg) in comparison to winged ripper (120.7kg) and disc harrow (91.98kg) of pearl millet on plots of 932 square meters in 2017/18 cropping season. This trial could not be repeated in 2018/19 cropping season due to poor rain, the results in 2017/18 cannot be considered conclusive. Apart from this, at least 5 demonstration plots have been established by DAPEES/SCORE at lead farmers’ fields and have been used as on-farm training sites for other smallholder farmers seeking to increase their CA knowledge, skills and practices. This is a long-term vision of the project of ensuring effective continuity of the project impacts. DAPEES will continue to support lead farmers to establish demo plots and host farmers field days to educate follower farmers.  In order to ensure that farmers fully comprehend the contents of the information toolkits, the toolkits were translated into local languages. These were additional resources to the MDI system manuals used by farmers and covers important elements including mentoring, climate change, conservation agriculture, micro-drip irrigation, self-help groups and access to finance. |
| % of households that have more secure access to livelihood assets (5 point score) – Disaggregated by gender | 10 % of households hold assets that can be used to buffer pressure during periods of climate shocks. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 4000 households have more secured assets and livelihoods diversified away from traditional crop production, promoting food security | Target is 100% achieved. Over 4000 households out of a target of 4000 have demonstrated more secure, diversified livelihoods through installation of micro-drip irrigation systems, formation of self-help groups and conservation agriculture through provision of seeds and ripping services offered by the project: The breakdown is as follows:    1. The most noticeable household, community and school infrastructure set up by the project was 222 micro-drip irrigation systems for vegetable production. Prior the installation of these technologies, beneficiaries had small backyard garden, and were unable to produce on a large scale, in addition, they used flood irrigation which let to water wastage. Such three gardens are directly benefiting an estimated number of 24 people (8 people per household);    2. Provision of ripping tractor services for 1695 farmers (1056 females, 686 males) This has strengthened the application of climate smart agricultural practices introduced to households (Practiced Conservation Agriculture through ripping services provided to smallholder farmers to plant their land in time to catch the first rains);    3. Provision of subsidized seeds (e.g. maize, sorghum, cow-peas, groundnuts and beans) to 1,053 farmers (630 females, 426 males) via the Agricultural Development Centres (ADCs) within the project regions to promote inter-cropping a key principle of conservation agriculture and to diversify livelihoods from traditional crops was maintained;    4. Flood and Drought Management through restoration/construction of six hand-dug wells each serving an average of two villages to supply drinking water and water for vegetable gardens. In addition, five earth dams were restored. Total beneficiaries of (Wells: 2136 females, 1981 males; earth dams 12057 females, 7548 males)    5. To reduce vulnerabilities (capitalizing on periods of good rains), the project has assisted with micro, climate-smart fish farming practices -a fish pond and supply of fingerlings- to project beneficiaries (5 females and 5 males and 6 orphans). These fish were harvested between November and December 2017, and there have been reported benefits to fish farming as a potential sustainable contributor to livelihood diversification. | Target is 100% achieved. More than 4000 households out of a target of 4000 have demonstrated more secure, diversified livelihoods through installation of micro-drip irrigation systems, formation of self-help groups and conservation agriculture through provision of seeds and ripping services offered by the project. In the past year, this has increased further over 2018 levels.  The project, together with some members of its Project Steering Committee (PSC) in 2019 visited a number of project sites to look at the infrastructure set up by the project, and assessed the current drought situation in the project areas. Through conversation with farmers, many related their dependence on their MDI gardens, as most crops fields failed, or the seeds did not germinate due to severe drought experienced in the country. The farmers vulnerabilities were reduced through the MDI systems. Therefore, the installation of MDI systems hence provided a buffer to small-scale farmers during the drought. Although there were no additional infrastructural installation during the final year of the project, it is important to underscore the achievements which were attained at household, community and school levels in which 222 MDI systems were installed for vegetable production. For instance, before the installation of the MDI systems by the project, beneficiaries had small backyard gardens and were not able to produce vegetables at medium to large scales. Instead, they used flood irrigation which was not sustainable due to a myriad of factors.  In terms of the provision of ripping tractor services, a total of 1,297 smallholder farmers directly benefited (796 females, 501 males) from the ripping tractor services since the project inception. This has strengthened the application of climate smart agricultural practices introduced to households to plant their land in time to catch the first rains.  Subsidized seeds (e.g. maize, sorghum, cow-peas, groundnuts and beans) were provided to 1,053 farmers (630 females, 426 males) through the Agricultural Development Centres (ADCs) within the project regions to promote inter-cropping a key principle of CA and to diversify livelihoods from traditional crops was maintained. |
| - | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Small scale agricultural infrastructure introducing to reduce vulnerability to floods and droughts e.g. through restoration of wells and harvesting of floodwater for food security.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Percentage of area covered by flood and drought infrastructure. population with access to improved flood and drought management (disaggregated by gender) | Currently less than 10% of the targeted land area is covered by effective flood management infrastructure. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 80% of targeted land area is covered by efficient flood management infrastructure | Progress towards the target is on track.  Since July 2017, the project has continued to strengthen the flood and drought control measures in the five project regions through restoration. During the past year, the project restored/constructed an additional six hand-dug wells, each serving an average of two villages to supply drinking water and water for vegetable gardens.    These six wells add to the prior accomplishments under this outcome. This includes the five earth dams that have been restored (two were completed in the past year after resuming work following delays from floods in 2016/17). These have approximate dimensions of four for 40m (length) x 40m (width) x 3m (depth) and one for 120m (length) x 100 (width) x 8m (depth). As an example, the earth dam at Oimwandi village in Ohangwena region (which is about 1000 ha) is expected to hold water up to the following rainy season in a good rainy season, supporting the village. The prior work of the project has also strengthened the flood and drought control measures in the five project’s regions by restoring/constructing six hand-dug wells, with four wells each serving one village (Omuthiya, Onakalunga, Iiputu and Onamulele village) and two wells serving one village (Omuthiya village)    Total villagers benefiting over the project lifetime:  1. Wells: 12 wells (2136 females, 1981 males);  2. Earth dams: 5 earth dams (12057 females, 7548 males);  3. Fifteen training/information sharing events were held on water harvesting and management. | Progress towards the target is on track.  Early in implementation, the project restored/excavated a number of earth dams which provided water to a number villages during its implementation period, especially as demonstrated in the 2019 drought year in which 2 additional dams were excavated. Therefore, these dams served as a reservoir during the dry period, especially more so, as insufficient rain was received in the country. These have approximate dimensions of four for 60m (length) x 60m (width) x 3m (depth) and one for 120m (length) x 100 (width) x 8m (depth). As an example, the earth dam at Oimwandi village in Ohangwena region (which is about 4,800 m3) is expected to hold water up to the following rainy season in a good rainy season, supporting the village. This can be carried forward by MAWF when the project comes to an end.  The prior work of the project has also strengthened the flood and drought control measures in the five project’s regions by restoring/constructing 12 hand-dug wells. During the 2017-2018 year, the project restored/constructed an additional six hand-dug wells, each serving an average of two villages to supply drinking water and water for vegetable gardens. Previously in the project six further wells were constructed, with four wells each serving one village (Omuthiya, Onakalunga, Iiputu and Onamulele village) and two wells serving one village (Omuthiya village). Obviously, during the recent drought, these villages with these hand-dug wells were better off than the ones without the wells.  The restored/constructed hand-dug wells also served a number of villages, and continued to do so during dry spells, even if the water table is deep.  These supplementary water sources were mostly used to supply drinking water, utilization for livestock and water for vegetable gardens. To sum up, 12 wells (used by 2136 females and 1981 males) and 7 earth dams (used by 12,057 females and 7,548 males) have been restored/constructed over the course of the project.  Fifteen (15) training/information sharing events were held on water harvesting and management since project inception to 2019 in the project areas. Training/information sharing connects all components, activities and operations. Information is critical in agricultural development because it is a tool for communication and coordination between stakeholders. |
| Percentage of the population receiving relevant climate risk management information | Climate risk information (1 day through to seasonal forecasts) does not currently reach local populations | *(not set or not applicable)* | By the end of the project beneficiaries receive adequate climate risk information and early warning for floods and droughts. | Progress towards the target is on track. The project continues to engage key stakeholders such as Namibia’s National Farmers Union, the National Mahangu Consultative Forum (NMCF) and National/Regional Conservation Agriculture Forums, and Regional Councils and Constituencies Development Councils (CDCs). The project, through MAWF, annual target is to hold two conservation agriculture awareness sessions with farmers: one prior to the planting season, and one after the planting season. Conversely, during the dry season, when farmers are no longer working in their fields, the project annual target is to hold practical and theoretical training sessions on vegetable production and other aspects of climate-smart agriculture.    In terms of additional training and awareness raising:    1. The project has developed manuals for the Smallholder advisory and mentorship programme, which will assist farmers in making appropriate climate adaptation decisions once they have received climate risk information such as through reducing livestock numbers in times of drought. The English version of the integrated training manual was translated into three vernacular language (Otjiherero, Oshiwambo and Rukwangali) based on the languages spoken in the project regions, and about 1000 copies will be disseminated to smallholder farmers and other stakeholders in five regions in August 2018.  2. The project has undertaken thematic awareness focusing on micro-drip irrigation vegetable gardens, water-harvesting and conservation agriculture through the national television programme Green Horizon. Green Horizon particular targets the agriculture sectors, the national broadcaster has the biggest television footprint in the country with over 1.2 million audiences per day on both Radio and TV a programmes. Hence agricultural programmes such as Green Horizon can reach a substantial population. Positive feedback has been received from farmers who want to engage more in various climate smart initiatives;    3. The project also has regular news inserts and newspaper articles of which the links are shared in the communication section. | Several stakeholder groups such as the Namibia’s National Farmers Union, the National Mahangu Consultative Forum (NMCF) and National/Regional Conservation Agriculture Forums, and Regional Councils and Constituencies Development Councils (CDCs) were engaged since project inception to streamline the climate information provided to farmers as part of the sustainability and exit plan. Two awareness sessions with MAWF are envisaged prior to and after the planting seasons annually to ensure continuity when the project ends. During the slack periods, the project held practical and theoretical training sessions on vegetable production and other activities related to climate resilient farming methods. These training sessions enabled farmers to embrace the CA concept and to explore its potential during the cropping seasons.  Manuals for smallholder advisory and mentorship programme were developed and are available in English, Otjiherero, Oshiwambo and Rukwangali languages. The manuals are aimed to provide guidance in decision making in conjunction with other climate risk information such as de-stocking at the onset of droughts. In total, 1,000 copies of the manuals were distributed in the project area in August 2018.  Also in the past one year of the project, rigorous thematic awareness campaigns were carried out specifically on micro-drip irrigation, water harvesting and CA in its broadest sense. This was done through farmer’s days and media platforms such as Green Horizon – a popular television programme dedicated to agricultural issues. In addition, the Namibian Broadcasting Corporation television and radio programmes were used to create awareness on micro-drip irrigation, water harvesting and conservation agriculture. |
| - | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Mainstream climate change into national agricultural strategy/sector policy, including adjustments to budgets for replication and up-scaling.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of comprehensive adaptation actions - policies, programmes and budgets – included in development frameworks to support climate resilient agricultural practices | Within the agriculture sector climate change adaptation is, to varying degrees, hinted at but not explicitly or comprehensively addressed, and nor are effective budgets allocated | *(not set or not applicable)* | sector strategies/ for agriculture are integrating and budgeting adaptation measures  such as:  -Conservation agriculture  -Contingency plans for DRM at regional levels? | Progress towards the end of project target is on track. To support the mainstreaming of climate change into agricultural strategy/sector policy and other relevant sector strategies or policies, the project continued to engage various stakeholders to relay as much information to farmers through various fora and share best practices and lessons learnt. The project on a yearly basis targets :    1. Two conservation agriculture training sessions/region/year;  2. Two climate-smart agriculture including vegetable production training sessions/region/year;  3. Two planning sessions on dryland cropping calendar with MAWF/year;  4. Other ad-hoc sessions and meetings including National Climate Change Committee meetings.    Hence it has contributed to towards:    1. Regular participation, contribution and chairing of the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) where various climate change adaptation and mitigation projects, plans and programmes are discussed by national multi-stakeholders. This is a platform where various institutions also report on the implementation of Namibia’s National Climate Change Policy and Namibia’s Climate Change Strategic and Action Plan; The NCCC facilitates the institutionalization of climate change as part of the national development process towards fulfilling its obligation under the UNFCCC and national adaptation and mitigation plans.      2. Contribution towards the Ministry of Environment and Tourism Annual Planning Meetings;    3. Contributions towards the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry Annual Planning Meetings including national and regional meetings;    4. Holding regular local community meetings in the 16 project constituencies to plan particularly on the implementation of the project activities such as SCORE Project stand-alone agenda for Constituency Development Committee (CDC) meetings;    5. Support the implementation of the existing the MAWF programmes, particularly the Comprehensive Conservation Agriculture Programme for Namibia (2015 - 2019). Prior to the launch of the Programme, conservation agriculture activities were few and disjointed without a common message going out to farmers, and a forum for policy makers. The project has assisted the implementation of this programme via the provision of ripping services, training of farmers, procurement of conservation agriculture seeds, facilitation of meetings, training, development of materials and others.      6. The project has developed monitoring and evaluation tools to track project progress. These measure progress made toward project objective and project outcomes ‐ each with indicators, baseline data and end‐of‐project targets (cumulative).      7. The PMU contributed to the review and drafting of the (C) National Strategy for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into development (2016-2020) facilitated by the Office of the Prime Minister and Food and Agriculture Organization. The document was finalized and is undergoing a cabinet approval stage. | Progress towards the end of project target is on track. Two specific sector strategies were supported by the project, including:  (1) Support to the implementation of the existing MAWF programmes, particularly the Comprehensive Conservation Agriculture Programme for Namibia (2015 - 2019) and it is expected that MAWF will be reporting on this specific agenda item. It is important to note that since its inception, the project has assisted the implementation of Comprehensive Conservation Agriculture Programme through the provision of ripping services, training of farmers, procurement of conservation agriculture seeds, facilitation of meetings, training, development of materials and others.  (2) Support by the project during the review and drafting of the National Strategy for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into development (2016-2020). This was facilitated by the Office of the Prime Minister and Food and Agriculture Organization. The document was finalized and was approved by the Cabinet. The strategy will guide the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction into climate change adaptation actions in the country with the aim of improving efficiency and effectiveness in dealing with the impacts of climate change.  Hand-over workshops were held (09-11 July 2019 at Outapi MAWF Headquarter Office) with MAWF-DAPEES staff on the long-term sustainability of the project, with a strong focus on policy recommendations. The project also presented the lessons learnt and best practices at the National Forum on CA.  In addition to the CA and vegetable production training sessions which were held in each project region every year, 2 planning sessions on dryland cropping calendar were also held with MAWF every year. Discussions have been initiated to ensure that these sessions are fully institutionalized by MAWF/DAPEES. On a regular basis, project activities were reported during the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) meetings. The NCCC is a platform where various stakeholders also report on the implementation of Namibia’s National Climate Change Policy and Namibia’s Climate Change Strategic and Action Plan. Other important fora used by the project to ensure that climate change is mainstreamed into policies and budgets included the contribution towards the Ministry of Environment and Tourism Annual Planning Meetings; contributions towards the MAWF Annual Planning Meetings including national and regional meetings; holding regular local community meetings in the 16 project constituencies to plan particularly on the implementation of the project activities such as SCORE Project stand-alone agenda for Constituency Development Committee (CDC) meetings.  In terms of monitoring and evaluation, the project has developed monitoring and evaluation tools to measure progress made towards the project objective and project outcomes.  Impact assessment information is being collected, despite initial delays in starting this process due to procurement challenges. It is expected that the impact assessment report will be finalized before project closure. |
| - | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| **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): | 91.44% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 91.44% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 2,788,954 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 150,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 3,050,000 |
| Co-financing | 20,017,263 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Apr 24, 2013 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Apr 15, 2013 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Mar 12, 2015 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Jul 27, 2015 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Dec 1, 2017 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Oct 4, 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)** |
| 2019-05-29 |

# Critical Risk Management

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

# 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.** |
| Project MTR conducted as scheduled, the terminal evaluation planned to be conducted 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 project experienced absences of critical staff members in this reporting period, resulting in delays in tabling the annual work plan from the national implementing entity which impacted the implementation of the project. |

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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 have been no delays in this reporting period. The project is currently preparing for a terminal evaluation which is expected to be conducted on time, and will conclude by the end of the year (2019). |

# 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 development objective progress for the project to date is Moderately Satisfactory due to the fact that the project continued to be on track to achieve the intended objective of addressing four key barriers that hinder stakeholders (in government, civil society, private sector and communities) from adopting practices that address climate risks in baseline programs. This progress was accomplished despite delays in outcome delivery and changes to the project’s geographic scope and has led to strengthening of adaptive capacity and resilience of the local production systems and livelihoods.  Notably, the prolonged droughts experienced in the project sites necessitated communities to request support from the project to rehabilitate the existing silted earth dams and excavation of new earth dams for livestock and irrigation purposes. The lessons that could be learned from this is that the community will prioritize earth dams for supplying water for livestock, thus, a project that addresses the community water supply challenges is recommended. Vegetable gardens linked to community earth dams have the ability to create conflicts among members if the garden is perceived to draw out more water from the dam. As such, a garden which uses water from the earth dam will be a community garden only since no individual will be allowed to set up a garden at a community facility’ However, community gardens come with challenges, and this project has found that they failed the most. These challenges vary based on local context and concern issues of leadership, maintenance, and other threats to garden permanence. During the recent drought, the villages with these hand-dug wells were better off than the ones without the wells. This is a major lesson learnt and best practice.    Progress towards Outcome 1 is evident in:  1. Training sessions completed:  The project conducts training sessions in the project operational regions as part of the project smallholder advisory and mentorship programme that promotes drought resilient land management and crop production practices. These training sessions have been completed for over 4,000 smallholder farmers. The project has developed the manuals for the Smallholder advisory and mentorship programme, which will assist farmers in making appropriate climate adaptation decisions once they have received climate risk information such as through reducing livestock numbers in times of drought. In addition, the English version of the training manual was translated into three vernacular languages (Otjiherero, Oshiwambo and Rukwangali) which are languages spoken in the project regions. The project currently trains farmers on conservation agriculture using existing materials developed by FAO for MAWF and vegetation production using materials developed for micro-drip irrigation and those of AMTA.    Also, under Outcome 1.3, The project has installed 222 micro-drip irrigation systems, and there is continuous regional support to maintain these through mentorship for the beneficiaries. Beneficiaries have indicated the benefits of vegetable production through increased nutrition and supplementary household income. Furthermore, project through schools, have improved school feeding programmes and increased the capacity of learners specializing in agricultural related subjects through theory and practical applications.  Finally, under Outcome 1.4, the project provided regional support towards the implementation of the CA in the regions through the provision of ripping at the onset of rainy season, and action research through planted demo plot as part research study to compare germination between disc harrow and ripping at Omatunda, Onankali and Onyaanya in addition to Omahenene Research Station. Through CA, the project continued to garner best practices and lessons learnt, shared via various fora.  Outcome 2 made significant gains in improvement and support towards water harvesting techniques through completing earthen dams and wells restoration in the region. This outcome overcame delays in earth dam construction that were encountered in 2016-17 from flooding, completing two additional dams during this reporting period. Villages with hand-dug wells during the drought of 2019 were better off than the ones without the wells in the project areas. The hand-dug wells also served numerous villages even when the water table was deep. The outcome is on track to complete its targets by the end of the project period.  Likewise, Outcome 3 is listed as “on track” because the project has continued stakeholder engagement through various means, such as meetings and workshops as well as participatory monitoring of project sites to work towards the development of annual plans and recommendations for future policies. The project is collecting data and has started work on its impact assessment, despite initial delays in starting this process due to procurement challenges.  The above-mentioned key activities are crucial to the SCORE project implementation as they will help to strengthen the adaptive capacity and reduce vulnerability of rural communities in responding to droughts and floods in Northern Namibia, with a special focus on women and children. The impact assessment and gender assessment will help to ascertain the actual project performance (attributions and contributions) to the desired outcomes and impacts, particularly on the livelihoods of the project beneficiaries. Monitoring data obtained from the project sites can be used to assess accurately how the project has impacted directly or indirectly the population within the project sites. Although the report is still pending, the project conducted a gender assessment, taking into consideration several factors (owing to population and regional gender dynamics that includes both intra- and inter household dynamics), the project has not yet been able to directly benefit 80% women-led households. The land ownership in some communities is mostly male owned due to some cultural norms and legal obligations. However, in the selection of project beneficiaries, the project as far as possible targeted women-led households and groups.  During the last quarter of 2017, and the first quarter of 2018, the project implementation was slowed down significantly due delays scheduling of the PSC meeting and attention given to address the recommendations of the MTR.  After MTR completion, the project work plan and implementation approach was re-aligned towards the recommendations of the MTR. This includes strengthening the project local level monitoring to determine the importance of climate smart agriculture as a tool for adapting agriculture to climate variability and climate change. The project’s strong emphasis continued to be on the implementation and action research on the principles of CA and the underlying good agricultural practices. The expected project’s lessons learnt will inform what needs to be changed within the agricultural set up, and in which ways this change should be made, if climate smart agriculture (or just conservation agriculture) were to become the common practices.  In addition, as per the MTR’s recommendations, the project only continued operating in five regions in 2018/2019. The project originally operated in seven northern regions (i.e. Kavango East, Kavango West, Kunene, Ohangwena, Oshikoto, Oshana, and Omusati) comprising about 16 constituencies, in which the project is targeting 4,000 households. These recommendations came about because within the Kavango East and West, additional donor funded projects operating within those areas are doing similar work, and can thus carry out most of the functions carried out by the SCORE project. In addition, the MTR also recommended that the project is doing too much with limited resources in terms of both financial resources and human capital resources, and hence it was better to concentrate on fewer regions. The MTR also addressed the issue of the project strategy which was ambitious with a small budget, and that the project being implemented currently is one of demonstrating climate smart agriculture as a tool for adaptation and increasing food security, and should therefore be refined to capture what is being implemented.  Project progress was made through the implementation of innovative and technological programmes of climate smart agriculture that helped to address the challenges of poor yields and food security in the implementation regions. The project has successfully implemented the CA and MDI amongst other key outputs to address the barriers and this was found to be adequate to address the barriers to creating adaptive capacity and resilient production systems and livelihoods in the North of the country. The farmers mostly in Omuthiya and Onyaanya are struggling with production and needed to be retrained. There is a comparable better utilization of the drip irrigation systems in Ohangwena and Oshana regions although there are still those that are struggling.  However, despite all these challenges, the project interventions were welcomed by the beneficiaries and MAWF. Most of the project lessons learnt, and best practices were used by MAWF in implementing similar projects, and the development of project documents. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Highly Unsatisfactory | Highly Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The project is rated as Highly Unsatisfactory for both DO and IP. The CO assess that the project implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring (including hiring of a relieve PM) is required.    Cumulative financial delivery is very high at 91.44%; however the reporting and completion of a number of project outputs is not accounted for.    During this implementation year, the project experienced absences of critical staff members in this reporting period, resulting in delays in tabling the annual work plan from the national implementing entity which impacted the implementation of the project.    The timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical operational management threats are severely off track with severe issues (lack of reporting and lack of completion of project outputs). The project is supported and guided; however the effects of such guidance have not produced effective or results. | |
| **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** | Unsatisfactory | Highly Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The project is rated Unsatisfactory, a regression from the previous reporting period, because despite the critical guidance from the MTR, the project has struggled to incorporate the recommendations and improve the quality and focus of its interventions. In fact, following the MTR, not much was done differently, rather the focus has been on collecting data and information to demonstrate the achievements of the project, and this has contributed somewhat to showcasing some of the achievements of the project and highlighted the challenges it faced, as demonstrated by the much improved quality of this year’s report, compared to last year. Overall, Implementation Progress has been Highly Unsatisfactory, and the project has failed to integrate adaptive management post MTR.    Following the MTR, the project embarked on a re-adjustment of the project focus and the sites, but these plans were not followed up with action. Performance issues within the project led to a stall in implementation of project activities that could have helped the project the project to leverage the low hanging fruits and focus on key activities that can generate sustained impact beyond project closure. The bulk of the progress reported this year is the same as that of last year, as little activities have been carried out on the ground. Focus has rather been on monitoring and impact evaluation, awareness raising, communication and knowledge generation and knowledge management. For instance, manuals for smallholder advisory and mentorship programme were developed and availed in English, Otjiherero, Oshiwambo and Rukwangali languages, and printed and distributed in the project area during August 2018. The PMU is currently conducting an assessment to determine the impact of project activities on women and girls. Awareness campaigns were also carried out through farmer’s days and media platforms such as Green Horizon – a popular television programme dedicated to agricultural issues, specifically on micro-drip irrigation, water harvesting and CA. The Namibian Broadcasting Corporation television and radio programmes have also been used as mediums for raising awareness. Lessons learnt and best practices have also been presented at the National Forum on Conservation Agriculture.    Nonetheless, as shown in this year’s report, some key foundations have been laid by the project that if sustained, can contribute to increased resilience against the impacts of climate change among the beneficiary communities. These include increased capacity and awareness to recognize climate change signals and impacts and to take action to improve resilience capacity. The work that the project has supported to demonstrate the benefits of conservation agriculture has been key, although this has focused and remains at household/farmer level, and in covers only a small area, and not much impact action has been conducted at the level of decision-making to influence the mainstreaming of climate change considerations into agricultural development programme at district level.    This project set out to specifically target women, girls and vulnerable children, such as orphans, but implementation has not systematically mainstreamed gender considerations into design and implementation of interventions, beyond ‘inclusion’ of women participants and beneficiaries in project activities. A targeted gender analysis was not conducted, nor was a comprehensive gender action plan developed to ensure proper targeting of women, girls and orphaned children.    At this point in reporting, the project has directly impacted the livelihoods of over 4000 beneficiaries of the targeted 4000 individuals at the initial development of the project, but it could have done more, had the targeting been strategic. Under Outcome 1 – ‘Strengthened capacity of Smallholder farms to implement climate resilient agricultural practices’, the beneficiaries have been reached through several interventions, including: Micro-Drip Irrigation (MDI) Gardens for vegetable production with climate smart technologies specifically for water-savings, which have so far facilitated the establishment of 122 gardens, benefitting 221 females and 199 males; 37 community gardens which have benefitted 580 females and 386 males, and an additional 62 school gardens which benefit 3943 girls and 4269 boys, including orphans.    As reported in the previous year, under Outcome 2, which set out to support the establishment of small scale agricultural infrastructure to reduce vulnerability to floods and droughts (e.g. through restoration of wells and harvesting of floodwater), communities have been supported to manage floods and drought through targeted water management interventions, including the construction of hand dug wells (6) and restoration of existing earth dams (5) to augment drinking water and supply irrigation water for vegetable gardens. No additional activities have been reported in this reporting period as no additional activities have been carried out.    Under Outcome 3, no new activities were undertaken in this reporting period. It seeks to ‘Mainstream climate change into national agricultural strategy/sector policy, including adjustments to budgets for replication and up-scaling’. During the last reporting period, the project did make key contributions to the national climate change and agriculture policy making and review processes, by participating in the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) meetings and workshops, geared towards the facilitating the institutionalization of climate change into the national development process and domesticating the UNFCCC to shape Namibia’s national adaptation and mitigation plans. The project also supported the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry in its implementation of the existing the MAWF programmes, particularly the Comprehensive Conservation Agriculture Programme for Namibia (2015 - 2019). The project also supported the review and drafting of the National Strategy for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into development (2016-2020) facilitated by the Office of the Prime Minister and Food and Agriculture Organization. The document was finalized and approved by the Cabinet. The strategy will guide the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction into climate change adaptation actions in the country with the aim of improving efficiency and effectiveness in addressing climate change impacts.    Project expenditure is at 91%, and the project is preparing for a terminal evaluation and is expected to conclude implementation by the end of 2019. Due to shortcomings in improving the quality of implementation and putting in place adaptive management measures, the project is expected to fall short of achieving its overall objective although significant lessons will be learnt from these shortcomings.    A note on the variations between the CO Programme Officer and the RTA’s rating on DO Progress: The CO has rated DO Progress as HS, and the RTA has rated it as Unsatisfactory. The reason for this is that most of the CO’s assessment has focused on this year’s reporting period, which the RTA agrees has been Highly Unsatisfactory, largely due to the Project Manager being absent for the bulk of the reporting period, and the PMU therefore failing to take action to implement post-MTR plans. The RTA’s DO rating has focused on cumulative progress since project inception, and although some minor achievements have been made, the project has largely struggled to strategically invest in aspects of the project that have the potential to generate lasting impact. The RTA’s DO rating also acknowledges the shortcomings in the design of the project, which was too ambitious and not focus enough to generate deeper impact. Nonetheless, the project has not been able to capitalize on the low hanging fruits of targeting a clear group: women, girls and vulnerable children (orphans). | |

# 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:** *not available* |
| **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.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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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** |
| **GEN3:** gender equality as a principle objective |

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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.** |
| The SCORE project and its implementation partners have positively taken into account the gender affairs. Although their actions around gender approach are not specific there is a remarkable women empowerment in project actions. This project supported the vigorous and sustained participation of both women and men in all project aspects because successful projects require the participation, knowledge, and skills of all community members. Women and children are not just victims of adverse climate effects due to their vulnerability; they are also key active agents of adaptation. The Gender Assessment is yet to be completed but preliminary findings points to the following regarding differentiated vulnerabilities of men and women due to climate change.  Specifically, the project supported DAPEES to provide ripping services to 1,297 smallholder farmers who directly benefited comprising of 796 females and 501 males. In addition, a total of 7,028 household members (3,545 females and 3,483 males) indirectly benefited from the ripping services provided during the project life span. In terms of MDI gardens, a total of 222 MDI gardens were established and this comprised of 641 female and 386 male smallholder farmers who directly benefited from the MDI gardens. At individual levels, 106 female and 66 male smallholder farmers directly benefited from the MDI gardens whereas 748 household members (409 females and 339 males). In addition, 62 MDI gardens were also established in various schools in the project sites. This was done to promote adoption of climate change adaptation practices at institutional levels, and to ensure that vulnerable children in the schools were targeted. In this case, a total population of 13,893 in which 7,025 female and 6848 male learners benefited from these MDI gardens. With regard to training, about 229 farmers were trained on fresh vegetable production during the project life span, 161 were female and 83 male beneficiaries. In addition, a total of 62 teachers in Ohangwena and Oshikoto Regions (28 female, 34 male) received training on climate smart vegetable production to establish school gardens and impart knowledge to learners. Subsequently, 114 lead farmers (77 female, 37 male) fields were used as demonstration sites for practical training sessions in Ohangwena and Oshikoto Regions. Awareness raising to smallholder farmers (341 females, 244 males) through farmer field days, visits to ADC demonstration sites, technical training on conservation agriculture were carried out.  This project ensured that gender was not overlooked in the planning of an adaptation interventions to ensure sustainability. For example, since women are often in charge of water management, they had to be consulted about where to build new wells to ensure that the wells were not placed too far from the village, thereby actually reducing women’s burdens. Nonetheless, in the project sites, women have difficulties accessing water because the natural wells are located far from the villages and at times these wells are not deep enough to yield the amount of water demanded by the communities. This increases women and girls vulnerabilities as they are exposed to high travel distances without water. In this case, the cumulative number of earth dams constructed since the project inception is 5 for use by 13,212 female and 8,292 male beneficiaries. Before the onset of the project activities, female headed households lack access to such an opportunity with limited social and economic assets to draw from during climate change and water stressed periods. When water is scarce, women`s physical and mental burden increases, and girls education is often compromised. |

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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.** |
| Gender analysis and an impact assessment that includes gender issues is being conducted and results report will be available before project closure. |

# 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.** |
| N/A |

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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.** |
| N/A |

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| **SESP:** [PIMS 4711 ESSP\_Namibia SCCF\_14march 2013.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4711/213505/1669459/1726122/PIMS%204711%20ESSP_Namibia%20SCCF_14march%202013.docx)  **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.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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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.** |
| N/A |

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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.** |
| N/A |

# 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.)** |
| Conservation Agriculture and training-learning are very powerful actions for poverty reduction. Those initiatives, in the project framework, are wrapped up in the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), looking for real and measurable impacts and sustainable livelihoods, with the cooperation of all institutions involved in water management. The project transformed the knowledge of smallholder farmers to engage in agricultural practices that safeguard and maintain good soil structure. This was done through the enhancement and maintenance of permanent crop cover, the minimization of soil disturbance and practicing CA methods. Additionally, the project also improved crop yield and food availability at the household level, while allowing communities to become resilient and adaptive to the changing climate.  Through the smallholder advisory and mentor-ship programme, the project promoted drought resilient land management and crop production (planting, harvesting, weeding, soil improvement, crop diversification, micro-finance, access to input services, etc.). The final materials were translated into local languages, and Lead Farmers were trained to train other project beneficiaries under a Training of Trainers approach.      Beneficiary story:    The Okaku Agricultural Project (OAP) is a community garden in Eloolo village, in Oshana Region, which has been running for since 2007 with the aim of providing nutrition to the community and improve the community livelihood.  Albertina Shilikomwenyo (OAP Project Coordinator) represented the community garden, and due to her commitment in coordinating day-to-day activities of the garden, she was selected to be a lead farmer in Oshana region. The group concentrates on horticulture and fruit production such as tomatoes, spinach, green peppers, granadilla and guava. The garden is currently benefiting about 72 vulnerable children. The group has broadened their market by selling their produce to the Agro-Marketing Trade Association (AMTA), surrounding schools and clinics.  The members were provided with training on horticultural production which included manure application, handling, and storage of produce. |

**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.** |
| Ministry of Environment and Toursim: http://www.met.gov.na/services/score/310/  Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/scoreprojectnamibia/    Other links:  http://www.nbc.na/news/former-ndf-member-runs-valued-gardening-project-omundudu-village.18351    http://www.nbc.na/news/score-rehabilitates-oshiteyatemo-village-earth-dam.17865    http://www.un.org.na/home\_htm\_files/SCORE%20Project%20supports%20smallholder%20farmers%20in%20Northern%20Namibia.pdf    http://www.unam.edu.na/news/impact-of-drought-flood-and-potential-combatting-measures-in-onesi  https://www.enviro-awareness.org.na/post.php?id=47 |

# 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 |

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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?** |
| Yes |

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| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [Resubmission SCCF PIMS 4711 Namibia\_CEO Endorsement\_12Jan2015.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4711/213505/1669465/1669751/Resubmission%20SCCF%20PIMS%204711%20Namibia_CEO%20Endorsement_12Jan2015.docx) |
| **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.** |
| The main implementing partner for this project is the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, while other key stakeholders include the Ministry of Rural and Urban Development, Regional Councils, and other sectors in areas such as academia, agricultural service delivery, financial services and marketing. The project also works closed with the Food and Agriculture Organisation in the implementation of the conservation agriculture and planning via the Ministry of Agriculture.  GIZ: The project's conservation agriculture activities in the Kavango West and East are planned closely with the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) as not to duplicate activities and also cost sharing on CA forum meetings.  CRAVE: Consultations have occurred for the CRAVE, a GCF-MAWF financed project to scale up some of the activities in the regions that are targeted by CRAVE, i.e. Kavango West and Kavango East    Stakeholders and target groups were directly engaged via the following key milestone project activities:  Desert Research Foundation of Namibia (DRFN) via Adaptation at Scale in Semi-Arid Regions (ASSAR) project to conduct a Media Training on Climate Change for journalists/media practitioners in the northern regions.  The project's conservation agriculture activities are planned at the Regional and/or National Conservation Agriculture Forum with the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF) in which Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Conservation Agriculture Namibia (CAN) also participates as not to duplicate activities. The Forum provides a platform for views and inputs, directly from development partners, NGOs, and the private sector; who have positively distinguished themselves in advancing the Conservation Agriculture approach.  The project has participated in planning meetings with the Namibia National Farmers Union (NNFU), and the union also forms part of the Project Steering Committee for advocacy messages on good agricultural practices to farmers.  The project has worked with the Agro-Marketing and Trade Agency (AMTA) a subsidiary of Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry to buy some of the produces obtained from vegetable gardens from the project beneficiaries, and also train tractor drivers who rip fields for conservation agriculture. AMTA operates on private sector principles.  Agricultural Bank of Namibia (Agribank) AGRI Advisory Services Division (AASD) to provide training to farmers on issues related to conservation agriculture and vegetable production through micro-drip irrigation systems.  The project consults the GEF-SGP personnel when in need of technical assistance especially on areas such as vegetable production.  The project identified a number of beneficiaries based on their vulnerability characteristics, woman, and orphan-headed households not ethnicity, and not necessarily identified as indigenous people. The marginalized communities in the project implementation areas:  • San community in Kavango West Region (Mururani Gate) at Mururani Community Hostel, micro-drip irrigation equipment and a vegetable garden were set-up. These gardens will assist 310 learners in the school hostel to benefit from the community garden through the supply of fresh vegetables to supplement their diets.  • Ovahimba community in the Kunene Region (Epupa and Opuwo urban). A number of Ovahimba communities in this region are benefiting from micro-drip irrigation via individual, community and school gardens. In addition, training and ripping services for conservation agriculture application have also been carried out through the region. |

# 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.