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**United Nations Development Program**

**Country: Namibia**

**PROJECT DOCUMENT[[1]](#footnote-1)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ***Project Title:*** | *Sustainable Management of Namibia’s Forested Lands (NAFOLA)* |
| ***NDP 4 Outcome (Desired Outcome 7)*** | *Namibia is the most competitive tourism destination in sub-Saharan Africa by 2017, as measured by the World Economic Forum, Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index. Namibia’s ranking has increased from being third in sub-Saharan Africa with an overall ranking of 3.84 out of 7.0 (2011/12) to being first, with a ranking of at least 4.4 out of 7.0.* |
| ***UNPAF Outcome(s):*** | ***Outcome 12:*** *By 2018, institutional frameworks and policies needed to implement the Environmental Management Act (2007); National Climate Change Policy (2011); Tourism Bill and Strategy; and Protected Areas and Wildlife Management Bill; and International Conventions, are in place and are being implemented effectively.* ***Outcome indicator:*** *Number of environmental institutions fully equipped with standards, guidelines and specialized skills:* |
| ***UNDP Strategic Plan Environment and Sustainable Development Primary Outcome:*** | ***Outcome 1:*** *Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded.* ***Output 1.3*** *Solutions developed at national and sub-national levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste* |
| ***Expected CP Outcome(s):*** *(Those linked to the project and extracted from the country programme document)* | *Same as UNPAF Outcome, linked to outcome 21 of the SP* |
| ***Expected CPAP Output (s)*** *Those that will result from the project and extracted from the CPAP)* | *Programme Component 3: Energy and Environmental for Sustainable development, including building Resilience.* |
| ***Implementing Partner:*** | *Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF)* |
| ***Responsible Parties:*** | *Directorate of Forestry; 13 Community Forest Management Groups* |
| ***UNDP NAMIBIA: Programme Component 3:*** | *Energy and Environmental for Sustainable development, including building Resilience* |

|  |
| --- |
| **Brief Description**  Namibia is one of the driest countries in the world, however, 20% of its surface area (16 million ha) is covered by dry forests and woodlands, contained in the north eastern region. Despite the fact that the government of Namibia places high value on natural resources, dryland forest resources are under high pressure from competing demands on the landscape from agriculture, livestock production, human settlement and unsustainable harvesting of forest resources. The consequent deforestation and degradation is leading to loss of ecosystems goods and services for livelihoods and further economic development, particularly watershed management, resilience against climate change and maintenance of the wide variety of endemic and economic plant and animal populations.  The government has rolled out the CBNRM policy that provides local communities with rights to manage forest resources, through the formation and registration of Community Forests (CFs). The premise is that if local people are capacitated to manage their community forests sustainably, they will in turn receive the right to manage and market forest products and other natural resources to generate income. The expansion of Community Forestry has however not been matched by capacity development; the three institutions at the forefront of the programme (the community forest committees, the regional councils and the department of forestry), are currently constrained by skills and operational capacity deficits. Weak capacity means that the policies and legal framework (Forest policy, Land policy, Environmental Management Act, Agricultural policy) meant to guide institutions to achieve SLM/SFM are not being enforced. The project seeks to reduce pressure on forest resources by building capacity for the uptake of CBNRM in 7 regions.  The project’s goal is to maintain current dry forests and the ecosystem goods and services they provide in 13 Community Forests covering over 2.8 million hectares of forest lands through legalization of Community Forests. An additional 500,000ha will be supported to adopt SLM, SFM, and other improved technologies. The project objective is to reduce pressure on forest resources by facilitating the gazettement of CFs, and increasing the capacity for the uptake of improved agriculture, livestock and forestry management practices in the community forest areas. This will be achieved through two interrelated components:  ***a) Knowledge based land use planning and policy change hasten gazettement of eleven community forests (CFs) and mainstreaming of forest resources in productive policies; b) Implementation of SFM technologies in selected CF hotspots****.*  This will increase the productivity of drylands ecosystems while simultaneously reducing deforestation, securing the global environmental and national development benefits delivered by forest resources. |

**SIGNATURE PAGE**

**Sustainable Management of Namibia’s Forested Lands (NAFOLA)**

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| **Program Period** | 2014-2019 | **Total Resources Required:** | **26,946,000** |
| **ATLAS Award ID:** | 00082143 | **Total Allocated Resources:** | **26,946,000** |
| **Project ID:** | 00091179 | * UNDP | 500,000 |
| **PIMS #:** | 4626 | * GTZ: | 4,500,000 |
| **Start Date:** | 01/05/2014 | * GEF: | 4,446,000 |
| **End Date:** | 31/12/2019 | * Govt.: | 17,500,000 |
| **Management Arrangements:** | NIM |  |  |
| **EPAC Meeting Date:** | 11/12/13 March 2014 |  |  |

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### Acronyms

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ABS | Access and Benefit Sharing |
| APR | Annual Project Report |
| AWP | Annual Work Plan |
| CBD | Convention on Biological Diversity |
| CBNRM | Community-Based Natural Resource Management |
| CBRLM | Community Based Rangeland and Livestock Management |
| CCA | Common Country Assessment |
| CF | Community Forest |
| CITES | Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora |
| CO | Country Office |
| CPP | Country Pilot Partnership |
| DASS | Directorate of Administration and Support Services |
| DEA | Directorate of Environmental Affairs |
| DFID | Department for International Development |
| DoF | Directorate of Forestry |
| DoT | Directorate of Tourism |
| DPWM | Directorate of Parks and Wildlife Management |
| DSSS | Directorate of Special Support Services |
| EMA | Environmental Management Act |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GEF | Global Environment Facility |
| GNI | Gross National Income |
| HDI | Human Development Index |
| IA | Implementing Agency |
| IBA | Important Bird Areas |
| IBRD | International Bank for Reconstruction and Development |
| IDNRC  IPCC | Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation  Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change |
| IS | Inception Sessions |
| IUCN | World Conservation Union/International Union for Conservation of Nature |
| IW | Inception Workshop |
| KBA | Key Biodiversity Areas |
| M&E | Monitoring & Evaluation |
| MAB | Man and Biodiversity |
| MAWF | Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry |
| MDG | Millennium Development Goal |
| MEA | Millennium Ecosystem Assessment |
| MET | Ministry of Environment and Tourism |
| MFMR | Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources |
| MLR | Ministry of Lands and Resettlement |
| MME | Ministry of Mines and Energy |
| MoF | Ministry of Finance |
| MPA | Marine Protected Areas |
| MRLGHRD | Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development |
| NACSO | Namibian Association of Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Support Organisations |
| NBSAP | National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan |
| NCA | Northern Communal Areas |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organisation |
| NIM | National Implementation Modalities |
| NNF | Namibian Nature Foundation |
| NP | National Park |
| NPC | National Project Manager |
| NRM | Natural Resource Management |
| NTB | Namibian Tourism Board |
| NTFP | Non-Timber Forest Products |
| OFP | Operational Focal Point |
| NWR | Namibia Wildlife Resorts |
| PA | Protected Area |
| PES | Payment for Ecosystem Services |
| PIF | Project Identification Form |
| PIR | Project Inception Report |
| PCU | Project Management Unit |
| PPG | Project Preparation Grant |
| PSC | Project Steering Committee |
| PSCM | Project Steering Committee Meetings |
| RCU | Regional Coordinating Unit |
| TPR | Tripartite Report |
| TSA | Tourism Satellite Account |
| SADC | Southern African Development Community |
| SGP | Small Grants Program |
| SME | Small and Micro Enterprise |
| UNCCD | United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification |
| UNDAF | United Nations Development Assistance Framework |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Program |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| UN-REDD | United Nations Collaborative Program on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries |
| WHC | World Heritage Convention |
| WWF | World Wide Fund for Nature |

# SECTION I: Elaboration of the Narrative

# PART IA: Situational Analysis

### Introduction

The Republic of Namibia is a vast, sparsely populated country situated between 17 and 29 degrees south of the Equator. Comprising an area of 824,268 km2 it is slightly more than half the size of Alaska. It spans a length of 1,320km from South to North and varies from 480 to 1,440 km in width from West to East. It borders the Atlantic Ocean in the West (with a coastline of approximately 1,570km), Angola and Zambia in the North, Zimbabwe and Botswana in the East and South Africa in the South.



Figure 1: Namibia-Physical Context

Although Namibia is one of the driest countries in the world, 20% of its surface area (16 million ha) is covered by dry forests and woodlands, contained in the north eastern region. Being one of the driest regions in the world, these forests were formed under the most arid conditions and have extensive root systems, giving their below-ground biomass an important carbon sequestration function. Despite the fact that the government of Namibia places high value on natural resources, the dryland forest resources are under high pressure from competing demands on the landscape from agriculture and livestock production. The consequent deforestation and degradation is leading to loss of ecosystems goods and services for livelihoods and further economic development, particularly watershed management, resilience against climate change and maintenance of the wide variety of endemic and economic plant and animal populations.

The project seeks to reduce pressure on forest resources by facilitating the implementation of the recently approved CBNRM (community based natural resources management) policy, the Forestry Act of 2001[[2]](#footnote-2) and Nature Conservancy Ordinance of 1996; which gives local communities rights and responsibilities for local level forest resources management, through the formation and gazettement of Community Forests (CFs). The premise of CBNRM is that communities will manage local resources in a sustainable manner if they (1) are assured of their ownership of the natural resources; (2) they are allowed to use the resources and/or benefit directly from others’ use of them; and (3) given a reasonable level of control over management of the resources. The role out of the CBNRM program has been hampered by inadequate capacity for facilitation, and only a limited number of potential Community Forests have been gazetted. The project will promote the uptake of improved agriculture and livestock management practices within the Community Forest by providing a) *Knowledge based land use planning and policy change hasten gazettement of eleven community forests (CFs)* *and mainstreaming of forest resources in productive policies;* and b) *Adoption of improved production technologies and techniques reduces pressure on forest resources in thirteen Community Forests (across 7 regions)*. This will increase the productivity of the drylands ecosystem while simultaneously reducing deforestation, securing the global environmental benefits delivered by forest resources.

## Context and Global Significance

### Biophysical Context

#### National Context

Namibia is one of the driest countries in sub-Saharan Africa, with half of its surface area receiving less than 250mm of precipitation per year. The country possesses a remarkable variety of habitats and ecosystems, ranging from deserts receiving less than 10mm of rainfall per year to subtropical wetlands and savannahs with over 600mm of precipitation per annum.

Namibia is composed of five major terrestrial biomes classified according to vegetation type and climate (Namib Desert, Nama Karoo, Succulent Karoo, tree and shrub savannah, and lakes and salt pans). The tree and shrub savannah biome is further divided into broadleaved tree and shrub savannah and acacia tree and shrub savannah.

##### Climate and Water

Namibia has a country-wide precipitation average of less than 250 mm per year. Only some 8% of the country falls within the dry sub-humid belt[[3]](#footnote-3), while the rest of the country is characterised by semi-arid through arid to hyper-arid conditions in the west and south. The rainfall is not only low, but also highly variable temporally and spatially. In the interior of Namibia approximately 56% of water used is harvested from dams, rivers and unconventional sources and 44% is abstracted from groundwater sources.

Namibia’s has five perennial river systems, of which two, the Orange and the Kunene, are on the southern and northern borders respectively. All originate in neighbouring countries. Humidity is low and Rainfall means, in particular, give a range from below 100mm per annum for the length of the [Namib Desert](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Namib_Desert), to 700 per annum for [Katima Mulilo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Katima_Mulilo) at the eastern end of the Caprivi; variability ranges from zero rain (no rain at all) to 800mm plus recorded, occurring during a bountiful season.

The core of the rainy season: January to March provides some 70% of the overall rainfall, while the November, December and April overall measures add as much 25% (mid-90 per cent of the annual), and the outlying months: September, October and May contribute less than 5% of the average. The winter (June - August) is generally dry. Rainfall is however highly variable and droughts are common.

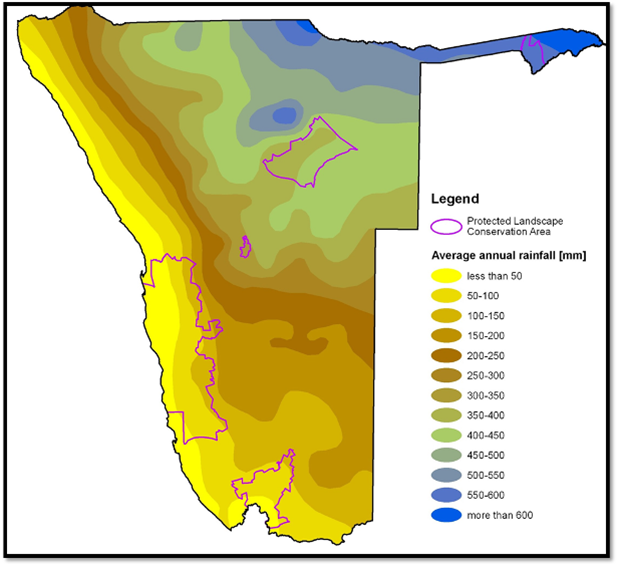


Figure 2: Annual Rainfall profile of Namibia

Weather and climate in the coastal areas is dominated by the cold, north-flowing [Benguela current](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benguela_current) of the Atlantic Ocean which accounts for very low [precipitation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Precipitation_(meteorology)) (50 mm per year or less), frequent dense fog, and overall lower temperatures than in the rest of the country. In winter, occasionally a condition known as [*Bergwind*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bergwind) ([German](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_language): *Mountain breeze*) or *Oosweer* ([Afrikaans](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afrikaans_language): *East weather*) occurs, a hot dry wind blowing from the inland to the coast. As the area behind the coast is a desert, these winds can develop into sand storms with sand deposits in the Atlantic Ocean visible on satellite images. The Central Plateau and Kalahari areas have wide [diurnal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diurnal_temperature_variation) temperature ranges of up to 300C. Temperature maxima are limited by the overall elevation of the entire region: only in the far south, [Warmbad](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Warmbad,_Namibia) for instance, are mid-400C maxima recorded.

Uncertainties in climate forecasts are much greater for rainfall than temperature. Despite this, most predictions state that southern Africa and Namibia will become drier, and that rainfall variability is likely to increase and that extreme events, such as droughts and floods, are likely to become more frequent and intense[[4]](#footnote-4). Rainfall in the south and north of Namibia is expected to decline by about 10% by 2050, and the central areas by about 15%. Recent work has shown that for each 1% change in rainfall, there will be a 1.2% to 1.6% change in carrying capacity and about a 1.3% change in revenue to livestock farming[[5]](#footnote-5). Farming systems are highly marginal in Namibia, and relatively small changes might lead to the systems tipping over beyond the limits of viability, particularly in the freehold sector.

Wildlife and indigenous biodiversity production systems are more resilient than domestic animal husbandry and agricultural systems. They also generally produce better returns per hectare because of the “service industry” components of trophy hunting and tourism, versus primary-production constraints of farming. It is anticipated that there will be an on-going and accelerated shift from farming to “indigenous biodiversity production systems”. However, a reduction in carrying capacity as a result of climate change is likely to reduce wildlife numbers if management systems are not adjusted[[6]](#footnote-6).

#### Namibia’s Forests

The forests of Namibia, also described as dry, semi-open to open woodlands, occur mainly in the deep aoelian Kalahari sands, in the north-central and north-eastern parts of the country. The woodlands that cover about 20% of Namibia’s surface area are contiguous with more open *Acacia-Combretum* Savannas, which occupy 66% of the total land cover, about 830,000 km2. Additional dry woodland formations occur in Central and West Africa to the north of the moist Guineao-Congolian moist tropical forests and to the east and south of the Congo Basin. The largest such formation is the dry Miombo Woodlands that cover much of Angola, the southern DRC, most of Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Like the Kalahari Sands Woodlands of southern Africa, the Miombo is dominated by species belonging to the subfamily Caesalpinioideae. However, the Miombo is typified by different caesalpinioid tree species within the genera *Brachystegia*, *Julbernadia* and *Isoberlinia*.

Because of Namibia’s predominantly dry climatic conditions, dense tropical forests are rare in the country. They are usually found only in comparatively small areas along riverbanks or in remote locations in the northern regions. Most common are the so-called dry forests – open forests with trees dispersed among a patchwork of shrubs and grasses. Transitions to woodlands and shrub and tree savannahs are usually gradual, so that a clear distinction between forest and non-forest areas is often difficult if not impossible to define.

Forest resources contribute to the national economy through the inter-linkages with other land use sectors (table 1). Direct use is largely from harvesting of fuel wood and poles for construction of houses and fences (mostly consumed by rural households), and consumption of other forest products for craft production, food, medicine and cosmetics. Domestic forest resources contribute indirectly to arable farming through conservation of soil fertility and water, which is extremely vital given the countries low use of commercial fertilisers and the harshness of the climate. The environmental function of forest resources is its support of biological diversity, genetic material and the potential impact of their ecosystem to climate through the ability of the forest to sequester carbon. The current genetic material stored by forest resources and their contribution to agricultural production and medicinal production is vital to the economy.

Table 1: Estimates of economic value of forest products per annum in 2006

| Product | Species | Annual value (million) |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Construction poles | Mopane | 383 |
| Tourism | Ecosystem | 218 |
| Fences | Mopane | 175 |
| Fire wood | Mopane, acarcia | 131 |
| Medicine | Various species ( indicate) | 31.5 |
| Kraals | Mopane | 31 |
| Charcoal | Species[[7]](#footnote-7) | 22.4 |
| Crafts | Species | 21 |
| Baskets salos | Mopane | 12.4 |
| Forage | Species | 9.5 |
| Food | Species | 4.6 |
| Basket | Species | 4 |
| Beverages | Species | 1.5 |
| Ornamental | species | 1.1 |

Forests are critical to the eradication of poverty in the drylands. They are also the first step towards healing the drylands and protecting them from desertification and drought. Deforestation and the resultant desertification adversely affect the productivity of the land, human and livestock health, and economic activities such as ecotourism. Forests and tree cover prevent land degradation and desertification by stabilising soils, reducing water and wind erosion, and maintaining water and nutrient cycling in soils. Sustainable use of goods and services from forest ecosystems and the development of agroforestry systems have the potential to contribute to poverty reduction, making the rural poor less vulnerable to the impacts of desertification and land degradation. The loss of vegetation through deforestation and the resultant desertification and land degradation cause biodiversity loss and contribute to climate change by reducing carbon sequestration.

Commercially, the timber species exploited from the dry woodlands are restricted to kiaat (*Pterocarpus angolensis*), which also occurs in the Miombo, and *Baikiaea plurijuga*. This species is confined to the Kalahari Sands Woodlands. To a limited extent, *Guibourtiacoleo sperma* has also been exploited to manufacture specialised furniture. However, the economic value of Namibia’s forests should not be restricted to timber. For instance, they have tremendous habitat value for Namibia’s wildlife and tourism industries and they provide valuable wood for local construction and energy requirements, most of which is not formally traded or adequately captured in the national accounting systems. In addition, these woodlands harbor fruit- and nut-bearing tree species of which *Sclerocaryabirrea* (Marula), *Schinziophyton rautanenii* (mangetti, mugongo), *Berchemi adiscolor* (bird plum) and species of *Strychnos* (monkey orange) are well known. A number of medicinal plants such as *Harpagophytum procumbens* and *H. zeyheri* (devil’s claw) are also found in the woodlands, and also in the adjoining open savannah and desert environments.

The Caprivi Region of the north-east, which receives between 650 to 1000 mm of rainfall, is relatively well- forested compared to other regions. It had an average of 87 trees per hectare and 21 m3 tree volume per hectare. The forests have key timber species such as *Pterocarpus angolensis*, *Guibourtia coleosperma*, *Burkea africana* and *Baikiaea plurijuga*. In the Kavango Region, where the bulk of the forests are on deep Kalahari sands, and which receives an average rainfall of about 600 mm per annum, estimates of 125 trees per hectare and 35 m3 tree volume per hectare were recorded. Again, key timber species including *Pterocarpus angolensis*, *Guibourtia coleosperma*, *Burkea africana* and *Baikiaea plurijuga* can be found in the region.

The Ohangwena Region receives about 550 mm of rainfall per annum, had high tree densities estimated at 164 trees per hectare and volumes of 27 m3. Key timber tree species are *Pterocarpus angolensis*, *Guibourtia coleosperma*, *Burkea africana* and *Baikiaea plurijuga*. The Oshikoto Region that on the other hand receives about 400 mm of rainfall is relatively well-forested with an estimated 129 trees per hectare and volumes of 11 m3 per hectare. The forests harbor important timber tree species such as *Guibourtia coleosperma* and *Pterocarpus angolensis*. In the Otjozondjupa Region, which receives about 500 mm of rainfall per annum, stand densities of 101 trees per hectare were recorded but with much lower stand volumes of 4.22 m3 per hectare. Important timber tree species such as *Pterocarpus angolensis* can be found in the region. In the Omusati Region, which receives about 350 mm of rainfall per annum, only sparse forest cover is supported, with an average of 32.6 trees per hectare and volumes of only 3.2 m3 per hectare. Even though no commercially important timber species are found in this region, it has stands of mopane (*Colophospermum mopane*) that have traditionally supplied communities with construction wood and energy. The Oshana Region, which receives about 400 mm of rainfall per annum, is also a poorly forested region with an estimated 23 trees per hectare and 1 m3 tree volume per hectare. While no important timber tree species are found in this region, it has groves of naturally occurring fruit tree species such as jackal- berry (*Diospyros mespiliformis*), which survive on the fringes of temporarily flooded pans (oshanas). In addition, it has relatively big specimens of Marula (*Sclerocarya birrea*) and bird plum (*Berchemi adiscolor*) trees.

The open nature of dry forests makes them accessible to grazing cattle, crop farming and settlements. Consequently, community forests usually incorporate various types of land use, and forest management has to address the different functions of forest resources as integral components of these land-use systems. For example, grazing areas may be improved by de-bushing and selective thinning operations that open up grasslands and promote fruit and fodder trees, whereas the protection of wildlife habitats through zoning and improved fire management may take priority in areas adjacent to national parks or in conservancy core areas.

These multi-purpose functions of community forests have been recognised in the Namibian Forest Act where specific provisions are made for the integration of non-forest land use, which includes the zoning and management of rangelands, and provides scope for the introduction of integrated land-use management in general.

##### Regional Context: Community Forests

There are 3 broad categories of land tenure in Namibia: Commercial Farmland with freehold tenure, which cover approximately 44% of the country; communal areas, covering about 41% of the country, and state land, including conservation areas, which covers about 15%. Communal land covers 260,000-270,000km2, with approximately 75,000km2 of it being forested land. These communal lands support approximately 68% of the population. Communal Forests increased from a low of 522km2 in 2000 to a high of 84,601km2 in 2012. This is because areas declared as Communal Forests sometimes cover non-forested land.



Figure 3: Community Forest Hotspots in the 7 Focal Regions

### Project Pilot Areas – Hotspots

A total of 13 hotspots located in 7 regions were selected out of 30 potential hotspots. The selection was based on criteria such as location, cultural and land use types, period of operation and formalisation status of the Community Forest (annex 1 for detailed Community Forest Hot spots). Additional criteria included: status as communal land; proposed or proclaimed as a community conservancy or community forest; level of interest among community members in sustainable resource management approaches; and level of perceived threat to the forest resources as classified by the Directorate of Forestry (DoF). Out of the 13 hotspots selected, only two are gazetted; the remaining eleven are at varying stages of gazettement, with most yet to begin the formalisation process.

Table 2: Community forests hotspots in the 7 Focal Regions

| **Community Forest hotspots** | **Focal Region** | **Area in Hectares** | **Stage of gazettement** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Omundaungilo | Ohangwena | 22,210.586 | Not Gazetted |
| Okongo | Ohangwena | 77,890.402 | Gazetted |
| Otjombinde | Omaheke | 591,001.038 | Not Gazetted |
| Epukiro | Omaheke | 17,495.000 | Not Gazetted |
| Uukolonkadhi | Omusati | 84,924.674 | Gazetted |
| SheyaShuushona and Ongandjera | Omusati | 507,373.261 | Not Gazetted |
| Otshiku-Tshiithilonde | Oshana | 86,977.863 | Not Gazetted |
| Ehirovipuka | Kunene | 198,406.096 | Not Gazetted |
| Otjiu West | Kunene | 110,442.589 | Not Gazetted |
| African Wild Dog | Otjonzondjupa | 473,244.247 | Not Gazetted |
| Otjituuo | Otjonzondjupa | 613,277.728 | Not Gazetted |
| Oshaampula | Oshikoto | 807.000 | Not Gazetted |
| Onkumbula | Oshikoto | 56,103.000 | Not Gazetted |
| **Total Area for the Community Forests** | | **2,840,153.484** |  |

Selection of hotspots was closely coordinated with the 3rd Phase of the German government (KfWEntwicklungsbank), which is supporting community forest conservancies in Caprivi, Kavango and Otjozondjupa regions. The project also focuses on participatory forest resource assessments, drafting of constitutions and bylaws, development of forest management plans, improving harvesting and processing of wood and non-wood products and establishing basic infrastructure to facilitate operations of the CFs management structures.

### Socio-Economic context

#### National Context

Namibia is home to a large variety of ethnic groups: 87.5% are black, 6% white and 6.5% mixed; and six major ethnic languages and four Indo-European languages are spoken. The country has a population of approximately 1.8 million, the second-[lowest population density](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_population_density) of any sovereign country, after [Mongolia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mongolia)[[8]](#footnote-8), with a 2.6% annual growth rate. The key socioeconomic challenges that threaten sustainable development in Namibia are the high dependency on natural resources, high population growth and skewed population distribution patterns, human health and HIV/AIDS, poverty and inequality, access to land and natural resources, poor governance, and knowledge and human capacity[[9]](#footnote-9).

The largest economic sectors are mining (10.4% of the gross domestic product in 2009), agriculture (5.0%), manufacturing (13.5%), and tourism. Although Namibia’s average per capita income of USD $1,800 (2004) ranks it as a lower middle-income country Namibia is characterised by one of the world’s highest economic disparities with great spatial variance in income and economic welfare. Its Human Development Index averages 0.65 (0.75 in urban and 0.57 in rural areas) and its Human Poverty Index is 25 (17 in urban, 29 in rural areas). Mining and prospecting activities within the dryland forests has resulted in deforestation and land degradation, with long term consequences on the resilience of dryland habitats.

The unemployment rate in Namibia is estimated at more than 50%, and poverty and inequity issues remain pervasive. Namibia’s GINI coefficient is 0.7, compared to the average for the Southern African Development Community region (SADC) of 0.58 with19% of households in Namibia classified as poor and 10% as severely poor. Income distribution is especially skewed with the richest 10% of society receiving 65% of income, leaving 35% for the remaining 90%. This means that half of Namibia’s population survives on approximately 10% of the average income, while 5% receives incomes that are five times the national average of about USD $2,000 GNP per capita. Steadily growing at the high annual rate of 2.6%, the Namibian population is young and will sustain high growth rates over the coming years[[10]](#footnote-10). Overall, 27% of households in the rural areas are classified as poor, according to the basic needs approach. The majority of poor households are located on communal lands of Northern Namibia with a total income of N$ 10,629 million (35%) with a total income per capita of N$ 8,286[[11]](#footnote-11). The livelihoods of the poor households depend on subsistence agriculture, pastoralism and utilisation of forest resources. The reliance on forest resources has resulted in overharvesting and deforestation in the dryland forests and the subsequent degradation of the drylands.

Most of the communal and freehold land is used for farming (table 3). In the higher rainfall areas of the north and north-east, both crop cultivation and livestock farming are practiced. In central, western and southern areas, extensive livestock ranching is practiced, with small-stock dominating in the more arid southern and western areas.

Table 3: Major land uses and distribution in Namibia

| **Type of Land Use** | **Area (km2)** | **% of total area** | **Dominant Location** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Agriculture and tourism on freehold land | 356,700 | 43.3 | South/central Namibia |
| Small-scale agriculture on communal land | 250,700 | 30.4 | North with exception of West Caprivi; east; patches in south |
| State Protected areas | 136,000 | 16.5 | Along Atlantic Coast/Namib Desert; north east (Mahango/West, Caprivi/Khaudum); north central (Etosha) |
| Large-scale agriculture on communal land | 48,600 | 5.9 | North with exception of West Caprivi; east; patches in south |
| Other government/parastatal uses | 12,400 | 1.5 | Various |
| Urban areas | 7,200 | 0.9 | Scattered |
| Resettlement | 7,000 | 0.8 | Small patches across the country |
| Government agriculture | 5,400 | 0.7 | Kavango; Caprivi |
| **TOTAL** | **824,000** | **100** |  |

All the important economic development policies and programs recognise that Namibia still suffers from low public sector capacity, a high reliance on technical experts and consultants and a brain drain within the civil service[[12]](#footnote-12). Increasing economic growth and employment, reducing poverty and improving equity remain a pivotal part of development objectives. In particular they emphasise that greater effort is needed to improve public sector capacity[[13]](#footnote-13).

Namibia is presently ranked fifth in the world in terms of HIV/AIDS prevalence, with an overall prevalence rate of over 20% among the adult population with much higher localised rates[[14]](#footnote-14). Between 1991 and 2001, average life expectancy dropped from 59 to 48 years for men and from 63 to 50 years for women, largely due to the HIV/AIDS pandemic. The high mortality and morbidity associated with the illness threatens to undermine human and institutional capacity for environmental management, generating a need for succession planning within Government agencies in order to counter the knock-on effects. The Government recognises that community forests and the integration of SMF and SLM practices can contribute significantly to the attainment of broader social and economic objectives.

# Part IB: Threats to Communal Forests, Root Causes and Impacts

Community Forestry is part of Namibia’s Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) approach. The CBNRM provides local communities with rights to manage forest resources, through the formation and registration of Community Forests (CFs). As stipulated in the Forest Act, these rights include the use of wood and non-wood products for commercial purposes; the issuing of forest-use permits at community level; and the management of grazing areas. Under the CF policy, forest management plans based on participatory resource assessments and regular resource monitoring should determine types and quantities of products that can be harvested to meet daily subsistence needs, without destroying the resource base. Product harvesting, processing and marketing can be outsourced through the issuing of permits by the forest management body, undertaken by community members themselves, or organised in the form of contract-based joint ventures. As such, community forestry provides not only additional income but also employment opportunities.

In 2004, the Government of Namibia established the Community Forestry program in the north, targeting forest, woodland and savannah areas owned by local communities. The premise is that if local people are capacitated to manage their community forests sustainably, they will in turn receive the right to manage and market forest products and other natural resources to generate income. This combination of conservation and business opportunities is a driving force in poverty reduction and enhancement of rural livelihoods. Community Forest areas have increased from a low of 5,219 km2 to a high of nearly 84,000km2 between 2005 and 2012.

Despite the extensive coverage of community forests, forest resources in the communal lands continue to be under the following threats.

### Subsistence Agriculture (Crops and Livestock)

**Crop Production:** Clearing of large tracks of wooded areas is rampant in Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto and Ohangwena regions. About 41% of communal land is under subsistent crop production, primarily for domestic consumption, albeit with the surplus sold to markets. Crop production in communal areas is rain fed, regionally concentrated, and mainly confined to the northern communal areas such as Omusati, Oshana, Ohangwena, Oshikoto and Kunene. Pearl millet is the most widely grown cereal, with sorghum being the second most reliable crop. The total crop area for production ranges from 6-10ha in large households and 2-5ha in smaller households. Farmers have exclusive right to small areas that normally surround the homestead. In these areas however, only about 50.8% of the farmers own crop field, 19.7% only have access and about 29.3 have no access to crop fields[[15]](#endnote-1). Agriculture is constrained by inherent low soil fertility, nutrients mining and poor rainfall. Although intense management and application of organic fertiliser and manure are required to increase yields, the community lacks the skills, resources and capacities to engage in improved management practices.

Productivity is reported to be between 200-600 kg per ha for both maize and Mahangu, with reports that production per household is declining due to the aforementioned constraints. Indeed, Poor cereal harvest is currently expected in the north central regions due to poor rainfall this year (2013).Low productivity is compounded by birds and pests, e.g. *quelea quelea* birds that destroy the crops in the fields. Most farmers reported that the problem of the pests has increased over time, in direct response to degradation of the forests and rangelands surrounding crop fields. Since most of the land especially in the north central regions is occupied, new families and/or farmers are forced to move to other regions or constituencies in search for new fields, resulting into illegal settlement in community forest areas. Indeed, since most of the community forests are near densely populated rural areas, they are threatened by encroachment by new settlers who clear the land for the agriculture use. The dominant species normally removed during clearing in such as *Baikiaea plurijuga, Burkea Africana, Colophospermun mopane, Acacia Mellifera, Acacia nilotica* and *Terminalia sericea* among others. However, farmers often preserve fruit trees such as *Berchemia discolor, Scelerocarya Birrea* etc.

**Livestock production:** The production systems in the communal areas are pastoralist (sometimes transhumance) and agro-pastoralist. There were about 1.2 million cattle and 1.8 million goats in the communal areas in 2010, compared to 2.4 million cattle, 2.7 million sheep and 2.1 million goats in the country[[16]](#endnote-2). Goats make up about 49.1 % of a family herd, followed by cattle at 43.7%. However, the numbers of cattle and small stock fluctuate considerably in response to high and low rainfall years. Although most of the livestock products on these communal lands are for home consumption, beef production is the most important economic product where marketing occurs. About 14% of the households own grazing land, 59% only have access to grazing lands and 27% have no access to grazing land[[17]](#endnote-3). The carrying capacity of the land in communal areas for livestock is estimated to be at 160-180 kg/ha in Omusati and Oshana.

1. The lack of management of livestock according a grazing protocol is a major problem in all hotspot areas. Overstocking occurs in some areas but others can grow their livestock if correct management practices are applied. In this system, livestock are grazed wherever suitable pastures and water sources are available, often on a nomadic basis. The rich households, who own higher numbers of livestock than the poor households, have access to the best grazing areas, which are far from the settlements. This is because they can afford to transport livestock and water, increasing their range areas. The poorer households are often restricted to the open common areas, where years of overgrazing have led to poor pastures; indigenous perennial and climax grasses such *Anthephora pubescens, Cenchrus ciliaris, Stipagrostis uniplumis,* have long disappeared from these open areas. Indeed, grass species richness and evenness in the degraded lands has changed dramatically in the recent past, with few undesired species dominating in the rangelands, such as *Stipagrostis uniplumis* and *Eragrostis rigidior.* *Cynodon dactylon*, a mat-forming, stoloniferous perennial grass, is generally associated with disturbed and heavily trampled areas in Africa[[18]](#endnote-4),[[19]](#endnote-5). Further indication of the severe degradation state of the veld is the fact that *Stipagrostis uniplumis*, generally regarded as a sub-climax grass in the north and central parts of the country[[20]](#endnote-6),[[21]](#endnote-7), is limited to a single plot on the sample at the very beginning of the degradation gradient. A climax grass in this veld type is the hard, spiky, halophytic grass *Odyssea paucinervis*. The fact that these partially unpalatable, partially strongly competitive, typical sub-climax and pioneer grasses are reacting as typical Decreaser species[[22]](#endnote-8), indicates the degree of degradation in these communal lands (table 4). Increaser speciers can be returned by improved management and less focus on number of livestock.

Degradation of pasture and community forest resources has been accompanied by an increase in the *Adenium boehmiamnum,* a toxic deciduous shrub that affects the heart, digestive tract and nervous system of cattle and other animals. The leaves and flowers are poisonous to goats and cattle. In Otjituuo and Otjinene another poisonous plant, *Dichapetalum cymosum* has also increased. Ingested in lethal amounts, this plant is highly poisonous and animals typically drop dead of heart failure after drinking water. The productivity of livestock has been declining in these forage depleted areas; hence all farmers are forced to invade forested areas in such of better pastures. This overgrazing in turn leads to soil erosion and declining carrying capacity.

Table 4: Decreaser grasses in the various hotspots, depicting degradation

| **Hotspots** | **Potable grass species** | **Indicator** | **Non-potable grass species** | **Indicator** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Okongo | Digitaria seriata | Sound management and bush control | Brachiaria deflexa |  |
| Brachiaria nigropendata |  | Pogonarthria fleckii | Indicator for over utilisation and associated with bush encroachment |
| Omundaungilo | Digitaria seriata | Sound management and bush control | Brachiaria deflexa |  |
| Brachiaria nigropendata |  | Pogonarthria fleckii | Indicator for over utilisation and associated with bush encroachment |
| Uukolonkadhi | Urochloa brachyura |  | Aristida adcensionis |  |
|  |  | Pogonarthria fleckii | Indicator for over utilisation and associated with bush encroachment |
|  |  | Brachiaria deflexa |  |
| Ongandjera | Aristida adcensionis |  | Pogonarthria fleckii | Indicator for over utilisation and associated with bush encroachment |
| Otshiku-Tshiithilonde | Aristida adcensionis |  | Cynodon dactylon. | Indicator for over utilisation and associated with bush encroachment |
| Stipagrostis uniplumis |  | Willkommia sarmentosa |  |
| Ozonahe, | Urochloa brachyura |  | Pogonarthria fleckii | Indicator for over utilisation and associated with bush encroachment |
| Otjituuo | Urochloa brachyura |  | Pogonarthria fleckii | Indicator for over utilisation and associated with bush encroachment |
| Brachiaria nigropendata |  | Digitaria Velutina |  |
| [**Ehi**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Outjo) lyovipuka, | Urochloa brachyura |  | Aristida adcensionis |  |
| Brachiaria glomerata |  | Pogonarthria fleckii | Indicator for over utilisation and associated with bush encroachment |
| Otjinene | Urochloa brachyura |  | Pogonarthria fleckii | Indicator for over utilisation and associated with bush encroachment |
| Brachiaria nigropendata | Disappear under selective grazing | Digitaria Velutina |  |
| Oshambula |  |  | Cynodon dactylon |  |
| Onhumbula |  |  | Odyssea paucinervis | Indicator for over utilisation and associated with bush encroachment |

## Overharvesting of forest resources, including for fuel wood

Deforestation is posing serious threat to habitats, carbon sinking capacities, hydrological and nutrient cycles. Although Namibia’s contribution to the global atmospheric CO2 emissions is negligible[[23]](#endnote-9), the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) estimated that the country lost an average of 73,600 ha of its forest cover between 1990 and 2010, or 0.84% per year, which represents a 16.8% in total or 1,472,000 ha of the country’s forest area[[24]](#endnote-10). This implies that a large amount of biomass was lost and Carbon was subsequently emitted. Considering that forests represent only 9% of Namibia’s land mass, this rate of forest loss is very high. Forest loses are significant in the North and North Central regions, where most of the country’s forests are to be found.

Forest resources are harvested to meet various household needs (table 5 below), providing both direct and indirect values to rural communities. Direct household needs include source of food, medicinal use, house construction, livestock feed and for generating income.

Table 5: National Forest Resource Extraction Levels

| **Forest Resource** | **Year 2010/2011** | **Year 2011/2012** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Firewood | 7798.4 tonnes | 34,280.7 tonnes |
| Timber | 395.595m3 | 389.1m3 |
| Charcoal | 110,585 tonnes | 98,004.5 tonnes |
| Timber Poles | 151,582 | 109,002 |
| Mopane Roots | 554.40 tonnes | 3,430.3 tonnes |
| Wood Carving Pieces | 3,922 | 457,936 |
| Droppers | 642,902 | 564,767 |

In the thirteen hotspots, a wide variety of forest products are utilised, including timber and non-timber forest products (NTFPs). Utilisation varies from region to region (table 6).

Table 6: Forest resources utilised in the 13 Community Forests

|  | Timber Forest Products | | | | Non-Timber Forest Products | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Poles** | **Droppers** | **Timber** | **Firewood** | **Devil’s Claw** | **Thatching grass** | **Commiphora** | **Seeds** | **Wild berries/ fruits** | **Wildlife** |
| African Wild Dog | ✓ | ✓ |  |  | ✓ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ehirovipuka | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Epukiro | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |  |  | ✓ |  |
| Okongo | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |  | ✓ |  |  | ✓ | ✓ |
| Omundaungilo | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |  | ✓ |  |  | ✓ |  |
| Onkumbula | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |  |  | ✓ |  |  | ✓ | ✓ |
| Oshaampula | TBC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OshikuShiithilonde | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |  | ✓ |  |  | ✓ | ✓ |
| Otjituuo | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |  |  | ✓ |  |  |  |
| Otjiu West | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Otjombinde | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |  | ✓ |  |  |  | ✓ |  |
| Sheya Shuushona | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |  | ✓ |  |  |  | ✓ |  |
| Uukolonkadhi | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |  | ✓ | ✓ |  | ✓ |  |

Loss of forest resources is largely driven by unsustainable harvesting of forest resources for the construction of houses, fences for agricultural fields and kraal palisades. The most sighted use of forest products for construction in all the 13 hotspots were poles, droppers, thatching grass and rafters. Between 75% and 95% of houses are made from wood. The community forests areas that use the most wood are Ozonahi, Otjituuo and African wild dog while Oshaampula used the lowest amount of wood.

Most of these Communal Areas are highly populated and relatively poor and the majority of households cannot afford alternative energy sources such as solar, gas, paraffin and electricity. Firewood is currently the most important domestic use followed by poles for construction. 89.2 % of the households in the selected hot spots used wood fuel for domestic energy especially for cooking and lighting. Only 7% of the households used electricity and even fewer (1.3%) used liquid petroleum gas. Other sources of energy include Animal dung (0.8%), Paraffin (0.4%) and Solar (0.3%) (Figure 4). The absence of alternative energy sources puts pressure on the existing forest resources and results in unsustainable harvesting, deforestation and land degradation. The species most used for fuel are *Colophospermum mopane, Acacia erioloba* and *Combretum imberbe*, mainly because of their high calorific value.

Harvesting of forest resources in all Community Forests visited during the PPG had distinctive gender perspective; decisions on which resources to harvest were greatly influenced by cultural norms. High value resources such as construction poles, firewood, wooden crafts, stones, honey, firewood, grazing land (and wildlife), were harvested by men. Women mainly harvested subsistence and low value forest resources such as thatching grass, firewood, edible plants, medicinal plants, palm leaves for weaving baskets, mopane worms, and raw materials for making traditional perfumes, as well as devil’s claw products.

Deforestation and forest degradation is reflected in the vegetation community (species, distribution and population structure). The most commonly used species, such as *Diospyros lycioides* and *Commiphora angolensis (*popular for browsers*)*, and *Terminalia sericea* (browse, building material) are only found as small trees in isolated “undisturbed” areas. They occur as shrubs in more degraded areas and only as juvenile plants in the extremely degraded areas. The distribution and structure of *Hyphaene petersiana* has also followed the degradation gradient. This extensively used tree gradually decreases along the degradation gradient until it eventually vanishes from the system. The leaves are harvested for basketry, trunks are occasionally used as troughs, whilst the growth point is harvested for wine making[[25]](#endnote-11).

Although total woody cover rarely exceeds 57 % in these dryland forests, it is currently generally below 30% in the better wooded areas; and, down to about 2.5 % at the end of the degradation gradient. The height of the woody plant species also decreases to lower than 1.5 m. A new problem has now emerged, where woody cover is increasing in the middle of the degradation gradient, a typical sign of bush encroachment (discussed below).

Figure 4: Sources of Energy by Hotspot

### Bush encroachment

The rangelands of Namibia are losing species diversity and vigor, leading to encroachment by undesirable plants, loss of ground cover and declining productivity of the land; this has increased vulnerability of the production system to drought. Bush encroachment occurs when relatively open, often degraded areas are covered by dense layers of woody plants, the number of individual’s plants often totalling several thousand per hectare. Various studies estimate that 10-12 million hectares, representing 12-14% of Namibia, are seriously infested by undesirable bush species[[26]](#endnote-12), resulting in loss of land productivity of as much as 100% in some places. In some of the hot spots, carrying capacity has declined from 1 LSU per 10 ha to 1 LSU per 20 or 30 ha. This is prevalent in Omundaungilo, Okongo, Ongandjera, Otjituuo and Otjku-Tjithilonde, where bush encroachment is extensive (table 7).

The most common encroachment species are *Acacia* species, which react as typical encroachers, increasing in abundance about halfway through the degradation gradient. The most prominent is *Acacia arenaria,* which occurs in fairly dense stands. Others are *A. nilotica, A. erioloba*, *A. hebeclada* subsp. *hebeclada, Dichrostachys cinerea* and *Maytenus senegalensis*. An herbaceous species *Dipcadi glaucum*, herb poisonous species[[27]](#endnote-13) show an indistinct reaction to the degradation gradient which is a concern[[28]](#endnote-14). Many of the acacia species can be used as browse (goats) or utilised as building wood. However, the rate of utilisation does not seem to cope with the rate of spread. Given that beef is the most economically viable livestock production activity in the communal areas, the replacement of perennial grass cover by dense bushes has reduced land productivity and affected livelihoods. Bush thickening is also seen as a major threat to the botanical diversity in Namibia and may even change the mammalian diversity, with the net effect likely to be negative. The target is to remove most aggressive bushes from the areas and to leave only about 300 valuable bushes as the right densities and a sound mix of trees, bushes and shrubs, a more favourable sub-habitat is established, resulting in a greater variety of herbaceous species.

Table 7: Densities of Undesirable Bush Species in the Hotspots

| **Hotspots** | **Undesirable Dominant species** | **Density of bushes(ha)** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Okongo | Baikiaea plurijuga, 30% | 4,000 per ha |
| Burkea Africana, 10.6% | 4,000 per ha |
| Omundaungilo | Baikiaea plurijuga, 30% | 4,000 per ha |
| Burkea Africana, 10.6% | 4,000 per ha |
| Uukolonkadhi | Colophospermum mopane, 26.8% | 4,000 per ha |
| Terminalia prunioides, 10.7% | 4,000 per ha |
| Terminalia sericea, 7.1% | 8,000 per ha |
| Ongandjera | Colophospermum mopane, 31% | 4,000 per ha |
| Otshiku-Tshiithilonde | Colophospermum mopane, 46% | 4,000 per ha |
| Terminalia sericea, 10.5% | 5,000 per ha |
| Otjituuo | Terminalia sericea, 20% | 5,000 per ha |
| Acacia Mellifera, 8.3% | 8,000 per ha |
| Ehilyovipuka, | Colophospermum mopane, 20.3% | 2,500 per ha |
| Terminalia prunioides, 12.7% | 3000 per ha |
| Acacia Mellifera, 8.3% | 8,000 per ha |

### Uncontrolled Wildfire

Increasing incidences of uncontrolled fire have been experienced in all the hotspots, at different fire regimes ranging from moderate to severe (table 8). Uncontrolled wildfires cause forest and vegetation degradation, and loss of biodiversity, resulting in immediate and long term impacts on the livelihoods of local communities and upstream impacts on national and regional economies. Fires in the tropical environment are a major contributor to tropical forest degradation, where over time frequent fires lead to dominance of savannah vegetation. Vegetation fires play a significant role as a major source of trace gases and aerosols in the atmosphere, contributing to the anticipated climate change, particularly in emissions of CO2, fixed in the biomass, as the important "greenhouse" gas. It was estimated that in 2004 a total of 1.7 million tons of carbon dioxide were emitted from forest fires. This is about 23% of the net increase of carbon stock in Namibia’s woody biomass stands. If the annual carbon emissions from fires were to increase four fold, this would effectively wipe out the net increase in woody biomass stocks. Fire management is thus a critical factor in maintaining and enhancing Namibia’s carbon sinks. In addition the principles adopted by the National Rangeland Policy and Strategy include building soil cover over time. The application of planned grazing and combined herding increases soil cover and it is vital that wild fires are excluded from these sites if the management impacts of improved production are to be realised over time. Uncontrolled wildfire is one of the biggest stumbling blocks in all target areas that needs to be addressed to enable improved rangeland management to be applied.

Table 8: Communal lands burned more than other land use areas in 2001

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Total area ha** | **Burned Ha** | **Share of total fires** | **Share of fires of land area by land use** |
| Commercial farming areas | 36,756,130 | 862,217 | 18 % | 2 % |
| Demarcated communal areas | 5,791,339 | 109,605 | 2 % | 2 % |
| Game and Nature Park | 10,244,453 | 833,023 | 17 % | 8 % |
| Military terrain | 1,739 | 1,017 | 0 % | 58 % |
| Open communal areas | 26,622,428 | 3,070,035 | 63 % | 12 % |
| State protected areas | 4,469 | 238 | 0 % | 5 % |
| **Total** | **79,420,558** | **4,876,135** | **100 %** |  |

Fire can reduce the productive capacity of land, damage property and infrastructure, and destroy resources such as grass for grazing and thatching, NTFPs, and valuable wood. The increasing population pressure, changing weather conditions, eroding traditional practices, increasing land use conflicts and frequent human-instigated fires are putting pressure on the environment. Many of the fires are not reported because of the illegal nature of activities associated with them and the fear of being arrested by authorities. Indeed, charcoal production, road users and smokers deliberately make fire to address their basic needs and forget to put it off.

The extent to which fire affects forested lands depends on its timing and severity as well as on the amount of flammable biomass available. Mild fire regimes have long periods of time between the occurrences of fires, tend to be localised and burn on low fuel load (cool fires); and, burning takes place early in the season or during the winter months. Severe fire regimes on the other hand tend to occur between short periods (e.g. every year). They tend to be large fires affecting extensive areas. Burning takes place late in the season when the fuel load is at the highest.

The most detrimental effects of fire are limiting the recruitment of young trees, killing older and larger trees and/or damaging larger trees up to the crown level e.g. of *Burkea-Pterocarpus* woodland and *Pterocarpus-Baikiaea* forest. This, impacts negatively on population structure, species composition and wood quality. It was reported that wild animals such as rabbits, jackals, hyena, warthogs, elephants, springboks, ions have declined in the country generally but more specifically across the hotspots. The biggest impact of fire is on the water cycle and favours woody plants above grasses. Where livestock production is a major management goal then building soil cover and increasing grass production and biodiversity is vitally important

Fire can however be used to manipulate the woody vegetation, including species composition. There is considerable scientific evidence indicating that commercially valuable *Pterocarpus angolensis* has a good coppicing capacity and regeneration is promoted by fire. The reason for a good copping is the larger bark diameter with an outer layer of dead material that gives a more effective layer of insulation around the vulnerable phloem, cambium and xylem cells of the inner portion. However, if the forest is burned too often and grazed too intensively, Pterocarpus forests can become degraded and gradually convert into less valuable Acacia-Burkea woodlands and *Colophospermum (mopane)* forests. Frequent fires do not destroy these forests but reduce their productivity because of penetration of fire into the root system and creation of multi-stem forms.

Incidences of uncontrolled wild fires have been experienced in all the hotspots at different fire regimes ranging from moderate to severe (table below).

Table 9: Fire Severity Regimes and Total Area Burned in Selected Hotspots

| **Hotspots** | **Total area (ha)** | **Total area burned (ha)** | **Type of fire regimes** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Omundaunglio | 22210.587 | 6.678 | Severe |
| Okongo | 77890.403 | 193.651 | Severe |
| Otjombinde | 591001.04 | 2731.144 | Mild |
| Uukolonkadhi | 84924.675 | 320.525 | Severe |
| Ongandjera | 507373.26 | 4674.331 | Mild |
| Oshiku-Shiithilonde | 86977.863 | 814.669 | Mild |
| Ehirovipuka | 198406.1 | 1355.555 | Mild |
| Otjiu West | 110442.59 | 20.033 | Mild |
| African Wild Dog | 473244.25 | 2911.438 | Mild |
| Otjituuo | 613277.73 | 2377.23 | Severe |
| **Total Area burned** | **2765748** | **15405.3** |  |

### Climate and climate change

Climate change caused a global average surface temperature increase of about 0.6°C during the twentieth century[[29]](#endnote-15). Current temperatures are predicted to increase by between 1.4 and 5.8°C by 2100 – depending largely on the level of fossil-fuel combustion. Inter-annual and intra-seasonal climate variability is one of the major factors influencing biophysical systems and, eventually, the rural livelihoods in the drought and flood prone areas of the communal lands of Namibia. Projections indicate that there will be change in rainfall patterns, ranging from small increases of less than 30mm per year to severe decreases of 200mm per year compared to current averages[[30]](#endnote-16). They further predict that rainfall reductions are expected to be greatest in the northwest and central regions[[31]](#endnote-17). Water balance is expected to become drier because of an increase in evaporation rates due to temperature increases, even in cases of small reduction in rainfall. An increase in evaporation of about 5 per cent is expected per degree of warming[[32]](#endnote-18) ; combined with the expected rainfall decrease, the country is likely to face severe water shortages if this warming became a reality.

Namibia is characterised by high temperatures. There is a marked seasonal temperature regime, with the highest temperatures occurring just before the wet season in the wetter areas or during the wet season in the drier areas. The lowest temperatures occur during the dry season months of June to August. Mean monthly minimum temperatures do not, on average, fall below 0°C[[33]](#endnote-19). There have already been noticeable changes in climate means and extremes and rainfall seasonality in the historic climate trends in Namibia since 1960. Temperatures have followed the global trend - even exceeding the global mean temperature increase. Figure 5 indicates monthly surface air temperature observed over southern (Figure 5a) and northern (Figure 5b) Namibia. In both cases there is a clear trend for warmer temperature in the latter half of the 20th century, which is generally 1-1.2°C warmer than at the beginning of the century, with greater increases in the north.

Indeed, with more than half of the country ordinarily expecting less than 300 mm annual rainfall, drought has tended to be an imprecise term in Namibia. With the median rainfalls being lower than the means, bad years are more common than good, and quasi-drought conditions somewhere in the country are more common than not. However, there is statistically significant increase in the length of the dry season, and decreases in the number of consecutive wet days. The observed changes in temperature extremes, the length of the dry season and rainfall intensity not only underscore that the climate in Namibia is tending to become drier, but also that climate variability is as significant a phenomenon as the long-term climate trends.

Figure 5: Monthly surface air temperature observed over southern (Figure 5a) and northern (Figure 5b) Namibia.

The threat from climate change is closely linked to availability of water in the hot spots. There are two distinct sources of water for the hotspots: surface and underground water. The flow of water in the ephemeral rivers is typically unreliable and lasts for a few months after rainfall. Ground water is accessed through boreholes. The water table varies greatly with some river beds being as close as 100-200m. The river flow monitoring stations close to the hotspots report a steady decline in both quantity and quality of surface and ground water over the decades[[34]](#footnote-15).

Climate variability directly affects the farming systems employed in the communal lands[[35]](#endnote-20) leading to a vicious cycle of reduction in agriculture and range productivity, which fuels further land clearance for crops and livestock pasture. Farmers in the hotspots reported that today’s climate is different from the past in that the seasonal rainfall patterns have changed, droughts have become more frequent, pest and disease incidences have increased, the average temperature has increased, and more often than not, production of wild vegetables, fruits and Mahangu has been negatively affected by climate change and variability. Trees as organisms with a fixed position are very sensitive to even slight differences in the climate factors regime, given the cumulative effects. In addition to disrupting recruitment cycles, floods are potential threat as prolonged flood in these areas affects the tree species by water logging. The consequent standing of trees in water for a long time results in fungal infection and suffocation of the trees species.

## Policy context

The most significant policy developments in Namibia that have impacted communal forest lands are the Forest Act 12 of 2001 (as amended Forest Act of 2005) and the National Policy on Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) 2013. The former enables the registration of classified forests, namely state forest reserves; regional forest reserves, community forests and forest management areas. The Act encourages the creation of community forests by stating that state and regional forest reserves will only be introduced in cases where they have to be conserved for national interest and where a local body or community will not be in a position to do so. Community forests are registered with the consent of the applicable Traditional Authority. Vegetation in these areas may not be removed without the necessary licenses. The recent approval of the National Rangeland Policy and Strategy is a key innovative document that promotes the re-establishment of rangelands in the communal areas, private farms and national parks – all of which are currently degrading.

The specific aims of the CBNRM are:

* To synergise rural development with biodiversity conservation efforts.
* To empower rural populations to be actively engaged in and benefit from the management of natural resources without compromising on biodiversity conservation.
* To increase the yields of benefits derived from natural resources on communal land through research, adaptive management and application of sound technology.
* To create conditions for the investment in conservation related businesses as an incentive to protect the environment and manage its biodiversity.
* To integrate and strengthen community institutions and structures.
* To enable communities to collectively engage in environmental and natural resource monitoring, and in mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

Under the PPG phase, an inventory and analysis was conducted of the relevant NRM policies and legal instruments to assess the degree to which they enable and support SFM and SLM, building on the more comprehensive analysis undertaken under the Country Pilot Program (CPP) in 2009. A detailed description of the policies analysed is presented in Annex III. The results of the study, summarised in the table below, highlight that there is a common vision across all the policies and laws – that of sustainable management of natural resources in general, and of forestry resources in particular. However, stakeholders stated that management efforts are carried out in isolation by different sectors. Natural resource management agencies admitted that there is limited or inadequate communication and participation by other sectors in their work. This has led to resource management and monitoring gaps, duplication of effort as well as clashing policies. Hence, coordination and even consolidation is not only desirable but also possible.

In addition, the main finding was that the situation is somewhat paradoxical: the policy and legislative environment is somewhat saturated yet it fails to effectively deliver. Several sound polices or policy provisions fail to be implemented, especially those that require or advocate for cross-sectoral integration. Several policy recommendations call for the creation of committees, boards, councils etc. Some are single sector focused such as the Land Boards, while others are multi-sector like the CPP. SFM requires multi-sectoral institutions and actions.

Table 10: An initial assessment of policy frameworks for the key economic sectors showing shortfall and opportunities

| **Sector** | **Policies** | | **Shortfalls for Mainstreaming SLM/SFM** | | **Opportunities for Mainstreaming SLM/SFM** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Agriculture** | National Agricultural Policy of 1995, MAWF | | | | |
|  |  | Policy does not mention the use of environmentally friendly technologies to mitigate the impact of soil salination and agrochemical from agricultural activities. | | | Recognises that growth within the agricultural sector should not be at the expenses of the natural environment. |
| Promotes the expansion of livestock production onto underutilised land in communal areas despite low carrying capacity and high vulnerability to land degradation. | | | Recognise the need to do research on the restoration of degraded land and the use indigenous crops and livestock. |
| No guarantee that forest systems will be protected against expansion of crop and livestock production. | | | Encourage the Environmental assessment for Agricultural projects. |
| No provision for illegal fencing of for agricultural activities in community forests and how to control the growing trend. | | | Encourage the sustainable land use practices based on geographic and climatic conditions. |
|
| **Water** | National Water Policy for 2000, MAWF | | | | |
|  |  | No requirement for projects that aim to develop new boreholes, dams or alternative waters in community forest to carry out an environment impact assessment | | | Recognise the need for sections coordination among stakeholders involved in the management and use of water resources and provides for the establishment of water points user association comprising all rural community members or households using a particular water points on a permanent basis |
|  | | | To develop alternative water sources, including opportunities for waste water re-use which will relieve pressure on the environment |
|  | | | Recognises that water is an essential need for human, economic development and environmental integrity. |
| **Land** | The National Land Policy, 1998, MLRR | | | | |
|  |  | | | Promotes the wise utilisation of land taking into account the issues of equity, security of tenure, woman’s rights and poverty reduction. |
| No provision for siltation with MAWF responsible for Forest resources conservation | | | Financial incentives are proposed for the protection and rehabilitation of natural environments e.g. tree planting and the use of alternative energy to reduce the rates of deforestation. |
| Communal Land Reform Act (2002) | | | | |
|  | Does not assign rights to communities for all natural resources including forestry and agricultural land | | | Provides for the establishment of communal land boards, places communal land under the administration of the CLBs and their traditional authorities and defines the rights and duties of the land boards and, their composition and functions. |
| Does not prohibit the allocation of communal land that contains sensitive ecosystems such as community forest or threatened biodiversity species. | | |  |
| Does not address the problem of illegal fencing off of prime land in community forest. | | |  |
| Does not ensure that the leasehold agreements include an environmental contract between the recipients of large contracts and the communal land boards as the contract could have clauses on management plans for biodiversity conservation and forest protection. | | |  |
| National Land Tenure Policy | | | | |
|  |  | | Provision for granting communities formal rights over land and all resources, | |
| The Regional Planning and Development Policy (NPC 1997). | | | | |
|  |  | | Acknowledge the increase in degradations of pastures, rangelands and woodlands and gives attention to soil, water and forest management and development tools. | |
|  | | Promotes strategies such as soil conservation and controlled grazing cycles. | |

### Institutional Context for SLM

Namibia has a two-tier government system – central and regional. The central government is responsible for developing and overseeing implementation of national level policy and legislation. The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF) through its Directorate of Forestry (DoF), is responsible for the protection of Namibia’s forest and its peoples’ rights to use forest resources. MAWF has custodial responsibility over Namibia’s productive natural resources sector and is responsible for policy setting and implementation related to agriculture and forestry. It guides and oversees resource management in agriculture and forestry on state, communal and freehold land. The Directorate of Forestry (DoF) is the custodian of the national Community-Forestry (CF) program, overseeing community ownership and management responsibilities of forestry and non-timber natural forest products. MAWF has a duty to ensure the property rights of people who benefit from forests, develop regulations to enforce the forest act effectively, to provide extension services to the public, to carryout research, education and training and execute national programs for forest conservation and management.

The Ministry of Lands and Resettlement (MLR) is responsible for communal area development and legislation, and is a significant partner in establishing Communal Forests. MLR is tasked with the major national land use planning (LUP) mandate, which is critical to the successful establishment of CFs. The ministry, through its Communal Land Boards, oversees the demarcation and allocation of land for various land uses within the Community Forests and adjacent areas.

Regional government is responsible for local level policy administration and service provision (under the Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development (MRLGHRD). This Ministry coordinates and supports the Regional Councils (RC) and Traditional Authorities (TA) in Namibia’s 13 political regions. The Ministry also holds the mandate to advocate and set-up the decentralisation efforts of the Government of Namibia. Regional planning is conducted by the Ministry through the Regional Councils. All line Ministries are supposed to develop their own decentralisation plans, which would identify and specify the process of decentralising core functions. At the local level, the councillors and the traditional authorities are involved in the management of natural resources, through the Developmental Committee and the management bodies of CBRNMs. Harmonisation with regional planning efforts is currently being promoted through the Regional Developmental Committees.

At the local level, Conservation Forestry Boards are critical for NRM. Overall, community forests that are within the conservancy borders are managed by an integrated management body consisting of the conservancy and community forest members. The structures of the management bodies include a Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, Secretary, Vice-Secretary, Treasurer, Vice-Treasurer and Advisor (senior headman). The functions of the management body include:

* To raise community awareness on the management of the forest;
* To form linkages with the community, DoF officials and other development agents;
* To Coordinate the forest management activities and other developmental projects;
* To reinforce by-laws;
* To Collaborate with headmen on management of forests and forest resources;
* To monitor the use of forest resources and patrol against illegal cutting and illegal burning;
* To issue permits for the utilisation of forest products.

The body is guided by the community forest constitution which is informed by national policies and Acts such as the Forestry policy and Act, the Regional authority development policy, CBRNM policy, the Traditional Authority Act and the Land reform policy. The management body has representatives from each of the villagers within the community forest boundaries.

Under the PPG phase, an institutional analysis was carried out to assess mandates and the institutional, capacities for SFM and SLM and make appropriate recommendations for project uptake. The assessment showed that SFM and SLM at the community forests level are supported by a combination of government agencies, academia and research institutions, Private sectors, NGOs, Regional councils and Traditional Authorities, all financed by both the government and Donor agencies. Capacity and mandate assessment was done mainly for MAWF, MET, DoF, Regional and Constituency councils, Conservancies, Community Forest Committee Members, cooperatives, Traditional authorities and Farmers’ Associations. The table below summarises information on the responsibilities and capacities of key land resource management agencies, at the central and regional levels. A detailed account of institutions and their roles and responsibilities is given in Annex IV.

Table 11: Institutions and Mandates for SFM and SLM

| **Institution** | **Mandates** |
| --- | --- |
| MET | The Directorate of Parks and Wildlife Management (DPWM) is the Directorate tasked with the major conservation mandate within state protected areas, as well as the management of the national Community-based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) programme. The Directorate of Environmental Affairs (DEA) was conceived as a relatively small policy oriented Directorate in the 1990s, but has recently been responsible for the preparation and now implementation of the Environmental Management Act (EMA), a land mark piece of environmental legislation for Namibia. The Directorate of Tourism (DoT) sets the policy and legal framework for the tourism sector in Namibia, *vis-a-vis* non-governmental or parastatal institutions such as the Namibian Tourism Board (NTB) and Namibia Wildlife Resorts (NWR). The Directorate of Special Support Services (DSSS) is primarily the research Directorate of MET, also hosting the national permit office. The Directorate is responsible for game reallocations, transfers and health. The Directorate of Administration and Support Services (DASS) is currently a mainly headquarter-based directorate responsible for human resource management, administration and finances of MET and not a technical directorate |
| Environmental Investment in Namibia | The Environmental Investment Fund (EIF) was established by an Act of Parliament as a statutory entity outside the public service and has clear and separate roles and functions distinct from any GRN body or entity. The Mission of the EIF is to promote the sustainable economic development of Namibia through investment in and promotion of activities and projects that protect and maintain the natural and environmental resources of the country. The objectives of the EIF are to: a) Procure funds from international donors for the maintenance of an endowment that will generate a permanent stream of income, and b) Procure funds within Namibia on an annual basis from conservation fees and levies. These funds will be used for making investments in: the sustainable use and management of environmental and natural resources; the maintenance of the natural resource base and ecological processes; the maintenance of biological diversity and ecosystems for the benefit of all Namibians; and economic improvements in the use of natural resources for sustainable rural and urban development |
| Namibian Association of Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) | CBNRM Support Organisations provide a platform to organise concerted and well-coordinated support to conservancies. The organisation also functions as a “communal conservancy association”, in terms of forming a common CBNRM anchor that keeps its ear on the concerns and needs of the local communal conservancies. (NACSO) is an association comprising 14 Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) and the University of Namibia. The purpose of NACSO is to provide quality services to rural communities seeking to manage and utilise their natural resources in a sustainable manner |
| University of Namibia | The University of Namibia (UNAM) is a leading public, higher education institution in the country. With a student population of close to 13,000 students each year, academic programs at the University emanate from eight faculties and two schools. These are: the [Faculty of Agriculture and Natural Resources;](http://www.unam.na/faculties/agric/agric_index.html) [Faculty of Economics and Management Science](http://www.unam.na/faculties/econ/econ_index.html); [Faculty of Education](http://www.unam.na/faculties/educ/educ_index.html), [Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences](http://www.unam.na/faculties/humanities/humanities_index.html); [Faculty of Law](http://www.unam.na/faculties/law/law_index.html); [Faculty of Health Sciences](http://www.unam.na/faculties/health/health_index.html), consisting of the [School of Nursing and Public Health](http://www.unam.na/faculties/nursing/nursing_index.html) and the [School of Medicine](http://www.unam.na/faculties/medicine/medicine_index.html); and the [Faculty of Science](http://www.unam.na/faculties/science/science_index.html). It is based at Ogongo Campus located in Omusati Region in the Northern part of Namibia. The BSc. Integrated Environmental Sciences programme has three options (Forestry, Wildlife Ecology and Management and Environmental Science). The need for the programs in this department was justified by the increasing need to promote sustainable resources utilisation, biological diversity conservation and sustainable land use management in Namibia. Since 1992, about 100 graduates with National Diploma in Forestry (now phased out) have so far been produced. Starting 2009, the National Diploma in Forestry is replaced with National Diploma in Natural Resource Management to reflect a shift towards a more integrated natural resources management approach, rather than concentrating on forestry alone |
| Polytechnic of Namibia | Is a central in the provision of training and capacity building within the field of ISLM to a wide range of beneficiaries, ranging from employees in public and private sectors, tertiary level students, secondary and primary school learners and the general public, including both communal and commercial land users. Polytechnic instruction programs are aimed at meeting the needs of industry, the driving force of the Namibian economy. During the course of their study, technological knowledge, skills, values and attitudes are brought home to the students. The approach required for dealing successfully with the practice of the technological careers, industries, occupations involves excellence in the teaching of specific principles and approaches within a climate conducive to intellectual and social development, with greater emphasis on the application and ability to apply the practical outcomes of scientific principles in such a way that they may be of use to the particular technology, career, industry, occupation. With emphasis on the transfer of technology, the Polytechnic gives due regard to the professional human resource requirements of the country and those of the region and beyond. |
| The Namibia Nature Foundation (NNF) | The Namibia Nature Foundation (NNF) was founded in 1987. It was initially established to help the then Department of Nature Conservation to raise and administer funds for the conservation of wildlife and protected area management. Since then, the work of the NNF has expanded, in both scope and volume, to encompass the whole field of environment. While considerable emphasis is still placed on the protection of parks and endangered species, the current focus of work is on broad sustainable development: environment and people, environment and development. This is seen in their work in community-based natural resource management, combating of desertification, pollution and waste management, emphasis on policy, training and education, and provision of grants to initiatives that promote the democratisation of environmental management and that link socio-economic development with sound environmental management |
| The Desert Research Foundation of Namibia | The Desert Research Foundation of Namibia (DRFN) is a non-governmental organisation that strives towards enhancing capacity for sustainable development on all levels of society. They are currently contributing to three main thematic areas: [Energy](http://www.drfn.org.na/projects/energy/), [Land](http://www.drfn.org.na/projects/land/) and [Water](http://www.drfn.org.na/projects/water/) by implementing a number of projects within these thematic areas |
| Centre for Research Information Action in Africa Southern African Development and Consulting (CRIAA SA-DC | CRIAA SA-DC is a membership-based NGO that supports rural communities, particularly the poorest members of society, to benefit from sustainably produced indigenous natural products and smallholder crops. As a non-profit organisation, CRIAA SA-DC incubates and builds capacity to enable local communities to control and take responsibility for their own ventures. The focus of CRIAA SA-DC is on developing smart commercial partnerships and sustainable economic ventures based on natural resources. They work throughout the value chain, from identifying opportunities and markets, through developing post-harvest technologies and diversifying products, to securing sustainability, fair trade and organic accreditation. |
| Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation (IRDNC) | IRDNC is a field-based non-governmental organisation and registered trust. IRDNC has three units – IRDNC Kunene, IRDNC Zambezi and IRDNC Agriculture. IRDNC Agriculture has a focus on community Based Rangeland and Livestock Management, Indigenous Natural Products and Conservations Agriculture. It evolved out of a pioneering partnership with community leaders in the early 1980s to end the massive commercial and subsistence poaching of black rhino, desert adapted elephant and other species then taking place in the north-west of Namibia, formerly Damaraland and Kaokoland, now the Kunene Region. The community game guard system whereby local people were appointed by and responsible to their traditional leaders was initiated in 1983. At independence the new Namibian Government embraced the community-based conservation model to democratise discriminatory aspects of the conservation legislation. An intensive consultation process by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, with IRDNC and other partners, in five communal areas, gave communities who lived with wildlife the opportunity to have an input into a new policy. In 1996 communal area dwellers received the same legal rights as freehold farmers through conservancies. Thus IRDNC's focus changed from implementing community-based projects to providing a technical, logistic and financial support structure for communities themselves to implement conservation and development |
| Millennium Challenge Account | The MCA Namibia Compact, providing grant funding for public investments in Education, Tourism and Agriculture (livestock and indigenous natural products), was signed on 28 July 2008 between the Republic of Namibia and the US Government, acting through the MCC**.** The goal of Namibia’s MCA Compact is to reduce poverty through economic growth in the Education, Tourism and Agriculture sectors |
| Namibia Farmers’ Union | NNFU is a national federation of regional farmers unions established in June 1992 to serve as a mouthpiece for Namibian communal and emerging farmers. Twelve regional farmers unions are currently affiliated. NNFU aims to increase food production for household food security, enhance marketing of farming products to increase household income, increase participation and recognition of women in farming, contribute to environmental protection and sustainable utilisation of natural resources |
| Namibia Development Trust | The NDT is an NGO founded in 1987 and plays an active role in Community Development. As an NGO, NDT works with historically marginalised rural and urban communities to build their power to act for social change, through capacity building initiatives. NDT aims to develop organisational and institutional capacities of rural and urban marginalised communities through people centred development within an enabling environment that aims to ensure improved livelihoods and empower communities to act for so­cio economic justice and social change. Their core work is in rural organisational capacity building for community based organisations, conservancies and cooperatives |
| Namibia Water Corporation | The Namibia Water Corporation Ltd (NamWater) is a commercial entity supplying water in bulk to industries, municipalities and the Directorate of Rural Water Supply in the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry. The latter supplies water to rural communities. The Namibian Government is the sole shareholder, represented by the Minister of Agriculture, Water and Forestry who appoints the Board of Directors to ensure efficient resource utilisation |

## Baseline Programs

**Namibian Conservancy and Community Based Natural Resources Management Programs:** USD 25.5 million supporting Gazettement of Community Forests): Building on the highly successful wildlife conservancy model, the government has invested over USD 15 million since 2001, in establishing Community Forest groups (CFs); currently 13 groups are gazetted nationally covering 465,000 ha and another 39 groups are emerging. In the project area, only 2 out of a potential 13 CFs are gazetted, covering 162,814 ha out of a potential of 2,840,153 ha (5.7%). Work is under way to harmonise forest and wildlife based conservancy systems; draft guidelines and procedures for establishing community-based institutions and governance bylaws have been tested in pilot areas. These are spearheaded by a national committee of the MET, MAWF and NACSO. A Directorate of Forestry (DoF) in the MAWF was established in 2001, with a community-forestry division responsible for implementing the community forestry program.

The government has, in addition, received approximately 10.5 million US$ from its development partners (table below). These funds were directed building capacity for Forest Resources management, including the gazettement of CFs (Germany (KfW, in the 2006-2011 Project). A new Phase of the KfW project (2012-2016) serves as co-finance for the proposed GEF project (3.5 million Euro, or approximately US$ 4.5 million).

Table 12: Investment into capacity building for forest resources management by development partners

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Donor** | **Project Title** | **Funding in US$** | **Period / duration** |
| Germany (KfW) | Community forestry in Namibia | 5,000,000 | 2006-2011 |
| Germany (KfW) | Community Forestry in Northern – Eastern Namibia | 3,000,000 | 2004 - 2006 |
| Germany (GTZ) | GTZ/SADCC on Sustainable management of indigenous forest | 400,000 | 1998-2006 |
| Finland | Namibia Finland Forestry Program | 1,000,000 | 1990-2005 |
| Denmark - DANCED | Community Forestry Extension and Development | 1,000,000 | 1997-2002 |

**Decentralisation program: over US$ 50 million since 2008:** Namibia has invested more than US$ 50 million nation-wide in establishing and empowering the Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development (MRLGHRD), through which the decentralization program implemented. The 2009 to 2015 strategic plan of the Ministry states that its vision is to be a leading institution in the establishment and capacitation of decentralised sub-national governments. Its mission is stated as: to establish and capacitate Regional and Local government systems in order to deliver effective, efficient and sustainable services to communities.

As explained in the institutional context section, the Mandate of the Ministry include:

* To coordinate and manage decentralization in Namibia; This entails transferring power to Regional Councils, Local Authorities and Traditional Authorities structures, providing advisory services, technical support and capacity building;
* To develop policy guidelines and procedures, evaluating institutional readiness of Line Ministries and Sub-National government and legislation harmonization as well as introduce good governance principles;
* To facilitate the recognition of traditional communities and ensure compliance with provisions of Laws/Legislations;
* To ensure adequate Legislation, policies and Standards for Sub-National structures;
* To coordinate and facilitate Rural Development Activities, policies and legislation to ensure sustainable rural livelihoods, reduced poverty, improved living conditions and shelter, mitigate rural-urban migration.

The project falls under 7 regions (– Ohangwena, Omaheke, Omusati, Oshana, Kunene, Otjonzondjupa and Oshikoto - table 2), which receive a combined budgetary support of over US$ 5 million annually. Line ministries such as agriculture, water and forestry (MAWF), Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) are expected to post technical staff to the Regional Councils. The MRLGHRD coordinates these technical officers from the relevant line ministries to deliver extension service to land users, in pursuit of economic exploitation of natural resources and local development.

Other supportive baseline initiatives include the following:

* **Namibia Meat Commission: US$ 1 million since 2001**: The government has also invested considerably in reducing livestock numbers, particularly before the onset of droughts. Working through the Namibia Meat Commission, it has invested over US$ 1 million since 2001 and is revising incentives to increase livestock off take.
* **Investments in electricity programs - USD 1.7 million for 2006-2020:** The Desert Research Foundation of Namibia (DRFN) launched a bush-to-electricity gasification Project (2006-2020) at a cost of USD 1.7 million, pioneering bush control and electricity generation in one initiative. Commissioned in 2011, the project established a 250 kW electricity generation plant which converts invader bush into electricity and feeds it into the national grid.
* **Beneficiation from indigenous products programs:** The government has also invested heavily in promoting economic beneficiation from indigenous natural products in the last ten years (over US$ 5 million). With support from the Millennium Challenge Account and other donors, it established a multi-stakeholder task team for advancing establishment of an indigenous plants products industry in the country. Under this initiative, the country has registered steady growth in the number of indigenous plant products reaching markets in various forms; with Marula oil, KMS oil, Sour plum fruits oil, hoodia, and, to a lesser extent, *Commiphora* essential oil, manketti, devil’s claw, !nara seed oil, baobab and indigenous green leafy vegetables having received considerable support for research, product development and market access. Other indigenous plants currently showing development potential include mopane, sarcocaulon (bushman’s candle), marama bean and moringa. The effort is being escalated by a new project that is undertaking a holistic bio-exploration and commercialisation of the country’s flora. The country is also developing a project on ABS project to upgrade the value proposition of natural products offered by Namibian producers to markets of interest to the food, beverage and cosmetics industries. To be submitted to the GEF under the Nagoya Protocol, the project will improve the bargaining positions of the providers, promote more equitable benefit-sharing deals, and improve the sustainability of the world’s best community-based conservation program.
* **The Community Based Rangeland and Livestock Management (CBRLM) programme** is a support programme of MAWF in partnership with MCA-Namibia and GOPA-CBRLM to assist livestock farmers in the northern communal areas to improve the productivity of rangelands using appropriate livestock management and production skills. IRDNC introduced Holistic Rangeland Management into the North Western communal lands in 2003 and Zambezi Region in 2006. This process involved planned grazing and herding as the main strategy. IRDNC assisting in the mobilisation of funding for the MAWF CBRLM project under MCA. The MCA project has taken the IRDNC to full implementation on rangeland, livestock and marketing. This intervention has been very well received by the farmers, TA and regional governments as well as MAWF. A follow-up phase is being planned to ensure that this initiative continues after the close out of MCA in June 2014. The current budget for the MCA CBRLM has been 12 million USD over 4.5 years excluding water infrastructure support. The current IRDNC budget for Kunene and Caprivi covering CBRLM, wildlife and tourism is approximately 10 million N$ per annum.

The baseline, though considerable, falls short of reducing pressure on the woodlands from the wider landscape due to its limited reach and inadequate upscaling, which is hampered by policy and capacity barriers.

### Barriers to the SFM and SLM in the communal forests

#### Barrier 1: Weak institutional capacities to support CBNRM processes (planning, enforcement, research/knowledge, value addition)

The Community Forest Guidelines states that: Due to its reliance on community involvement and improved stakeholder participation, CF will completely change the way forests are managed in Namibia. It was expected the DoF would place more focus on capacity building. The institutional arrangement recommended for the successful implementation of the CFs (table below) highlights the fact that the declaration of a community forest, let alone its long-term sustainable management, would demand considerable expansion of training, extension and other support services.

The expansion of Community Forestry has however not been matched by capacity development; the 3 institutions at the forefront of the program (the community forest committees, the regional councils and the department of forestry), are currently constrained by skills and operational capacity deficits (table 13 and 14 below). Capacity is particularly lacking in the areas of conceptualisation and formulation of policies, legislations, strategies and programs. At the systemic level, the weak capacity means that the policies and legal framework (Forest policy, Land policy, Environmental Management Act, Agricultural policy) meant to guide institutions to achieve SLM/SFM are not being enforced. Thus, although there is strong and clear political will and commitment towards CBNRM, this still remains an inspiration because capacity to interpret policy at regional and local level is limited.

At the institutional level, there are several developmental committees at national and regional level created for the purposes of supporting communities to embrace CBNRM and mainstream SFM/SLM in local economic development. They include the Regional Development Committee (RDCC), Regional Emergency Management Units (REMU), Constituency Development Committees (CDC), and Forum for Integrated Resource Management (FIRM). These institutions are however not fully functional, leading to poor coordination, inadequate support to CF formation and gazettement, and inadequate uptake of the policy recommendations made by the CPP (to mainstream SLM into development programs).

At the Ministerial level, the human resource base for MAWF (and DoF) remains very weak, particularly in the regions, reducing its ability to enforce and implement the Forestry Act. This has led to ineffective deployment of foresters in the regional offices and the community forests. There is indeed a dire shortage of foresters in many community forests. In some instances junior staff are deployed to oversee and manage the establishment and operations of community forests, without being empowered to make decisions. As a result, many CFs have not yet reached gazettement; in the project pilot area, only two out of thirteen CFs have been gazetted; the other eleven are at various stages of gazettement, with many yet to start the process.

The capacity gaps across the 3 institutions have also led to inadequate use of knowledge to illustrate the critical role played by forests and woodlands in the national economy and climate change adaptation. Consequently, there is still a lack of compelling economic evidence to justify allocation of more resources to the sector and to policy reform processes; the policy makers and the general public fail to appreciate the critical role played by the dry forests and woodlands in maintaining its fragile but biodiversity-rich environment, and reducing threats posed by climate change. The value of the forest ecosystem is still inadequately reflected in the productive sector policy frameworks (such as agriculture, trade, etc.). Although progress is being made through the community forestry initiative, land allocation and land use planning policies at local levels are yet to fully recognise the strategic importance of forest cover for local development and adaptation to climate change, and the current policies on land tenure, access to resources and drought subsidies tend to encourage, rather than limit farming practices that lead to forest clearance and/or degradation.

These local processes are reinforced by the main macro-economic policy driving deforestation at a national level: the overall drive for food self-sufficiency and the widely held notion that the forested region should be the ‘bread basket’ of the country because of the water available for irrigation (particularly the Kavango region). The country has produced the *Green Scheme Irrigation Policy* to enhance agricultural production under irrigation. While national food security is critical, implementation of the policy without strategic consideration of the total and strategic value of the forest ecosystem to the long-term economic development (through provision of ecosystem services) puts the forests at a high risk. Indeed, forest clearing for agriculture is often unplanned and the effects on the ecosystems ability to continue delivering critical goods and services that sustain the economy and livelihoods are not monitored or articulated to the extent that would capture the attention of policy makers and the public.

Table 13: The institutional arrangement recommended for the successful implementation of the CFs

| **Stakeholder** | **Function/Responsibility** |
| --- | --- |
| TA (King, Chief Headmen), Village (Senior) Headman | Provide leadership, support & consent to enable a community to proceed with community forestry;  Identify, & approve CF boundaries & the entire CF application;  Take lead in conflict resolution  Take initiative in organising initial community meetings & forming a forest management body  Act (often) as a chairperson (patron) or member of the forest management body (FMB);  Identify CF boundaries & approve forest management plans |
| Forest Management Body | Represent the community in managing the CF following an agreement with the Minister;  Responsible for management planning, implementation & internal control as well as reporting back to community & District Forest Office (DFO);  Organising & supervising day-to-day management activities;  Link with Government organisations, NGOs & other non-state institutions |
| MAWF and MET Minister, Permanent Secretary, under-secretaries, directors of directorates)  Regional Forest Office (RFO)/MAWF  DFO/MAWF | Provide highest policy guidance in CBNRM, including community forestry;  Co-ordinate the national CBNRM programme  Confer the rights on FMB to manage forests through an agreement & declaring the CF;  Advise DFOs in implementing community forestry;  Monitor that Government community forestry programmes are being implemented & inform Governor & DoF of progress;  Provide guidance & technical backstopping for the implementation of management plans;  Monitor & control that forest management operations adhere to laws & regulations;  Co-ordinate with other ministries/departments & stakeholders in the region;  Allocate resources to districts;  Seek for approval from Communal L& Board for declaring a community forest;  Identify human resource & training needs Provide extensions services to communities;  Supervise & assist communities in various CF activities, including preparatory work;  Monitor & control that forest management operations adhere to laws & regulations |
| MLR | Review that the proposal of establishing the CF is in accordance with the Land Act & Communal Land Reform Act, & other law-related legislation;  Based on the review, endorse & support the declaration of the community forest;  Maintain list of declared CFs |
| Ministry of Justice | Review the legal consistency of the CF application |
| Other ministries and departments, including Agriculture Development Centres and veterinary services | Advise & support non-forest land use & development activities;  Facilitate marketing of non-forest products from CFs |
| Governor/Regional Government | Provide support for CF in line with regional development policies |

#### Barrier 2: Inadequate support to SFM/SLM technologies on the ground

The consequence of the capacity barriers outlined above is that the CFs are not getting the CBRNM extension services foreseen in the CBNRM policy (table 13), thus they are not adequately implementing SLM/SFM technologies or exploiting the forest resources sustainably for local economic development. Indeed, although the government and its partners have developed several cutting edge strategies/technologies for CBNRM, several are currently not fully effective, as described below.

**Permit System:** Registered Community Forests (CFs) such as Okongo and Uukolonkadhi issue permits for the harvesting of forest products as provided for by their Community Forest Constitutions and bylaws. The permit system is governed by the Forestry Act of 2001. Permits are meant to be tools for regulating/ controlling/ monitoring types and quantities of forest products sold and transported in bulk for the utilisation and protection of forest resources. The process of issuing the permits has been documented and involves managers at local and national levels. Before MAWF issues any permit, the Traditional Authority provides the letter of consent to harvest in their areas of jurisdiction. This decision should be based on a careful consideration of forest management objectives, resource sustainability, conservation and protection of the forest products. For domestic use or small quantities, the Traditional Authority provides a letter of consent to the individuals/households to harvest products, which can be done without the forest permit and in areas that are not gazetted. The effectiveness of the permit as a management tool is however very weak. The community forest areas are vast and the communities lack the required resources and capacities to enforce the by-laws or monitor compliance.

The weak capacity has also affected the effectiveness of all tools related to the permitting system, in particular, the Limited Quotas for Forest Products. Quotas are issued in harvesting a number of forest products, in accordance with a Forest Management Plan. The system should allow sustainable harvesting and utilisation of the forest products. Implemented effectively, it also raises revenues for both the government and communities. The Okongo Community Forest Management Body for example entered into agreement with a private company to harvest 200 *Pterocarpus angolesis* trees and make planks. The effectiveness of this system is however weakened by the aforementioned capacity deficits in both government and local resource governance institutions. In addition, the policy on sharing resources between the commercial entities and the communities under the quota system is unclear. There is no national data base for issuing and managing of permits, further weakening the effectiveness of the permitting system. This is making it difficult for the ministry to monitor or report accurately on which resources are being harvested in which regions.

Table 14: Capacity gaps in the CBNRM extension delivery system

| **INSTITUTION** |  | **Systemic Capacity** | **Institution** | **Individual** | **Overall %** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| MAWF | National | 79.16 | 73.80 | 52.38 | 68.44 |
| Regional | 79.16% | 76.19% | 66.66% | 74% |
| Local/Section | 75% | 71.42% | 61.90% | 69.44% |
| MET | National | 83.33 | 71.43 | 61.90 | 72.22 |
|  | Regional | 79.16% | 78.57% | 61.90% | 73.21% |
| MLR | Regional | 54.16% | 59.52% | 61.90% | 58.52% |
|  | TA | 50% | 47.61% | 38.09% | 45.23% |
| UNAM | Local | 54.16 | 57.14 | 47.61 | 52.97 |
| POLYTECHNIC | National | 75% | 66.66% | 80.92% | 74.19% |
| NNF | Regional | 79.16% | 80.95% | 66.66% | 75.59% |
| NNFU | Local | 79.16% | 80.95% | 71.42% | 77.17% |
| CRIAA | National | 79.16% | 80.95% | 66.66% | 75.59% |
| NDT | Regional | 79.16% | 71.42% | 61.90% | 70.82% |
| NCF | Regional | 68% | 70.1% | 66% | 68.03 |
| EIF |  | 79.16% | 80.95% | 57.14% | 72.41% |
| NAMWATER |  | 62.5 | 50 | 61.90 | 58.13 |
| IRDNC |  | 79.16 | 78.57 | 66.66 | 74.80 |
| **Average capacity score for technical institutions** | | | | | **64.9** |
| Ojiuu west | CF | 54.16 | 40.47 | 28.57 | 41.06 |
| Ehirovipuka | CF | 45.83 | 47.61 | 28.57 | 40.67 |
| Otjituuo | CF | 54.17 | 35.71 | 28.57 | 39.48 |
| Epukiro | CF | 37.5 | 0 | 9.5 | 15.67 |
| Otjombinde | CF | 41.66 | 0 | 9.5 | 17.06 |
| African Wild dogs | CF | 62.5 | 35.71 | 47.61 | 37.28 |
| Okongo | CF | 54.16 | 57.14 | 47.61 | 52.97 |
| Omundaungilo | CF | 41.67 | 0 | 14.29 | 18.65 |
| Ongandjera | CF | 42.00 | 0 | 11 | 17.66 |
| Otshikutshiithilonde | CF | 41.67 | 0 | 9.52 | 17.06 |
| Uukolokadhi | CF | 50.00% | 47.61% | 38.09% | 45.23% |
| Oshaampula | CF | 45.83 | 45.23 | 33.33 | 41.46 |
| Onkumbula | CF | 41.66 | 0 | 9.5 | 17.06 |
| **Average capacity score for CF institutions** | | | | | **30.9** |

**Forest Management Plans and Selective Harvesting:** In gazetted forests such as the Ukwaluudhi CF, selective harvesting of certain commercial tree species is managed and controlled under systematic Forest Management Plan, under the leadership of the Board. Rotational harvesting is not uncommon: for instance, in Okongo Community Forest certain areas are closed for certain periods, when no harvesting is allowed. This allows smaller trees to grow to their full commercial potential, while removing aged trees, allowing forests to regenerate naturally. This practice is unfortunately not widely adopted in many of the CFs, due to the fact that 11 of the 13 CFs in the hotspot areas not yet gazetted. Consequently, they have no management plans, they have no capacities or resources to formulate the management plans or enforce them, and they lack alternatives to resources, in particular energy and building materials.

**Patrols:** Patrolling of CFs is only carried out mainly in the gazetted areas (for example in Okongo and Uukwaluudhi Community Forest) where it is however only partially effective as a means of monitoring events taking place in the forest (illegal fencing, illegal harvesting, fire occurrences, and settlements). However, despite the intensification of patrols and awareness campaigns, illegal harvesting and logging of trees in the forests remains a challenge in the country. In ungazetted areas, a lack of incentives limits community participation in patrols and adherence to bylaws.

**Fire management**: The present SADC regional fire management program provides a framework for cooperation on fire management issues across national boundaries in the region. The protocol recognises the fact that fire management is a technical, socio-cultural and political challenge that requires an effective network of willing partners who include governments, the private sector, local communities and international partners. It provides guidelines to balance between developing and conserving natural resources and managing unwanted fires while at the same time promoting the safe use of beneficial fires (SADC protocol). In Namibia, various policy documents and legal frameworks provide useful directives to the protection and conservation of forests and land from uncontrolled fires. The National Disaster Risk Policy, 2011; Namibia Forestry Development Policy 2001; Environmental Management Act, 2007; Namibia Forestry Strategic Plan, and Forest Act, 2001 are relatively consistent in terms of addressing forest fire-related issues. DoF has been responding to the issue of fire within community forests through the involvement of communities in the prevention and control of fires. Community bodies have been established in some areas such as the fire management units to support this initiative. The MRLGHRD, through municipalities, regional offices and other local authorities, is responsible for forest and wild fire suppression and has been assisting some communities with Fire fighting trucks.

The effectiveness of the fire management program at community forest level however still faces several challenges: foremost among the challenges is the lack of trained personnel to continue applying the fire management cut lines, control burning and control and manage forest fires. Community involvement in the actual management of fires remains poor e.g. A 2012 fire in the Okongo Community forest burned an area of about 35,000 ha but there was not enough support from the Traditional Authorities as provided for in the Forest Bill that delegated fire management responsibilities and authority to them. Although the bill has empowered local people to assume management and control fires, the local resource management institutions do not have the required resources to do so effectively. For example the fire truck for the Omusati Regional Council is 160 km away from the likely fire areas. In addition the size of the truck makes fast travel difficult on communal roads, therefore delaying response time to fires. In some areas e.g. Ongandjera community Forest hot spot, the fire occurs in deep forest area about 100 km from households, making it difficult for communities to reach the fire on time. There is no program of paying fire fighters and the difficult conditions have prevented many community members from volunteering in the control of fire. They therefore expect the government officials to implement the fire control program. The institutions at the local level such as the DoF, DVS, MoD, MET, Regional Council have regularly pitched in, within the limitations of the aforementioned capacity and resource deficits.

**Sustainable economic exploitation of the forest resources:** Although the CBNRM policy encourages sustainable economic exploitation of both timber and non-timber forest products, this exploitation should be guided closely by the CF management plans and controlled by legally mandated Community Forest Management Committees or Boards. Most CFs currently earn insignificant incomes from forest products because they are not gazetted. The marketing assessment undertaken at PPG reported that the most critical barrier to economic beneficiation from forest products was the delay in the gazettement of the eleven remaining CFs. Once a Community Forest is gazetted, it receives stronger rights over the management and sustainable use of its forest resources. Its management committees become legal and acquire mandates to for example enter into contracts with third parties and retain income from permits. Indeed, the two registered CFs earned significantly more per annum than the unregistered (table 18 and annex III).

Gazetting Community forests also means that communities can take over law enforcement functions, a very important function given the low capacity of the DoF to cover the extensive communal lands. The current state of low support poses a threat to the loss of the species with the greatest potential for commercialisation, such as *Commiphora*, baobabs and Kalahari water melons. These species are the subject of a current proposal for Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) in the country; but many forestry groups are not benefiting from current trade, and will not be in a position to benefit from the ABS in future, unless they address the loss of forest resources and the weak organisational capacities urgently. Namibia already has lower quantities of these plants than neighbouring countries; any further forest loss threatens the country’s ability to compete with economies of scale in production with neighboring countries.

Related challenges to increasing incomes from the CFs include lack of markets (most products are sold to locals within the community and fetch minimum prices). Most CFs reported that they lack skills needed to add value to raw products, had no marketing strategies; indeed, harvesting, processing and trading are largely done on individual rather than on cooperative basis, weakening bargaining abilities. This is exacerbated by very low access to financial services, such as loans and/or grants.

Table 15: Current Gaps in Extension Services available to Community Forest Organisations in Namibia

| **Institution** | **Capacity Gaps** |
| --- | --- |
| Ministry of Regional and Local Government and Housing and Rural Development (MRLGHRD) | The concept of CFs is not fully understood by the RC and Regional development Planners and managers  Mandates of RCs and TAs are currently not cognizant of CFs/Conservancies which is necessary to support the approach  Regional planning must embrace CBRNM principles |
| Ministry of Lands and Resettlement (MLR) | Capacity gaps within the MLR include Partial knowledge and understanding of the community forest concept by the staff on the ground and national level; and Communal area development policies and laws should be reviewed to ensure that they promote the CBRNM approach |
| CBRNM Governing body capacity gaps in 13 hotspots | Roles of management bodies is vague due level of literacy and limited exposure of members;  Inadequate skills, resources to facilitate forest management plans and drive the process of gazzettement;  Inadequate processing and value addition to natural resource products to suit the market standards for income generation and poverty alleviation purposes;  Fire management skills which essential to ensure that NRs and biodiversity in CFs are preserved and used sustainably;  Administrators often without powers or with ill-defined administrative roles make it cumbersome to govern;  Inadequate skills for policy interpretation in the middle management and grassroots levels;  Inadequate knowledge and skills on, and inadequate access to marketing and trading opportunities;  Inadequate financial management skills;  Project proposal and planning;  Selective harvesting – as a challenge for effective implementation of management plan |

The capacity gaps have also affected the effectiveness of the communities’ ability to address overgrazing. Overgrazing is seldom considered an urgent problem by communal area livestock owners. The majority associate the condition of the rangelands to rainfall rather than upon management or stock numbers *per se[[36]](#endnote-21)*. They argue that in good rainfall years there is enough grazing, and in poor rainfall years there is not. Although these observations are supported by the science of non-equilibrium dynamics applicable to the savanna rangelands, the challenge is that when livestock die in large numbers, the social capital accumulated painfully over many years (often 7-10) is lost, keeping the community in a state of perpetual poverty. Scholars have shown that rainfall and drought cycles play the largest role in both the productivity of the range and the ability of livestock to thrive. These environmental dynamics themselves regulate the stock, resulting in massive die-offs during droughts and significant recovery of the same when the rains are good. Namibia goes through those cycles every 7-10 or so years. Livestock marketing strategies should be aligned with these cycles in order to prevent the massive die offs.

However, the capacity assessment done at PPG reported that although majority of livestock farmers understand these drought cycles, the marketing infrastructure fails to support quick off take from the rangelands when needed. This problem is exacerbated by the fact that the market for livestock is not regulated. Nevertheless, majority of farmers were reported to be price illiterate, and failed to link livestock weight, condition and grade correctly to the value of their cattle. The prices offered by Meatco, the only national buyer, are often less than the farmers are willing to accept. As a result, livestock is sold as a last resort during droughts, when they fetch even lower prices. Indeed, more than 70% of cattle slaughtered at Meatco are C grades; 60% are 0 and 1 fatness grades and nearly 70% are oxen. Lack of strong livestock marketing institutions and farmers failure to perceive livestock rearing as an economic venture were identified as the greatest barrier to growth in the livestock industry in the communal areas. Unlike in the commercial areas, farmers’ Organisations in the communal areas were established without capital, business or operational strategies. This has contributed to their weak capacity and consequent land and forest degradation.

## Stakeholder Analysis

The key stakeholders involved in the project include civil society organisations, the private sector and the local and indigenous communities.

Table 16: Key Stakeholders and their roles in the project

| Stakeholder | Relevant Roles |
| --- | --- |
| MAWF and DoF | The main executing agency of the project.   * Lead role in coordinating project implementation, in particular providing technical advice to the project planning and implementation process, build sustainability mechanisms to ensure that project initiatives and impacts continue after GEF funding. * Lead in ensuring that local and national policies are supportive to forestry issues, particularly the integration of forest values and management issues in the NDP4, * Support the national extension service to replicate the project successes to other regions. * Training and information dissemination on land and animal management, diseases and vaccinations, alternative livelihoods, crops and gardening projects * Management of Local Authorities and Regional Councils, implement decentralisation policy |
| MET | * Resources institution especially on on-going biodiversity conservation initiative CF and Conservancies * Training and information dissemination on land and animal management, diseases and vaccinations, alternative livelihoods, crops and gardening projects * Ensure sound management of the environment in all CF * Ensure that any development within the CF comply with environmental management act * Provide critical support to the ministry of agriculture, water and forestry in the policy review to ensure that forestry sector issues are reflected in the other productive sectors * Up scaling project initiatives to other regions. * Management of Local Authorities and Regional Councils, implement decentralisation policy |
| MLR | * Supporting the Community Forestry Groups at the local level to enforce forest management in rural and urban development. * Formulation and implementation of the integrated land use plans and capacity development of the Community Forestry Committees. * Contribute to the up scaling of the project initiatives through collating and sharing lessons widely. * Training and information dissemination on land and animal management, diseases and vaccinations, alternative livelihoods, crops and gardening projects. * Management of Local Authorities and Regional Councils, implement decentralisation policy. |
| Namwater | National-scale water reticulation |
| NACSO | * Disseminating lessons from the project, thereby promoting up scaling. * Support the communities, especially in conservancies’ areas with regard to biodiversity conservation and promote livelihoods. * Build the capacity of the communities in the CF such as those in the current conservancies. |
| NNF/DRFN | * Provide technical support in the land use planning, formulation and implementation of the bush control program. * Sharing experiences with the bush to electricity program. * Sustainable development, especially land, water and energy sectors. * Community organisation, empowerment, capacity building. * Rangeland management interventions. * SLM approach in conservancies including diversified land and natural resource use activities that lead to improved conservation and improved livelihoods. * Build the capacity of the communities in the CFs such as those in the current conservancies e.g. in Kunene region, including holistic resource management. |
| IRDNC | * Provide technical support in the land use planning, formulation and implementation of the bush control program and Rangeland Management, INP and CA. * Sustainable development, especially land, water and energy sectors. * Community organisation, empowerment, capacity building. * Rangeland management interventions. * SLM approach in conservancies including diversified land and natural resource use activities that lead to improved conservation and improved livelihoods; * Build the capacity of the communities in the CFs such as those in the current conservancies e.g. in Kunene region, including holistic resource management. |
| Regional  Authorities  Ohangwena  Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Omaheke, Kunene, Otjozundjupa | * Liaise with central government agencies; * Facilitate and coordinate activities at lower council levels; * Prepare budgeting, planning and service delivery systems which will be delegated and later decentralised; * Supporting local development, land use planning and the community forest groups * Host to the extension service at the regional level. * Entry point of project implementation (coordinated by the MAWF). * Work closely with traditional authorities and the Community Forest Committees. |
| Traditional Authorities | * Ensure that community members use natural resources at their disposal on a sustainable basis and in a manner that conserves the environment and maintains the ecosystem for the benefit of all persons in Namibia. * Settle disputes between community members. * Ensuring the security of land and resource tenure. * Involved in all aspects of project formulation and implementation. * Ensuring coordination with other law enforcement institutions for the enforcement of local bylaws to ensure compliance with the land use plans. * Supervise and ensure adherence to customary laws, uphold, promote and preserve traditional values of importance to the community. |
| Local Communities, Farmers, Pastoralists and CF groups | * Implementation of the project initiatives and impact. * Participation in training exercises and capacity development activities as provided within the scope of the project. * Support in the Rangeland sustainable development activities within CFs. |

# SECTION II: Elaboration of the Project

# PART I: Project Strategy

## Project Rationale and GEF Alternative

### Rationale

In the baseline scenario, the expansion of Community Forests program has not been matched by adequate capacity development. Consequently, the resource users are inadequately supported to adopt SLM technologies and practices in livestock management, agriculture and fire and bush control. The delayed gazettement of the CFs, coupled with the weak capacity of the Community Forest Committees has also limited the community forests from exploiting opportunities for revenue generation. The weak capacity has also affected the effectiveness of all tools related to CF management (permitting system, patrolling, fire management, controlling grazing, etc.). Without the total valuation of Namibia’s forest resources, there will be no compelling economic evidence to justify allocation of more resources to the sector and to policy reform processes; the policy makers and the general public will continue to fail to appreciate the critical role played by the dry forests and woodlands in maintaining the country’s fragile but biodiversity-rich environment, and reducing threats posed by climate change.

In the baseline scenario, the CFs have limited access to the CBRNM extension services, thus they are not adequately implementing improved SLM/SFM technologies or exploiting the forest resources sustainably for local economic development. SFM is inadequately integrated in the policies of different production sectors. Although the CPP (Country Partnership Program) undertook a thorough review of policies and made excellent recommendations on how to mainstream SLM into the productive sector policies, the process of policy integration is slow, and most recommendations are yet to be implemented. In particular, the awareness of the policy recommendations (and pending policy reform) amongst the local level resource management institutions is uneven (largely absent). By and large, the local level institutions lack the capacity to take the policy recommendations on board, in particular to enforce them within the context of Community Forestry. Consequently, existing land use plans are at regional level, and provide no detail at local level implementation, do not take into consideration the policy recommendations for mainstreaming SLM into resource management, and do not take into consideration potential conflicts and possible conflict mitigation processes and mechanism.

This has resulted in a multitude of institutions and policies with conflicting mandates that do not take into consideration the long term ecological and strategic value of forest ecosystems. The delayed roll out of the CBNRM program, in particular the delayed gazettment of the CFs, will mean that communities’ rights and responsibilities over forest resources remain unclear; and the opportunities for sustainable management and beneficiation remain unrealized. Forest clearing for agriculture is therefore, often unplanned and the effects on the ecosystems ability to continue delivering critical goods and services that sustain the economy and livelihoods are not monitored or articulated to the extent that would capture the attention of policy makers and the public. Although progress is being made through the community forestry initiative, land allocation and land use planning policies at local levels are yet to fully recognise the strategic importance of forest cover for local development and adaptation to climate change, and the current policies on land tenure, access to resources and drought subsidies tend to encourage, rather than limit farming practices that lead to forest clearance and/or degradation.

### Summary of GEF Alternative

Under the GEF alternative, 11 of the 13 CF will be assisted in completing the gazettement process and the capacity of community forest management groups and other relevant institutions will be strengthened through training programs and information dissemination exercises. The project will improve the operational capacity for the 13 Community Forestry Committees through the implementation of a capacity development program, based on a capacity needs assessment and the capacitated committees will then develop short term and long term management and revenue generation plans as well as formulating and/or strengthening constitutions and bylaws and establishing operational capacities for enforcement. This capacity will enhance the use of CF management tools including more effective permitting, patrols, fire management, sustainable harvesting and equitable distribution of benefits under clear forest management plans, addressing over grazing and bush control, and inappropriate agriculture, curtailing unplanned expansion through local level land use plans.

The project will assist at least 3 CFS to formulate and start the implementation of integrated CF plans. Currently there are simple forest management plans on the basis of which the CFs were gazetted, these plans however lack detailed guidance on SFM and land use at a local level. The project will focus on provision of technologies, skills and organisational capacity to the resource users, the community forestry committees, the regional councils and the Directorate of Forestry, to enable the partnerships to collectively manage the resources in the forest lands to deliver multiple benefits. The project will also support the generation and use of knowledge for integrated land use planning and policy reform through the implementation of forest valuations; which will be used to inform local and national dialogue process, aimed at influencing policy alignment in favour of forest resources. By building the capacity of local institutions of forest and natural resources management, the project will support the local level implementation of the policy reform advocated by the CPP, providing useful feedback for the rest of the country, and the upscaling of the policy reform.

Under the GEF alternative, awareness and capacity on the use of SLM and SFM technologies will be enhanced in order to improve cultivation, livestock management and marketing, fire and bush control and alternative energy utilisation strategies. It will also explore the use of alternative building and construction materials/technologies. Production policies and plans will be aligned with SFM and SLM plans to enhance sustainable development and reduce the rate of deforestation and land degradation. Implementation of the technologies will also be guided by the gender strategy produced during the PPG. The strategy spells out the gender aspects in relation to forest resources management, harvesting, marketing, tree planting; and, identifies the likely ways these relations can affect effectiveness of the project (negatively or positively).

## Project Policy Conformity

### Fit with the GEF Focal Area Strategy and Strategic Program

The proposed project is in line with GEF Land Degradation Focal Area Strategic Objective 3 of GEF 5: **Reduce pressures on natural resources from competing land uses in the wider landscape** and in particular Outcome 3.1: *Enhanced cross-sector enabling environment for integrated landscape management* and Outcome 3.2: *Integrated landscape management practices adopted by local communities*.

Table 17: Project Contribution to GEF LD-3 Indicators

| **Strategic Outcome** | **Outputs** | **Project’s contribution** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Outcome 3.1 Enhanced enabling environments between sectors in support of SLM. | Output 1. Government agencies collaborating on SLM initiatives across sectors and at multiple scales. | Indicator 3.1 Demonstration results in strengthening enabling environment between agriculture and forestry sectors. |
| Outcome 3.2 Good management practices in the wider landscape demonstrated and adopted by relevant economic sectors. | Output 2. # and types of investment sources in SLM from successfully tested sustainable finance reflow schemes; Information on SLM technology and good practices disseminated. | Indicator 3.2 Area under effective land use management (500,000ha) with vegetative cover maintained or increased. |

The proposed project will support the expansion of the CBNRM program by generating knowledge and using it to formulate Community Forest Management plans (11) and integrated land use plans (3). It will lead to the gazettement of 11 CFs with the consequent improvement in the governance and sustainable use of forest resources at the community level. It will also support policy reform (recommended by the CPP) through the implementation of forest valuations; which will be used to inform local and national dialogue processes, aimed at influencing policy alignment in favour of forest resources. It will advance the wide-scale adoption of SLM, SFM and other improved technologies in order to maintain current dry forests and the ecosystem goods and services they provide in over 500,00ha of forested lands (approximately 2,800,000ha). In this regard, the project will result in the effective implementation of policy provisions in local level management processes, and enhanced local capacities for the sound management and sustainable exploitation of forest resources, resulting in improved livelihoods and a healthier ecosystem.

It will in particular improve local capacities for the application of forest management tools in the dry forest lands, including more effective application of permitting, patrolling, grazing management, INP and CA, fire management, bush control, grazing control, sustainable income generation and equitable distribution of benefits. This will reduce the pressure on forest resources from agriculture, energy and livestock production systems. It will ensure that the design of the landscape management plans are led by inter-disciplinary teams (socio scientists, foresters, ecologists, range managers, economists, conservation biologists, etc.) that incorporate traditional technical knowledge on SFM and SLM technologies, livelihood support systems and coping mechanisms. This will be complemented by a specific package of training on advocacy and guidelines on SFM and ecosystem friendly management practices for the extension service, which will be used to promote replication and upscaling of project experiences.

The proposed project will reduce pressure on forest resources by facilitating the formalisation of 11 CFs to enhance community ownership and local capacity in the management of community forest resources. This will increase the productivity of the drylands ecosystem while simultaneously reducing deforestation and securing the global environmental benefits delivered by forest resources through enabling policies and capacitated CBNRM institutions that support wide-scale adoption of SFM and SLM technologies.

## Project Goal, Objective, Outcomes and Outputs/activities

**The project’s goal is** to maintain current dry forests and the ecosystem goods and services they provide in 13 Community Forests covering over 500,000ha of forest lands, through wide scale adoption of SLM, SFM, and other improved technologies.

**The project objective is** to reduce pressure on forest resources by facilitating the gazettement of CFs, and increasing the capacity for the uptake of improved agriculture, livestock and forestry management practices in the community forest areas.

In order to achieve the above objective, and based on the barrier analysis (see Section I, Part I), which identified: (i) the problem being addressed by the project; (ii) its root causes; and (iii) the barriers that need to be overcome to actually address the problem and its root causes, the project’s intervention has been organised in two components (also in line with the concept presented at Project Identification Form, PIF, stage), under which 7 ‘outcomes’ are expected from the project:

### Component 1: Knowledge based land use planning and policy change hasten gazettement of eleven community forests (CFs) and mainstreaming of forest resources in productive policies

The project will support the generation and use of knowledge for integrated land use planning and policy reform through the implementation of forest valuations; which will be used to inform local and national dialogue processes, aimed at influencing policy alignment in favour of forest resources. The outcome will ensure that knowledge based land use planning forms the basis for improving drylands sustainable economic development in eleven CFs to be gazetted. Production policies and plans will be aligned with SFM and SLM plans to enhance sustainable development and reduce the rate of deforestation and land degradation at the local level. Integrated land use plans will be formulated for three CFs, incorporating stakeholder interests, sustainable land use and forestry management practices. These plans will be disseminated to the local communities for implementation and monitoring programs put in place to track their effectiveness. The knowledge generated to support the land use planning will support the total forest valuation exercise, which will be used to inform local and national dialogue process, aimed at influencing policy formulation in favour of forest resources.

This will lead to the following outcomes:

* 11 CFs gazetted, increasing area under land use plans from 182,615 ha to 2,840,153ha (an increase of >90%);
* Increase in compliance with land use plans from a current low of <40% to more > 60%
* Change in capacity score cards of technical staff of ministries, CF management committees/ Boards and community members
* Forest sector issues reflected in regional land use plans and regional programs of sectors such as agriculture, water, local development, environment and tourism

The outputs necessary to achieve these outcomes are described below.

#### Output 1.1 Eleven communities assisted to legalise their CFs:

Only two of the thirteen CFs in the hotspots are gazzetted. The other 11 are at different stages along the gazettement process (see table 17). Under this output, the project will assist the other 11 to complete procedures required to reach gazettement, through the steps described below:

**Initiation Phase Step 1: Awareness Creation and Consultations:** When communities are made aware of their opportunities and the Government policies relating to community forestry they will be able to make an informed choice about whether or not they should proceed with establishing a community forest area. The Objectives of this step will be to create awareness amongst communities regarding their opportunities to establish community forests in accordance with existing Government policies and legislation. The main outputs will be better understanding by the communities of the potential benefits and possible limitations associated with establishing a community forest; and a working relationship established between the interested communities and the Government. In doing so, the project will ensure that the principle of voluntary action is adopted. Communities should not feel pressurised into developing a community forest simply because it is a Government policy. Awareness creation will concentrate on the rights and benefits of community forestry as well as the community’s responsibilities and duties. It is crucial to be realistic about the community’s potential benefits from community forestry, and undue expectations must not be raised.

**Initiation Phase Step 2: Registration of Interest and Initiating the Process:** A Letter of Interest addressed to the DoF is necessary to formalise the community’s commitment to setting aside a certain forest area for management and conservation. This letter will mobilise the process of declaring a community forest. The main Objective will be for a community to indicate to the MAWF/DoF and other relevant Government authorities that it is has the intention to commit itself to becoming involved in community forestry. The main outputs will be a written registration of interests (formally called a Letter of Interest) from the community to the DoF asking for support to establish a community forest; relevant authorities are informed that the community, supported by the Traditional Authority (TA), wants to proceed with the establishment and declaring of a community forest; and the community is informed about the requirements for community forest declaration. This will be done in accordance with the principle that it must be ensured that that the expressed intention to establish a community forest really represents the interests of the community.

**Initiation Phase Step 3: Community Organisation:** Development of a formal management body, for example a Forest Management Committee (FMC), is a pre-requisite for signing a community forest agreement. The development of a formal forest management body will provide the opportunity for collaboration and co-ordination with Village Development Committees (VDCs), conservancy management committees (when areas overlap) and other agencies and NGO’s that operate in their area. Such links will help to integrate forest, water, agriculture, veterinary and human health (e.g. HIV/AIDS) management issues. They will encourage a more efficient use of human and material resources. The objective will be to organise the community by appointing a responsible management body with clearly established functions and responsibilities regarding integrated forest management. The main outputs will be a management body for the community forest is established and functioning; a constitution for the management body is prepared and approved, and the management body is divided (if necessary) into an executive committee; conflict resolution mechanisms are stated in the constitution; and collaborative links with other Government agencies (e.g. MET, MLR) and *NGOs/CBOs* are established.

THE APPLICATION AND DECLARATION PHASE:

The legal declaration of a community forest provides a community with the incentive for investing in forestland in the long term and adopting sustainable practices. Through gazetting, the Minister formally transfers management rights and responsibilities to the communities. International experience has shown that the declaration of a community forest alone, through improving the security of land tenure and clarifying the rights and responsibilities of the land managers, will promote sustainable land resource management. Consequently, this phase can be considered the most important stage in community forestry development. This is achieved through 7 steps outlined below, which the project will assist the relevant CFs to go through.

**The application and declaration Phase - Step 1: Indicative Land-use and Resource Mapping:** the objective of this step will be to identify and carry out indicative zoning of the proposed community forest. The main outputs will be a zonation map for the community forest; improved understanding of land use categories, the location of various forest types and key forest resources; forest land management issues, associated threats and opportunities are identified. Through this step, local communities and Government authorities will identify all forested areas that could be protected and managed as community forests and, at the same time, recognise other potential land uses for the area. The resultant ‘zoning for multiple uses’, both within and outside the community forest area, will be a key sustainable development strategy. The project will make sure that the principles outlined in the guidelines are followed, thus: land use mapping and planning will be made simple and cost-effective; will be carried out jointly by community members and district forestry staff; mapping will be closely integrated with boundary demarcation and provisional forest management planning; existing information, such as aerial photographs, regional forest inventory data, vegetation classifications, spatial biodiversity information, and satellite imagery will be presented in such a way that villagers can understand and use it; all important land resources inside a community forest should be assessed in forest management plans based primarily on priorities set by villagers but also acknowledging conservation objectives when they are of national importance; for non-forest land use, co-operation with relevant ministries and organisations will be sought; and large areas that are currently used or may be used in the near future as (fenced) private farms or leaseholds should not be included.

**The application and declaration phase - Step 2: Demarcation and Approval of Community Forest Boundaries:** The formation of a clear boundary map is essential for integrated forest management planning. Clear boundaries strengthen ownership, promote more responsible behavior, and minimise conflicts over competing land claims. The objective of this step will be to demarcate the boundaries of the community forest in order to enable legal recognition of the forest and tenure rights. The main outputs will be: a boundary map depicting the community forest area including the boundaries and co-ordinates of corner points; community forest beneficiaries (i.e. villages benefiting from the community forest) are identified; and the proposed community forest boundaries are clearly understood by everyone and formally approved by the Traditional Authority and the villages involved. In doing this, the project will ensure that the demarcation process is not too technical but allow for negotiation and conflict resolution (the use of GPS equipment is recommended); well-known and established natural or landscape features (ridges, roads, dry river beds, fences etc.) are used as much as possible to help demark the boundary. Since the legitimacy of resource use is based on the local agreement concerning the boundaries, the adjoining communities and relevant TAs must agree on the boundaries at the local level. Once the boundaries are drawn, the communities will then get an opinion from the Communal Land Board for establishing a Community Forest.

**The application and declaration Phase - Step 3: Socio-Economic Survey and Needs Assessment:** If conducted judiciously, a socio-economic survey will provide important information on the community’s expectations, needs and current practices regarding their forest use and management. It will help to address the challenges and opportunities that accompany the establishment of a community forest. The objective will be to collect relevant socio-economic and environmental information (that has not been gathered during the previous steps) that will assist communities and District Forest Officers in forest management planning and monitoring. The main outputs will be improved understanding of the social factors and decision-making systems that affect forest management and the sustainable use of forest resources; identification of vulnerable groups and the threats to forest resources, livelihoods, forest users and/or user groups; improved understanding of existing management practices and rules, including access rights of all forest resource users; clarification of the role forestry plays in addressing livelihood and environmental issues; identification of the organisations providing support services to communities. Those with overlapping aims and agendas are brought into the planning and development process. In undertaking this, the project will ensure that surveys are action-oriented; villagers and foresters will collect only data that can be used as a direct input to management planning and monitoring; stakeholders will be encouraged to analyse the collected information to identify possible interventions (rather than simply preparing a report for foresters); focus will be to help villagers analyse the information that is collected, and to see the linkages between specific events (e.g. excessive fires, deforestation, unsustainable harvesting) and impacts on their livelihoods, thus analysing threats and opportunities from a stakeholder perspective.

**The application and declaration Phase - Step 4: The development of provisional Forest Management Plans and by-laws:** In order to produce the desired outputs there needs to be: zonation of the community forest for different management purposes such as grazing, protection/conservation, wood extraction and farm forestry; an understanding of current forest resource uses and users, priority forest-related needs and issues that constrain meeting those needs; the role forestry can play in contributing to people’ livelihoods (the vision); what needs to be done to resolve the identified issues. The objective of this step will therefore be to develop a simple provisional management plan and corresponding by-laws that enable communities to participate in the management of forest resources in a fair and sustainable manner. The main outputs will be a simple (max 5 page) management plan that contains a description of the forest areas, forest resources and uses, management objectives and activities; and a body responsible for management; initial by-laws indicating the rules governing the operation of the body responsible for community forest management, the use of forest resources and the envisaged management interventions.

The project will ensure that the planning process will be participatory, involving all key groups within the community with a focus on developing a shared vision amongst all stakeholders on how to address the identified issues rather than on preparing a technical plan based on systematic and scientific analysis. The plans will be prepared by the community with guidance from the project site officers, themselves supported by the regional project and DoF staff. NNF, DFRN, UNAM and the Namibia Polytechnic will provide technical assistance wherever possible. An Integrated approach to management planning will be adopted paying equal attention to both the products and environmental services provided by forests.

**The application and declaration phase - Step 5: Developing Benefit and Cost Sharing Arrangements:** Revenue from sustainable forest use (for example, from marketing forest produce, the collection of fees etc.), must be shared fairly within the community. This equitable benefit sharing is an integral part of sustainable forest management and is also a legal requirement for declaring a community forest. The objective of this step will be to develop fair benefit and cost sharing arrangements and to ensure that stakeholder benefits exceed management costs. The main outputs will be benefit and cost sharing arrangements are clearly described in the Provisional Management Plan and by-laws; key stakeholders (especially the community) are made aware of benefit and cost sharing arrangements; and incentives are created for forest management and protection activities. In doing so, the project will ensure that rules pertaining to the issue of equitable benefit sharing are stated in the FMB constitution and by-laws. These statements, in turn, must be consistent with the Forest Act and other relevant legislation. It will also ensure that benefit sharing must be transparent; communities should develop their own rules to compensate forest management work and to distribute surplus funds that may remain after deducting the management costs; that community development should have the highest priority when distributing available surplus. Effort will be made to keep the benefit sharing schemes simple, because often there is not much surplus to distribute; and to keep both forest management and administrative costs low to ensure that benefits will exceed costs.

**The application and declaration phase - Step 6: Negotiating and Drafting a Community Forest Agreement:** A Community Forest Agreement between the FMB and the Minister is a legal requirement for declaration but it also forms the basis for implementation. Through this agreement the Minister transfers the responsibility for management of the specified area to the community with associated rights and responsibilities. The agreement is needed to clarify the duties and rights of the parties to the agreement. It binds both the community and DoF to the activities that need to be done as part of the community forestry declaration process and implementation. This step builds on previous steps and should result in the agreement as required in the Forest Act and Regulations. The Minister as part of the declaration (next step) signs the Community Forest Agreement. The objective of this step will be to establish a common, formal understanding of how the community and the Government will work together in community forestry. The main output will be 11 Community Forest Agreements signed between the communities (represented by the FMB), and the Minister. In doing so the project will ensure that the Traditional Authority and Regional Government must be actively involved in this step agreements, the agreement are clear, simple and understood by all involved parties, and that they are translated to relevant local languages.

**The application and declaration phase - Step 7: Applying for Community Forest Declaration:** This step is vital. Unless it is completed successfully, it will not be possible for a community to proceed further. However, if the earlier activities have been completed following the legislation and guidelines, declaration should merely be a formality. The objective of this step will be to declare the 11 community forests according to the Forest Act in order to be able to continue with collaborative forest management. the main outputs will be 11 Community Forest declared by the Ministry of Environment; Notice of declaration in the Government Gazette and Certificates of Declaration from the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism; and Community forests registered at the Directorate of Forestry, and the Communal Land Board and Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rehabilitation.

**Implementation and Monitoring Step (*Participatory Monitoring and adaptive management):*** An additional step will provide the newly gazetted CFs with the tools for regular monitoring and adaptive management. Community forestry should be a process of adaptive management or learning-by-doing. The project will assist the communities to use adaptive management, which will be enhanced by regularly monitoring the internal and external factors that may influence community forestry implementation. The objective of the participatory monitoring will be to collect enough pertinent information to enable the FMB and the community to accurately assess if the management objectives are being met and the DOF to assess compliance with the agreement. It will also be to enable both the communities and the DoF to adjust either the management objectives or the interventions accordingly. The outputs will be monitoring reports (monthly, quarterly, annual) presented e.g. in a form of event books; and trend reports. In formulating the M&E plans, the project will ensure that simplified indicators form the basis of the M&E – for example - rates of pole extraction, logging and fuel wood gathering; grass harvesting; rangeland (grazing) condition; forest and veld fire incidences; illegal logging incidences; forest product sales, revenue and costs flows (accounts); changes in resource quality, abundance and structure. Although, the scope for monitoring is extensive, parameters will be chosen carefully – depending on the community’s priorities, resources and available human capacity.

#### Output 1.2 Three CFs supported to formulate & implement integrated forest resources management plans:

In addition to the two CFs that are gazetted, some CFs are close to finalising the planning and gazettement process. None have however formulated or implemented integrated management plans. Under this output, the project will assist at least 3 CFS to formulate and start the implementation of integrated CF plans. Currently there are simple forest management plans on the basis of which the CFs were gazetted. These plans however lack detailed guidance on SFM and land use at a local level. However, because the forest resources are valuable and/or very large areas are involved, more detailed information on species composition, stand structure, stocking rates and the quality of the resources will be required to further guide economic exploitation and conservation. Under these circumstances, the FMB together with DFO needs to develop the provisional management plan into a more detailed document, based on a more systematic analysis of available resources and needs.

This output will focus on developing detailed land use plans for three pilot sites, guided by the Ministry of Lands, through the Communal Land boards and Traditional Authorities Council. The first step will be to undertake integrated resource (Forests, range and agriculture) assessment studies for three areas. The assessments will cover social, cultural, economic, and ecological aspects to give a complete baseline picture of the state of the forest and other range resources, as well as the levels of use and the dynamics shaping interaction between these resources and people in specific contexts. The assessments will also incorporate data for assessing carbon stock in the inventories of community forests, stocks in each managed area destroyed by fire, or reduced due to forest clearing for agriculture and the energy used in the course of forest management activities. These assessments will provide more information on the challenges and opportunities present in the different pilot sites with a view to informing the design and methodologies for the interventions proposed. The forest and range assessments will also take into consideration the potential impacts of climate change on trends in forests and rangeland conditions, particularly the issue of bush encroachment and the apparent thriving of invasive species. These inventories will contribute towards the total forest valuation (output 1.4).

In undertaking the assessments, the project will ensure that the intensity of the inventories reflect the commercial and environmental importance of the resource and the seriousness of the specific threats to resources in the CF. It will also ensure that methods used to gather data are low-cost and simple to allow replication, local implementation and to promote self-reliance; and that forest resource assessment focus on those products and services that have been identified as priorities by communities during the PPG stage socio-economic survey and needs assessment.

The preparation of the assessments will be led by expert consultants (CSOs or the institutes of higher learning) working together with the competent authorities within government (i.e. the relevant government departments, in particular departments of forestry, agriculture and range management, etc.), with a view to determining sustainable utilisation of the forest and range resources, particularly for sustainable harvesting of forest products and livestock grazing purposes. Consultations will be undertaken with the participation of members of the community living in pilot sites and representatives of civil society organisations, and where possible research organisations to ensure that inputs from all stakeholders are taken into account.

On the basis of these assessments, integrated CF plans will be developed for each pilot area. The land use plans will guide decisions on sustainable forest management, particularly identifying options for sustainable exploitation of forest resources within the conservancy economic development model, and the sustainable utilisation of other range resources. They will be informed by up-to-date knowledge on forest resources, range conditions, carrying capacities and effects of the changing climate on bush encroachment and invasive species. They will also be informed by the policy guidelines produced under the CPP. The participatory land use planning process is anticipated to serve as a vehicle for conflict resolution. Stakeholders will work together to identify areas of land use conflict and incorporate strategies to optimise competing land use practices through zoning, using a participatory land use planning processes, informed by best practices in the region and abroad.

Table 18: Table showing milestones pending till the gazettement of the 13 CFs

| **CF hotspots** | **Area in Ha** | **Stage of gazettement /Pending milestones** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Omundaungilo | 22,210.586 | 5 Constitution, 8 PRNA, 9 Forest Management Plan, 10 Permit System, 11 gazetting, 14 infrastructure; 15 management activities |
| Okongo | 77,890.402 | Gazetted/ Integrated management planning |
| Otjombinde | 591,001.038 | 5 Constitution, 7 PRA, 8 PCFI, 9 Forest Management Plan, 10 Permit System, 11 Gazetting, 14 infrastructure, 15 management activities |
| Epukiro | 17,495.000 | All 15 steps and Management Activities |
| Uukolonkadhi | 84,924.674 | Gazetted/ Integrated management planning |
| SheyaShuushona and Ongandjera | 507,373.261 | 5 Constitution, 7 PRA, 9 Forest Management Plan, 10 Permit System, 11 Gazetting process, 14 infrastructure, 15 management activities |
| Otshiku-Tshiithilonde | 86,977.863 | 9 Forest Management Plan, 10 Permit system, 11 Gazzetting, 14 infrastructure; 15 management activities |
| Ehirovipuka | 198,406.096 | 11 Gazetting, 14 infrastructure, 15 management activities |
| Otjiu West | 110,442.589 | 10 Permit System, 11 Gazetting process, 14 infrastructure; 15 management activities |
| African Wild Dog | 473,244.247 | 11 Gazetting, 14 infrastructure, 15 management activities |
| Otjituuo | 613,277.728 | 11 Gazetting, 14 infrastructure, 15 management activities |
| Oshaampula | 807.000 | 10 Permit system, 11 Gazzetting, 14 infrastructure, 15 management activities |
| Onkumbula | 56,103.000 | 12 Resource assessments re-done, 13 Forest management plan updated/extended, 14 infrastructure provided, 15 Pilot Management activities supported |

#### Output 1.3 Strengthening Organisational Capacity for effective Community Forest Management

Effective natural resource management requires capable partners and collaborative partnership arrangements. Capacity building across the board – from the village level up - is essential to enhance decision-making capacity and confidence (amongst villagers) and to strengthen technical and managerial skills in all aspects of community forestry. This output will focus on building capacity of the communities, Government forestry officials and NGO/CBO staff to enable them to manage community forests in an efficient, integrated / collaborative manner.

Capacity development will be in line with the capacity needs assessment undertaken during PPG (Annex III) which concluded that concerted effort was needed to bridge the capacity gaps reported in the capacity score card (table 12). For the Ministries and some of the CSO, capacity support will focus on the 5 areas identified in the capacity needs assessment: these are capacity to conceptualise and formulate policies, legislations, strategies and programs; capacity to implement policies, legislation, strategies and programs; capacity to engage and build consensus among all stakeholders; capacity to mobilise information and knowledge; capacity to monitor, evaluate, report and learn. Training programs will be designed and delivered to these groups, taking into account lessons from the National Capacity Building Strategy for Integrated Sustainable Land Management (delivered through the CPP), capacity to enhance the implementation of the Environmental management, (CEGEM), and the National Capacity Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management (NCSA).

For the CFs, capacity will include skills for planning, implementation and monitoring of the plans and governance. Capacity development will address the gaps identified during the PPG, in particular the effective use of CF tools (permitting, controlling, equitable sharing of benefits). Other areas will include the effective use of controlled grazing, fire management and bush control (these 3 addressed mainly via outcome 2). The first step will be to assist the CFs to develop operational annual work plans for implementing the eleven forest management plans and the 3 integrated CF resources management plans. Assisted by the DoF, the FMCs will draw up concise annual work plans and focus on priority activities for each zone. The plans will describe in detail when, how and what activities within the management plan will be carried out during the year. In particular, these plans will outline the sustainable levels of harvesting to be done in each year, outline the necessary actions for the successful adherence of management prescriptions; describe the necessary preparation of reports and accounts as required by the constitution and by-laws; explain the annual implementation of the accepted licensing system and the annual implementation of community-based monitoring. FMCs and relevant community groups will also receive capacity development in the area of financial resources management.

#### Output 1.4 Policies harmonised, support local governance & reflect value of forests in national development programs

Under this output, the project will utilise the local and national level dialogue platforms established under the CPP, together with the regional constituency and development centres and village development committees, to facilitate dialogue on the impacts of policies on local level development and vice versa. It will in particular facilitate discussions of the current policy and legislation for CBNRM and the opportunities it presents to local level SFM/SLM and economic development (in particular beneficiation from forest products). Challenges of mainstreaming the policy provisions (including CBNRM) into local level SFM/SLM and local economic development will be identified and tackled (via other outputs).

The recommendations for policy alignment made by the CPP in 2009, which were based on a thorough analysis of policy barriers to mainstreaming SLM into productive sector policies, will form an integral part of this discussion. The project will also support the total valuations of forest products, including forest inventories and ecosystem services valuations, in order to generate knowledge to support the local level discussions, and to influence the uptake of forest issues in the NDP series. This valuation will be based on the resources assessments made under output 1.2, and will be done in collaboration with the GIZ project (co-finance) in neighbouring CFs. Stakeholder meetings and workshops will be held to disseminate information on these policy initiatives, as well as feedback lessons from the ground up, including to the Minister’s Forum). This will provide an important feedback loop to support the upscaling of policy reform that was recommended by the CPP.

### Component 2: Implementation of SFM technologies in selected CF hotspots.

The implementation of SFM/SLM technologies will be in line with the management plans formulated under outputs 1.1 and 1.2, enriched by an assessment of CBFM best practices globally and regionally. Planning for the implementation will follow the principles of the Forum for Integrated Natural Resource Management (FIRM), the local resource management tool that was tested and refined by the CPP. This approach allows communities to take ownership and leadership of development priorities in their hands. They identify their own problems and propose solutions. The functionality of the FIRMs depends on ensuring that Integrated Work plans are supported and implemented with support from various organisations such as Regional Councils and Constituency Development Committees (CDCs), MEATCO, Namibia National Farmers’ Union, Directorate of Extension and Engineering Services, Directorate of Forestry and Directorate of Rural Water Supply.

Implementation of the technologies will also be guided by the gender strategy produced during the PPG. The strategy spells out the gender aspects in relation to forest resources management, harvesting, marketing, tree planting; and, identifies the likely ways these relations can affect effectiveness of the project (negatively or positively). It then provides recommendations on how the project can utilise the prevailing gender relations to improve its effectiveness and positive impacts on forestry resources management, and livelihoods (particularly bearing in mind the income generating aspects based on sustainable harvesting of NTFPs and the need for conservation). In addition, the strategy provides preliminary analysis of the forestry policy from gender perspectives and highlights recommendations for making it more gender responsive. It also provides a preliminary report on the capacity of the relevant institutions involved in project implementation to handle the gender aspects of the project; and recommendations for bridging the capacity gaps (to be tackled under output 1.3). Finally it provides specific gender indicators along with baseline and target values. This report will be used to refine targeting of project initiatives and activities to the relevant gender groups, to increase effectiveness and impacts.

This will result in the following outcomes

* Increase in agricultural productivity of main crops (pearl millet and sorghum) regions covering 300,000ha from current 200-600kg/ha to a range of 400-600kg/ha;
* Increased off-take of livestock in Omaheke, Oshikoto and Otjozondjupa from 5% to at least 20%
* Increased health, quality and type of livestock kept in Omaheke, Oshikoto and Otjozondjupa regions covering 150,000ha measured by MEATCO records showing at least 20% of cattle upgrade to Grade B, fatness grade 2 or 3 and decrease in oxen and increase in number of heifers;
* Increased utilisation of fire management practices reduces total areas burned by 30% and severity reduced to mild in Omaheke, Oshikoto, Kunene and Otjozondjupa regions (200,000ha);
* Reduction in bush densities by at least 20% and reduction in area covered by bush by at least 10% in 5 hotspots;
* Reduction in use of wood fuel by at least 20% and increase in use of alternative energy sources by 10%;
* Increase in financial returns from sustainable economic exploitation of forest resources in all hotspots increase by at least 25%, in line with land use plans

The outputs necessary to achieve these outcomes are described below.

#### Output 2.1 Conservation agriculture piloted:

This output will support the development and implementation of Conservation Agriculture and agroforestry practices in Omusati, Otjozondjupa, Kunene, Ohangwena and Omaheke hotspots. This will involve the development and implementation of conservation agriculture management strategies, based on the landscape level plans, to ensure enhanced agricultural productivity and minimise environmental impacts. The project will support farmers to refine strategies for CA and agro-forestry, and in line with the FIRM principles, link the farmers to providers of the services required to implement the strategies. This is likely to include identification of agroforestry species suitable to drylands conditions without the risk of becoming invasive species, skills to propagate seedlings and grow the trees, management practices to ensure optimum productivity, etc. Wherever possible, agroforestry species selected will serve other economic or household food purposes; they will therefore be fruit trees or provide cattle feed, in addition to providing nitrogen to the soils. This output will lead to increased agricultural productivity with a corresponding increase in tree cover on farms. Farmers will receive training (in conjunction with output 1.3) on the implementation of CA and agroforestry practices.

#### Output 2.2 Improved livestock practices piloted in Omaheke, Ohangwena, Oshikoto and Otjozondjupa hotspots;

This output will focus on developing and implementing livestock management strategies in the particularly degraded rangelands of Omaheke, Oshikoto and Otjozondjupa hotspots. The Rangeland Monitoring and Recording Tool (RMRT) developed under the CPP will be utilised to ensure that livestock productivity is increased with simultaneous decrease in overgrazing. The Rangeland Monitoring and Recording Tool (RMRT) is a handy tool for rangeland and pasture management under pastoralism in communal areas, which allows monitoring of rangeland conditions to be conducted at household level. This method allows communities to reserve grazing in one plot ungrazed for a growing season, and rotate grazing resulting in the accumulation of a large amount of readily-available feed. Farmers monitor livestock grazing quality, classification of their conditions and record the rainfall data to improve their livestock production yield. Supported by improved marketing (output 2.3) application of RMRT will improve the condition of the rangeland with consequent benefits to the livestock and livelihoods. The project will assist the communities in the 3 hotspots to formulate strategies and implement them in line with the RMRT. Similarly to output 2.1, the project will link the livestock farmers to suppliers of relevant services required to effectively implement the RMRT, including training, veterinary services, water supply, rangelands reseeding technologies and skills, etc.

#### Output 2.3 Improved marketing of sustainably harvested forest and livestock products piloted.

The market assessment undertaken during the PPG reported that the most urgent action for improving options for income generation is the gazettement of the CFs (addressed in output 1.1). Until they are gazetted, the CF Management Committees and Boards do not have legitimacy to trade on the forest products as an organisation. Exploitation and trade can only be done by individuals, and control of harvesting cannot be formerly and legally regulated. Indeed, the two gazetted FCs reported annual income of N$179,000 (Okongo, gazetted in 2004) and N$90,000 (Uukolonkadhi gazetted in 2006), compared to little or nothing earned by the others (table 18 and annex IV). The communities identified a long list of potential IGAs (table below) which revolved around i) Provision of training and simple equipment to improve sustainable harvesting, processing, packaging, storage and access to higher value markets for many of the products being harvested (Devils Claw; Mopani worms, Sour plum fruits, Buffalo thorn fruits, thatching grass, palm leaves, Bird Plum fruits, Marula kernels, etc.); ii) Providing security for the CFs to obtain loans from financial institutions to build or upgrade eco-tourism facilities (campsites and simple lodges) and/or establish processing factories (for timber, building stone, etc.); iii) provision of training and equipment to engage in sustainable charcoal production (as part of the bush control program); iv) developing marketing strategies, organizing producers’ and trading cooperatives, and, linking them to high value markets.

This output will focus on improving the enabling environment for establishment of small-scale, community-based enterprises related to processing and marketing of timber and non-timber forest products as well as livestock products such as leather, horn, and bones, from both cattle and other small stock. Building on the list identified at PPG (table below), the CF management committees, individuals, merchants, and regulators/ policy-makers/ competent authorities will be brought together to explore the feasibility of establishing an inclusive value-chain[[37]](#footnote-16), as well as opportunities for establishment of small industries based on timber, non-timber products, meat and non-meat livestock products. The project will work to remove barriers and facilitate entry into local, national and regional markets for relevant products. A detailed cost benefit analysis will be undertaken covering economic assessment, environmental assessment, and socio-cultural aspects. Options for access to credit will also be explored and facilitated through the engagement of local/national financing institutions such as the IRDNC (an NGO active in CFs in the targeted regions, Namibia Development Trust (NDT - an NGO active in CFs in the regions), UNAM – for research support, Polytechnic of Namibia - natural resource management training, Ministry of Environment and Tourism – for research and links with Conservancies, NACSO – responsible for Conservancy and Community Forest support organisations, MCA[[38]](#footnote-17) and the Indigenous Natural Product (INP) project with the University of Greenwich, CRIAA-SADC – expertise in biotrade and INPs, Vocational Training Centres (VTCs – for vocational training on technical subjects, for example carpentry, masonry, etc.), Environmental Investment Fund (EIF – for financing), National Banks and Cooperatives.

The CFs are at very different stages of generating incomes from livestock, crops and forest products, generally depending on the stage of planning (towards gazettement), resources available an FC, and the state of infrastructure development. This variability provides a great opportunity for lessons and exchange of experiences amongst the CFs, which will be supported by the project.

Table 19: Summary of current and potential income generation options for the CFs (detailed analysis in Annex V)

| CF | Opportunities |
| --- | --- |
| African Wild Dog – not gazetted, very low annual incomes | Provision of training & simple equipment to improve sustainable harvesting, processing, packaging, storage & access to higher value markets for Devils Claw; Provide security for the CF to take a loan from a financial institution to build a campsites & a lodge (low technology) to provide employment, & a craft shop to sell locally produced goods;  Alternatives provide security for the CF to take a loan & build a honey processing factory; assist with improving skills for bee keeping, honey harvesting, processing, packaging & access to higher value markets; Provide appropriate technology for improved processing of groundnuts, packaging & marketing. |
| Ehirovipuka  not gazetted, about N$ 60,000 per annum | Expanding existing opportunities:  Sustainable harvesting & selling firewood to new markets (Oshakati) – provision of transport, improved harvesting, processing & marketing needed; Support the production & marketing of biltong & meat using the facilities already in the Conservancy; Expansion & marketing of the Hobatore campsite;; Sustainable harvesting & selling of droppers & poles;  New opportunities  Sustainable charcoal production (part of bush control program); Provide security for the CF to obtain loan from financial institutions to build new campsite &/or craft centre within Conservancy &/or set up cultural village as other Conservancies |
| Epukiro | Sustainable charcoal production (part of bush control program); Research into ways of mining limestone, processing & marketing it (if found to be economically/financially viable); Provision of training & simple equipment to improve sustainable harvesting, processing, packaging, storage & access to higher value markets for Devils Claw |
| Okongo | A vegetable growing project; The refurbishment of the community campsite; A carpentry project for the community forest to be able to use the abundant trees resources & process them into final products such as tables, poles & beds; The expansion of the Community forest nursery; A brick making project; Expansion of the chicken & guinea fowl project; Community training & education facilities; A mahangu/ maize crusher; A scheme to provide transport services to community members to take products to markets; Construction of classes & a shelter structure for pensioners; Improve transport - There is an abundance of deadwood in the community forest but the challenge is transport it to markets; Creating links with other buyers; Training in sustainable harvesting; Training in financial management & benefit sharing for the CF management;  The community forest members need to be trained on processing skills, for example furniture making |
| Omundaungilo | Firewood projects; Timber logging project for making planks & furniture; Bee keeping project; Droppers & poles processing projects; Gardening project; Security for loan from financial institution to develop tourism based on wildlife for trophy hunting & viewing (plenty of wildlife); |
| Onkumbula | Carpentry project to make planks & furniture such tables & beds with skills & support for sustainable harvesting & marketing; Sustainable charcoal (as part of the bush control program); Brick making, gardening & firewood; Construction of gravel roads & boreholes for wildlife & livestock (as part of the FIRM connecting the community to service providers);  Construction of clinic in the area (also as part of the FIRM connecting the community to service providers);  Training for the CF management committee on how to manage forest resources & business skills in general |
| Oshiku Shiithilonde | Training in sustainable harvesting; Training in financial management & benefit sharing for the CF management |
| Otjituuo | Investigating new market opportunities for timber & charcoal sales; Training on Devil’s Claw harvesting; Organising; Devil’s Claw harvesting e.g. a transport plan & registration of harvesters; Providing saw timber machines; Setting up a community garden to diversify incomes; Introduce tourism based on sustainable hunting of kudu (in plenty);  Increase capacity for sustainable charcoal production |
| Otjiu West | To increase existing sources of income, more tools & transport could be provided. Also, larger markets (beyond MCA) could be sought. Training on sustainable harvesting & business skills were also requested by some community members; Suggestions for new income opportunities included a campsite (making use of Omahoro), a cultural village, a community garden, trophy hunting, & a place to sell crafts & goods; Other needs (non-income generating) include boreholes, roads, & fences to keep out elephants |
| Otjombinde | Assistance with purchasing equipment such as a saw machine; Get the Community Forestry gazzetted, establish a market for forestry products; Form a malama beans project; Processing facility for Devil’s Claw; Establish a marketing hub or; processing & storage facilities for all products; Training in harvesting & sustainability of the community forest & its resources |
| Sheya Shuushona | Mopane worm processing & packaging support; Devil's Claw harvesting & processing; A furniture project to produce tables, chairs word lobe & other carpentry work; A community nursery for the growing of indigenous trees such as Bird Plum trees & others to create a plantation that grow plants & fruits for sale; Community campsite; Creating a subsidiary company to market & sell products on the CF’s behalf |
| Uukolonkadhi | Link CF to sources of funds to obtain funds to establish facilities to process building stone into tiles; train artisans for the business & link to markets; Provide training in carpentry to improve timber processing into finished products and link to South Africa markets; Training on project proposals & applications for loans, provide security for loans |

#### Output 2.4 Fire management strategy is piloted in Omaheke, Oshikoto, Kunene and Otjozondjupa hotspots

Under this output the project will pilot the effective use of fire as a savannah vegetation management tool to reduce uncontrolled fires, improve quality of forests and grazing lands and increase rangeland carrying capacity. Draft fire management strategies are in place for the four hotspots, based on the SADC Fire Management protocol. The project will help establish multi-stakeholder Fire Management Committees and develop their capacity to refine the existing Fire Management Strategies and to implement them. In particular, the Fire Management Committees will be assisted to develop holistic fire management plans delineating areas that should be burned annually (for example grasslands in order to maintain the sward health and vigour; areas that should be burned once every three years, for example areas with fire sensitive timber species; and areas to be burned every five years to control bush encroachment. The management committees will produce fire interval sequence maps, which will be adopted as the standard tool for managing fire regimes and evaluating their effectiveness as management tools for enhancing the productivity of savannah wooded grasslands.

Using the FIRMs principles, the project will link the fire management committees to service providers, in particular to government departments and/or development partners to access functional fire equipment, including fire engines. Project resources will then be used to train relevant people on fire prevention, detection and fighting techniques and skills. They will also be trained to monitor fire incidences using Management Oriented Monitoring Systems (MOMS). The Department of Forestry (DoF) fire rangers will facilitate the community training and facilitate increased participation of community members in fire control and management. A participatory approach to review, update and enhance existing fire management strategies will be used to create an atmosphere of co-learning where indigenous fire management knowledge will be incorporated alongside technical knowledge. Results and lessons learned from this pilot will be presented at CF, regional and national levels, as well as in print materials for wider outreach.

Collaboration between NAFOLA and PASS project will be done to ensure that the national integrated fire management strategy is well implemented and monitored so that lessons can be learned and take on board to review and revise the strategy with a view to make it more applicable to either CFs or Protected Areas (PAs), as the cases may be. Fire outbreaks will be managed using the most appropriate technology, knowledge and method, e.g. controlled fire management being pursued verse wild fire which are uncontrolled

#### Output 2.5 Bush control program is piloted in Omundaungilo, Okongo, Ongandjera, Otjituuo and Otjku-Tjithilonde and provides financial incentives for controlled bush clearance

This output will focus on the issue of bush encroachment that is particularly rampant in Omundaungilo, Okongo, Ongandjera, Otjituuo and Otjku-Tjithilonde CFs. The project will assist the communities to formulate strategies of clearing the bushes and improving the integrity of the wooded grasslands and forests, without inadvertently causing further damage to the ecosystems. It will then assist the communities to identify ways of converting the bush control program into a sustainable income generating initiative, via converting the harvested bush into marketable products such as charcoal briquettes, fuel wood and other woodland products. This will be based on a co-management approach. The system is expected to improve forests, range condition, land productivity and carrying capacity for cattle in the pilot areas. Bush clearing will be accompanied by reseeding with perennial grasses, to support the regeneration of grasses from any seeds that still remain in the seedbed. Perennial grasses have good self-seeding ability and with proper management they can establish and spread quickly to give good cover. The most productive grasses in the semi-arid rangelands include *Cenchrus ciliaris, Chloris roxburghiana, Entoropogom macrostachyus, Eragrostis superba.* These grasses are known to have good grazing value and persistence. They are also easy to establish, drought tolerant and able to survive and perpetuate easily.

One of the most limiting factors in widespread adoption of reseeding is inadequate supply of quality seeds of high yielding rangeland grass species. The project will therefore assist farmers to obtain good quality seeds. It will then train farmers, ToTs (Trainers of Trainers) and the extension workers on methods to design, facilitate and implement seed multiplication initiatives. Keen farmers will be encouraged to grow grass seeds and/or grass for sale to others; this will contribute to improving livelihoods, providing a financial incentive to range rehabilitation.

In conjunction with output 2.3, partnerships will be sought with the Rural Industries Innovation Centre and the Vocational Training Centres (VCTs) to identify the appropriate technology and possibly train users on such technologies for processing wood products into briquettes (sustainable charcoal) and other wood products (furniture, etc.). Women will be specifically identified as the target group for the activities around manufacturing and sale of briquettes through an existing local/community-based institution. A training module on sustainable methods of bush clearing will be developed and training workshops will be delivered through community based institutions working with a member of the Project Coordination Unit (PCU). A search will be undertaken to identify communities already implementing such programs and exchange visits will be organised for community representatives/trainers who will return to demonstrate and train the rest of the project participants.

A safeguards system will be used to ensure that reseeding is only with grasses endemic in Namibia (and the CFs) and that wood products are sourced only from bush-invaded forests, savannahs/ grasslands; and that the use of the bush does not cause a net increase in emissions. In developing this system, the project will liaise with the University of Namibia experiment of converting bush to electricity, to see if the CFs can join the initiative, if the experiment is found to be financially viable. Local institutions will be empowered through training and resource provision to develop and implement this program.

#### Output 2.6 Energy saving and alternative energy program implemented

Use of firewood for cooking is currently the most important domestic use and contributes heavily to the exploitation of forestry resources in the majority of the CFs. Communities in 7 of the CFs reported acute shortage of fire wood, forcing them to travel up to 10-20 km to collect wood. Others have resulted to crop residues, cow dung, paraffin, gas and solar energy to complement firewood. Use of cow dung and crop residues contributes to mining of the land, exacerbating soil nutrient loss and declining land productivity. This output will support the formulation of, and adoption of strategies to reduce wood consumption in the hotspots, based on the principles of energy demand management, improving efficiency and substitution. Working with relevant CSOs and energy bodies (e.g. Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Institute (REEEI)), the VCTs, and CF Management Committees, the project will refine the PPG assessments of wood consumption levels in the selected hotspots and review of gaps and recommendations as well as feasibility of alternative energy sources. In line with the FIRM principle, the project will link the communities to service providers in the energy saving/efficiency fields, to complement those activities that the project can support; these include improving access to energy saving cookers, access to alternative sources of energy such as solar lighters and cookers, increasing use of live fences for crop fields and animal kraals, as well as alternative construction and building materials such as bricks.

#### Output 2.7 System for monitoring of forest and range condition and land productivity is in place.

The objective of the monitoring system will be to serve as a decision support tool for CF members to help in planning and implementing SFM/SLM strategies, as well as re-evaluating these strategies based on results and impacts. Each CF will formulate an M&E system as part of the gazettement process. The overall project supported M&E will build on the CF-level M&Es to produce an overall system that harmonises indicators, data collection and analysis methods, and a system for aggregating results and impacts. It will then provide the requisite capacity to ensure that individual CFs utilise their M&Es and contribute to the overall system. Like the individual M&E systems, the overall system will essentially be designed as a participatory, community level, management-oriented monitoring system (MOMS). Experts from NNF, Polytechnic, UNAM and others will support the establishment of the monitoring system by providing support in setting-up the system (defining what data need to be collected and ensuring that data are compatible with analytical models that are to be used, how data are to be collected and by whom).

In developing the monitoring system, consistency with UNCCD impact indicators will be ensured to support national reporting to the Convention (through PRAIS). Results and lessons learned from the pilots via the M&E system will be presented at CF, regional and national levels, as well as in print materials for wider outreach. The project will contribute lessons on good practices in SLM to the PRAIS portal of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), under the rubric of “best practices”.

## Risks and Assumptions

The project strategy, described in detail within this project document, makes the following key assumptions in proposing the GEF intervention:

* The baseline conditions in the selected areas can be extrapolated with high confidence level to other hotspots and community forests, and lessons learnt can be successfully disseminated leading to the establishment and operationalisation of more Community Forests and the relevant institutions as well as reducing land degradation, bush encroachment, fire disturbances and unsustainable agricultural activities within these CF hotspots.
* Increased awareness and capacity will lead to a change in behaviour with respect to the incorporation of SLM and SFM technologies and community participation in natural resource management and sustainable economic development.
* Landscape based, integrated land use management will gradually become a national priority for the prevention of land degradation and sustainable economic development in the CF hotspots of Namibia as knowledge and technical capacity is made available to the local communities.

During the PPG phase, projects risks were updated from what was presented at the PIF stage. They were further elaborated and classified according to UNDP/GEF Risk Standard Categories[[39]](#footnote-18), and assessed according to criteria of ‘impact’ and ‘likelihood’ (Box 1):

Table 20: Elaboration of Risks

| **Identified Risks** | **Category** | **Rating** | **Elaboration** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Slow process of policy and legislation enactment may cause delays in mainstreaming of forest and woodlands considerations into productive sectors | Political | Medium | Existing policies in different production sectors do not integrate SFM and SLM practices or policies on mitigation of land degradation and existing land use plans do not take into consideration potential conflicts and the long term ecological and strategic value of forest ecosystems. Forest clearing for agriculture is therefore, often unplanned and the effects on the ecosystems ability to continue delivering critical goods and services that sustain the economy and livelihoods are not monitored or articulated to the extent that would capture the attention of policy makers and the public. |
| Reducing pressure on the forest  resources will depend on i) successful intensification of crop yields to prevent further  agriculture expansion into forestlands; ii) successful reduction of overstocking and overgrazing; iii) bush and fire control. These are all difficult issues to deal with and will reduce the success of the project if not adequately handled | environmental & operational | Medium | Expansion of Community Forests has not been matched by adequate capacity development and resource users are inadequately supported to adopt SLM technologies and practices in livestock management, agriculture and fire and bush control. The weak capacity of the Community Forest Committees has also limited the conservancies from exploiting opportunities for revenue generation. Capacity gaps have also led to inadequate use of knowledge to illustrate the critical role played by forests and woodlands in the national economy and consequently, local communities fail to appreciate the critical role played by the dry forests and woodlands in biodiversity conservation and economic development. |
| Use of sustainable charcoal and harvesting of wood resources as measures of bush control would depend on strict control of the sources of charcoal and such wood products to ensure that the programs do not become threats to forest resources | Regulatory & Operational | Medium | Inadequate capacity of the DoF and Regional Councils has led to the slow process of gazettement of the CFs. In addition, inadequate capacity of the Community Forest Committees have in the past reduced the effectiveness of the application of SLM/SFM tools in forest resources exploitation such permitting, controlling, and access to financial benefits (as an incentive for complying with land use plans) |
| Effects of climate change and  capacity erosion through HIV  AIDS and other illnesses may  derail the project effort, by  reducing the effectiveness of the measures introduced by the  project | operational & strategic | Medium | Climate change is predicted to have detrimental effects on production sectors increasing local communities’ vulnerability as well as accelerating degradation in vulnerable hotspots. The high HIV prevalence rate would also limit community participation in terms of labour and operational capabilities. |
| Successful implementation of the Conservation agriculture may need to be supported by the application of pesticides that have a known negative effect on the environment or human health | operational | Low | Low levels of skills amongst the community members and inadequate capacity of technical line ministries, particularly the capacity gaps for extension services reported in table 14 prevents appropriate use of pesticides and other inorganic additives |
| The project will involve zoning and formalising several CF, some under Indigenous Peoples with the likelihood of having environmental and social impacts that could affect them. | operational & political | Low | Inadequate awareness of the rights to forest resources enshrined in the CBNRM, and inadequate understanding of the fact that it dictates that forests ownership be delegated to the groups closest to its management – combined with the weak capacity of the Regional Councils to facilitate legalization of Community Forests continues to put the indigenous people at risk of loosing thier forest resources. |
| There is a very small chance that the proposed project poses a risk of introducing invasive alien species. The agroforestry interventions proposed by the project will involve the establishment of tree plantations on farms to increase productivity of the land, and reduce pressure on forest resources. | operational | Low | Low levels of skills amongst the community members and inadequate capacity of technical line eministries, particularly the capacity gaps for extension services reported in table 14 prevents appropriate application of science and best practices to support selection of agroforestry species that would not turn out to be invasives |
| Large size of the CF hotspots and weak management support and oversight in the implementation of SFM and capacity development activities | OPERATIONAL | Medium | Due to the large sizes of the individual Community Forest hotspots selected for project intervention, management and oversight of SFM and capacity building activities will be difficult and result in inconsistent monitoring of site activities ultimately resulting in ineffective implementation and inconsistencies in meeting project targets. |
| Introduction of limestone mining may have negative impacts if not based on EIA | operational | Low | Low levels of skills amongst the community members and inadequate capacity of technical line eministries, particularly the capacity gaps for extension services reported in table 14 prevents appropriate use of EIA in mining |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Box 1. Risk Assessment Guiding Matrix | | | | | |
|  | **Impact** | | | | | |
| **Likelihood** |  | **Critical** | **High** | **Medium** | **Low** | **Negligible** |
| **Certain / Imminent** | **Critical** | **Critical** | **High** | **Medium** | **Low** |
| **Very Likely** | **Critical** | **High** | **High** | **Medium** | **Low** |
| **Likely** | **High** | **High** | **Medium** | **Low** | **Negligible** |
| **Moderately Likely** | **Medium** | **Medium** | **Low** | **Low** | **Negligible** |
| **Unlikely** | **Low** | **Low** | **Negligible** | **Negligible** | Considered to pose no determinable risk |

Table 21: Project Risks Assessment and Mitigation Measures

| **Identified Risks** | **Impact** | **Likeli­hood** | **Risk Assessment** | **Mitigation Measures** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Slow process of policy and legislation enactment may cause delays in mainstreaming of forest and woodlands considerations into productive sectors | Medium | Likely | Medium | The project will mitigate this risk by using the information generated by valorisation to promote the importance of the sector to sustainable development and adaptation; increasing organisational capacity and skills of the resource managers, forestry committees, regional governments and the Directorate of Forests will increase their ability to lead the policy review process, identify solutions for Namibia’s specific conditions and lobby for their adoption. The project will also link strongly to the structures and supportive capacity established through the CPP (GEF 3), which has already catalysed the process of policy review aimed at influencing the National Development Plan 4 (NDP 4), by mainstreaming sustainable land management principles in national development policies, programs and processes. A great deal of energy and support for improved environmental management has been generated through this and other programs, which forms a solid foundation for the proposed policy work. Further, the INRM working group established with the support of GEF under the CPP will provide a policy framework to advance any new policies, especially the CBNRM. The local and national dialogue platforms established by the project will also advance this advocacy role. |
| Reducing pressure on the forest resources will depend on i) successful intensification of crop yields to prevent further agriculture expansion into forest lands; ii) successful reduction of overstocking and overgrazing; iii) bush and fire control. These are all difficult issues to deal with and will reduce the success of the project if not adequately handled | High | Moderately Likely | Medium | The project recognises these three threats to forest resources and will tackle them through firstly formulation of an integrated land use plan that will clearly identify areas suitable for each production (or combinations thereof) but more importantly delineate areas that need specific protection or rehabilitation. More specifically, the SLM technologies (agroforestry and others) will tackle the issue of soil fertility and water harvesting to increase soil fertility, hence productivity; the introduction of livestock marketing and improved livestock management will tackle overgrazing, while the formulation of the bush and fire control programs will reduce the risks from fire and bush and increase rangeland productivity. The successful adoption of these technologies will be enhanced through provision of skills, guidelines and extension support. |
| Use of sustainable charcoal and harvesting of wood resources as measures of bush control would depend on strict control of the sources of charcoal and such wood products to ensure that the programs do not become threats to forest resources | High | Moderately Likely | Medium | The project will increase organizational capacity (technical staff of line ministries, Regional Council, CF Management Committees) to increase the process of formalization of the CFs; it will then support the process of land use planning and increase capacity for the effective use of SFM/SLM tools (such as permitting, controlling, etc.). Specifically, the adoption of sustainable charcoal and/or harvesting of woody resources will be informed by assessments and best practices, supported by EIAs. |
| Successful implementation of the Conservation agriculture may need to be supported by the application of pesticides that have a known negative effect on the environment or human health. Low levels of extension support may prevent the careful use of pesticides | Medium | Low | Medium | The Conservation Agriculture program will be supported by the empowered extension service, and involves training of farmers. In addition, selection of pesticides will be informed by best practices world-wide and negative impacts would occur only where the science relating to pesticides is incomplete. |
| The project will involve zoning and formalising several CF, some under Indigenous Peoples. Inadequate awareness of the rights to forest resources combined with the weak capacity of the Regional Councils to facilitate legalization of CFs continues to put the indigenous people at risk of losing their forest resources | High | Low | Low | The project will increase awareness of the CBNRM policies and the impacts on forest resources management (output 1.4). combined with empowerment of the IPs via legalization of the CFs and their Management Committees, the project will ensure that the impacts are largely positive. This is because formalizing a CF bestows greater rights over natural resources to the community owning these resources. Formation of the Management Committees for the CFs also empowers communities, including IPs, to take on responsibilities and benefits of the community forests. The project will implement the strategy for re-confirming informed consent during the inception period. In addition, the project implementation will be guided by the draft gender strategy formulated during the PPG. The strategy highlights gender relations likely to affect, or be affected by the project activities, and suggestions of what the project needs to do to ensure that the project does not affect vulnerable groups (including IPs) negatively. It also recommends project approaches that indeed ensure equitable distribution of benefits and responsibilities across gender groups. This includes a strategy for re-confirming informed consent for the IPs to be part of the CFs, which has been agreed upon between the DoF and the IP leadership. |
| The agroforestry interventions proposed by the project will involve the establishment of tree plantations on farms to increase productivity of the land, and reduce pressure on forest resources. Low levels of skills amongst the community members and inadequate capacity of technical line ministries, prevents application of science and best practices to support program | Medium | Medium | Medium | Selection of the agroforestry species will be informed by science and best practices worldwide. The project will invest significantly in preventative and mitigation measures, including adequate assessments for the selection of indigenous tree species for agroforestry and strict monitoring of forestry and agroforestry activities to ensure minimisation of the introduction of exotic and indigenous species that could become invasive. SFM and SLM activities will aid in minimising land degradation so as to reduce opportunities for the establishment and spread of invasive species. |
| Limestone mining without adequate capacity for EIAs may lead to negative impacts on the environment | Medium | Low | Low | If limestone is confirmed after then in-depth cost benefit analysis upon which the income generating activities will be based, mining would be preceded by detailed environmental impact assessments. |
| Effects of climate change and capacity erosion through HIV/AIDS and other illnesses may derail the project effort, by reducing the effectiveness of the measures introduced by the project | Medium | Likely | Medium | Climate change projections confirm that the growing conditions will change in project pilot areas; but the extent of the change and its effects on the ecosystem structure and composition is uncertain. Several studies however predict that these changes might be negative, leading to changes in species composition and reduction in primary productivity in the very long-term. Because of the uncertainty of the changes or the time line by which they will occur, the project will lay the foundation for adaptive capacity, which will be needed to monitor the changes and translate the technical monitoring information into management decisions. In addition, the SLM practices proposed by the project will lead to improvement in the ecosystem resilience, and, in turn, the resilience of the livelihoods dependent on the ecosystem. Many of the project initiatives will increase household incomes, further extending the capacity of households to adapt to the effects of climate change. The project will also link with other programs targeting mitigation against the impacts of HIV/AIDS, drawing on existing synergies and capacities. Preliminary assessment shows that there are several such initiatives in the targeted pilot sites. |
| Large size of the CF hotspots and weak management support and oversight in the implementation of SFM and capacity development activities | Medium | Likely | Medium | Due to the large sizes of the individual Community Forest hotspots selected for project intervention, management and oversight of SFM and capacity building activities will be difficult and result in inconsistent monitoring of site activities ultimately resulting in ineffective implementation and inconsistencies in meeting project targets. The project will mitigate this risk by increasing operational capacity of regional governments and the project management unit. The project will also link with government in procuring vehicles in order to enhance mobility and ensure consistent oversight and feedback on the effective implementation of project activities. |

\*Risk rating – H (High Risk), M (Modest Risk), and L (Low Risk). Risks refer to the possibility that assumptions, defined in the logical framework, may not hold.

### Linkages with GEF financed projects

The project will collaborate closely with other related initiatives in Namibia supported by both GEF and other co-financiers. The project will be executed by DoF/MAWF on behalf of the Government of Namibia. The UNCCD and GEF focal points will support the implementation process, making sure that policy implications from the piloting are brought to the attention of the right policy makers, and mainstreamed into larger national processes. It will be closely coordinated with the recommendations made by the recently concluded CPP (Country Partnership Program), to ensure that it builds on the experiences and advances made on integrated sustainable land management. As explained in the CPP project document, the GEF funded Phase of the CPP was supposed to support mainstreaming of SLM in policies and to identify and pilot SLM technologies, which would be disseminated widely in a second phase. Although GEF funds do not finance a second phase, this project will disseminate several SLM technologies tested under the CPP within forestry management. The policy component will particularly benefit from the current CPP’s policy review work, which has already generated a paper on integration of SLM principles in the fourth National Program of Development (NDP 4). While the current draft policy paper focuses on SLM throughout the country, the proposed project will focus on forestry resources in the dry woodlands. The project will also be closely coordinated with the baseline programs (which provide co-finance); these are the CBNRM National Program, particularly through the National CBNRM Coordination Body; and the GIZ supported Community Forestry in North-Eastern Namibia (CFNEN).

Close collaborations will be established with other GEF projects in the country (and their co-finance partners), as follows: i) The WB/GEF supported Integrated Community-Based Ecosystem Management (ICEMA): although the project is closed, there are important lessons to be learned from its work on developing and enhancing community-based ecosystem management for the benefit of rural people, biodiversity conservation and sustainable land use. ii) UNDP/GEF biodiversity intervention under the NAM-PLACE, which has raised useful lessons in biodiversity conservation in the north. In addition, it will be closely coordinated with the ABS project which is currently under preparation (if approved), to ensure that community forestry groups have the organisational capacity to access the opportunities arising from ABS deals on NTFPs, and to manage these NTFPs sustainably within the conservancies. Finally, it will be closely coordinated with the FAO support to the government, which has produced a draft *Fire Management Policy*. Although a draft document is available, it needs finalisation and further technical inputs. The GEF project will pilot the proposed fire strategy in the pilot sites (where affordable and possible).

The project will also coordinate closely with the recently approved GEF financed project on Strengthening the Capacity of the Protected Area System to Address New Management Challenges. The overall goals of the project are: to ensure the Protected Area System of Namibia is strengthened and sustainably financed through improving current systems for revenue generation; introduction of innovative revenue generation mechanisms; and cost effective enforcement through application of the enforcement economics model. The current project will be closely coordinated with the PA system, in particular to exchange experiences on mainstreaming policy recommendations generated under the CPP.

### Linkages to UNDP country program

Over the years, the UNDP in Namibia has strengthened and increased its technical and management capacities to deal with environmental issues significantly with full integration of energy and environmental matters in the past and current UN Development and Partnership Assistance Frameworks. UNDP is well placed to support countries in integrating ecosystems and biodiversity management into development processes. With its on-the-ground presence, local knowledge, and ability to promote the important interface between local, national, and global communities and scientific research, UNDP assists developing countries in removing barriers to effective ecosystems and biodiversity management, based on their national priorities and strategies, and improving system capacity through integrated policy development, institutional strengthening, and non-governmental and community participation.

The project is aligned to the new UNDAF (2013-2017) Pillar 3 - Natural Resource Management, Environmental Sustainability (3). It will also contribute to UNDAF Pillar 2 which focuses on improving livelihoods and food security among the most vulnerable groups and reducing poverty. Furthermore, the project will be an integral part of the UNDP Namibia Country Office’s energy and environment program for 2013-2017. UNDP has indeed aligned its country program to the National Priorities spelt out in the National Development Plans and Programs. The Energy and Environment (EE) Unit has successfully assisted the government to mainstream environment in development initiatives, largely through policy dialogues and by creating awareness, and advocating for strategic local community-based actions for a global impact, at all levels of the society. As demonstrated by the successful conclusion of the CPP, UNDP has accumulated considerable experience in developing and implementing improved governance systems for management of land and natural resources. It has considerable experience in capacity enhancement and in working collaboratively with different government agencies and other stakeholders. UNDP has initiated, built and sustained strong and effective working relationships with key concerned government agencies and actors, as well as with critical community-based institutions and many other local and sub-regional authorities and stakeholders.

UNDP partners with the GEF, national and local governments, NGOs and CBOs to fund and implement projects. GEF-funded projects and activities are integrated into UNDP’s program of work on environment and energy. Specifically the project will support the Namibia Country Program (2014-2018) outputs that contribute to the UNPAF Pillar on Poverty Reduction. The project will benefit from technical expertise of national staff, regional teams such as climate change, governance and poverty reduction. These teams will contribute lessons and experiences gathered from similar projects in the country and the region. UNDP Namibia is particularly well positioned to promote and strengthen relationships with other in-country environmental interventions including working with Namibian-based international partners, organisations and institutions; that are supporting Namibia in its pursuance, towards economic, social and environmental sound development.

UNDP was selected as the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) by the Government to implement this project, based on its track record in Namibia.

### Project consistency with national priorities/plans

The project is well aligned with several national priorities and programs. The Namibia National Development Plan (NDP 3) focuses on building resilient rural communities and calls for sustainable rural development action, mostly revolving around the sustainable utilisation of Natural resources (NR) and land reform. To support the sustainability of the rural development, the NDP 3 adopted “mainstreaming of environment” as one of its cross-cutting areas, and recognises the role of competent land use planning as a key to rural development. All other sector development policies, strategies and plans, which collectively implement the priorities of the NDP3, highlight the role and importance of environmental management in achieving its long-term goals. Specifically, the Poverty Reduction Paper and the Economic Development Strategy emphasise the role of sustainable forest and woodlands management in achieving their goals. The National Forestry Act of 2001 established community-forests as one devolved local level governance system. The Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry 2008/2009 – 2012/2013 (MAWF) states provision of knowledge base for SFM as a core objective. The project is also in line with the following focus areas of the *Vision 2030* (a) the rehabilitation of forest and vegetation cover in the catchment areas which have suffered deforestation (b) Providing incentives for sustainable forest management and education services, combined with appropriate and diversified land –use options (c) Protecting existing natural woodlands and increasing their productivity by declaring Forest Reserves.

The project is also aligned with the Forest Act 12 of 2001 and The Communal Land Reform Act 5 of 2002.The Communal Land Reform Act5 of 2002 provides for the establishment of Communal Land Boards (CLBs), for the whole, a part of, or a combination of parts of various regions with the function of exercising control over the allocation of customary land rights.

The project also addresses key priorities in the Forest Act 12 of 2001 which encourages the creation of community forests and enables the registration of classified forests, namely state forest reserves; regional forest reserves, community forests and forest management areas. The project also addresses key priorities in the Forestry Development Policy for Namibia which aims to reconcile rural development with the conservation of biological diversity by empowering farmers and local communities to manage forest resources on a sustainable basis, increase the yields of benefits of the national woodlands through research and development, and protection and promotion of requisite economic support projects.

The project aims to implement one of the guiding principles governing Namibia’s Environmental Assessment Policy for Sustainable Development and Environmental Conservation through the development of a collaborative and inclusive framework that governs conservation and development within the community forests. The project aims to provide livelihood security for all through sustainable natural resource utilisation, community capacity building, participatory planning and decision making within the community forests/hotpots.

### Country Ownership, Eligibility and Drivenness

Namibia ratified the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) on 16 May 1997 and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on 16 May 1995. The country’s NAP identifies the following activities as priorities for financing: strengthening capacities to address land degradation, particularly integrated cross sectoral approaches; engendering the active involvement of all key user groups in land management; improving impact monitoring and concomitant research initiatives; enhancing coordination mechanisms for concerned institutions and sectors at all levels (GRN and NGO/service providers and existing user groups); examining and promoting measures for diversifying the income streams of user groups dependent on natural resources; and sharing of experiences with others, disseminating information and raising awareness.

This project addresses multiple priorities for the development of a mainstreaming approach to combat land degradation and desertification, and responds to the NAP. By 2020, degraded ecosystems have been identified and restoration programs put in place to contribute to improve the resilience of the affected ecosystems. The project also promotes the role of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices in the management and use of forestry resources, within the CF set up.

GEF is the main source of catalytic financing for DLDD related national and local activities that have a direct impact on preservation of the global environment and attaining GEB in accordance with the GEF 5 LD Strategies. It is also a mechanism for providing assistance to developing countries to facilitate (create an inter-sectoral conducive environment) them to achieve the targets set out within the UNCCD - to which they are signatories.

## Incremental reasoning and expected global, national and local benefits

The proposed project will reduce pressure on forest resources by facilitating the capacity enabling environment for the uptake of improved practices within agriculture, livestock and forestry management in the community forest areas, particularly in the hotspots described; this will increase the productivity of the drylands ecosystem while simultaneously reducing deforestation, securing the global environmental benefits delivered by forest resources. The project will support two complementary components**:** a) Knowledge based land use planning and policy change hasten gazettement of eleven community forests (CFs) and mainstreaming of forest resources in productive policies and b) Implementation of SFM technologies in 13 CF hotspots.

Table 22: Current Practices and the GEF Alternative

| **Current Practice** | **Alternative to be put in place by the project** |
| --- | --- |
| Weak institutional capacities to support CBNRM processes (planning, enforcement, research/knowledge, value addition) | Improved institutional capacity, planning and management of community forests through:   * Generation and use of knowledge to support CF management plans (11) and CF integrated land use plans (3); and, policy reform supported by forest valuations, recommendations and forums established by the CPP; * Active implementation of the policy reform proposed by the CPP at local level, generating experiences and lessons for further upscaling of the policy reform in the country; * Total valuation of forests and their contribution to the national economy, to provide basis for mainstreaming SFM policies into other productive sector policies. * Coordination with CFs and local communities to streamline management policies and plans within the ecosystem.   Global benefits include establishment of 11 more community forests covering an area of over 2.8 million hectares; more effective management in 3 more CEFs covering an area of 160,000 hectares and increased participation, involvement and engagement of local communities in promoting solutions to combat land degradation through policy development and decision making. |
| Inadequate support to SFM/SLM technologies on the ground | Awareness and capacity on the use of SLM and SFM technologies will be enhanced as well as enhanced utilisation of landscape based land-use plans through:   * Provision of technologies, skills and organisational capacity to the resource users, the community forestry committees, the regional councils and the DoF. * Improved operational capacity for the 13 Community Forestry Committees. * Improved cultivation, livestock management and marketing, fire and bush control and alternative energy utilisation strategies.   The project will deliver the following benefits: reduced pressure on forest resources and improve water utilisation as well as improving forest cover in over 500,000 ha (out of the over 2.8 million hectares to be gazetted via project support), and therefore result in a reduction in the rate of deforestation and land degradation in these community forests and the landscapes as a whole. Additional benefit is through the incorporation of SLM practices that enhance climate change adaptation and secure carbon sinks in existing forests.  The implementation of SFM/SLM technologies will be in line with the management plans formulated under outputs 1.1 and 1.2, enriched by an assessment of CBFM best practices globally and regionally. Planning for the implementation will follow the principles of the Forum for Integrated Natural Resource Management (FIRM), the local resource management tool that was tested and refined by the CPP. This approach allows communities to take ownership and leadership of development priorities in their hands. They identify their own problems and propose solutions. The functionality of the FIRMs depends on ensuring that Integrated Work plans are supported and implemented with support from various organisations such as Regional Councils and Constituency Development Committees (CDCs), MEATCO, Namibia National Farmers Union, Directorate of Extension and Engineering Services, Directorate of Forestry and Directorate of Rural water supply.  Implementation of the technologies will also be guided by the gender strategy produced during the PPG. The strategy spells out the gender aspects in relation to forest resources management, harvesting, marketing, tree planting; and, identifies the likely ways these relations can affect effectiveness of the project (negatively or positively). It then provides recommendations on how the project can utilise the prevailing gender relations to improve its effectiveness and positive impacts on forestry resources management, and livelihoods (particularly bearing in mind the income generating aspects based on sustainable harvesting of NTFPs and the need for conservation). In addition, the strategy provides preliminary analysis of the forestry policy from gender perspectives and highlights recommendations for making it more gender responsive. It also provides a preliminary report on the capacity of the relevant institutions involved in project implementation to handle the gender aspects of the project; and recommendations for bridging the capacity gaps (to be tackled under output 1.3). Finally it provides specific gender indicators along with baseline and target values. This report will be used to refine targeting of project initiatives and activities to the relevant gender groups, to increase effectiveness and impacts. |

National benefits include establishment of more community forests and increased participation of local communities in policy development. Securing sustainable management of forests will have significant socioeconomic benefits to the country at both national and local levels. Nationally, it will increase the sustainability of ecosystem services for Namibia, in particular of forest resources. It will also prevent significant costs, both in terms of asset loss and human lives, of possible natural disasters as a result of land degradation. On a local level, gazettement of the 11 CFs will legalize their Management Committees, empowering them to take on more control, responsibilities and benefits of the sustainable exploitation of the forest resources. Community members will participate in the landscape level management planning and implementation process, with agreed sustainable use regimes and monitoring mechanisms. In order to ensure socioeconomic benefits and their sustainability, local level activities will be carried out with the participation of local stakeholders, with full consideration given to gender dimensions. The development of a management strategy which incorporates stakeholder interests, participation capacity and potential conflicts and their mitigation measures will ensure community ownership and participation in the implementation of the project as well as ensuring their continued involvement in the established activities after the completion of the project. The establishment and formalisation of the community forests will secure land rights that will allow local communities to establish sustainable production initiatives and therefore provide direct benefits to the local communities.

The diversification of incomes through development of a wider range of forests products and improved agricultural production as well as establishment of alternative energy sources will result in financial sustainability. Finally, following the UNDP and GEF gender policies and strategies, special attention will be placed on gender equity; in particular the Project will ensure participation of women in livelihood enhancement activities and in the landscape management planning processes (in line with the recommendations of the draft gender strategy). The role of women in conservation and development through the provision of training, access to resources and forums for women’s participation provides global benefits as the inclusion of women in economic activities will also boost local economies, household incomes and wealth creation. By increasing the adoption of SFM and SLM in the management of forested lands, the project will strengthen the foundation of the country’s economy, but more specifically, strengthening the foundation of those who depend on forests/woodlands ecosystems. Adoption of SFM and SLM techniques and increase in number of trees on the farms will lead to restoration of lost productive capacity in farm land, especially infertile degraded land, through the rehabilitation of agro ecosystem functions. In addition to reducing land and forest resource degradation, these benefits will boost adaptation to climate change and collectively lead to increased food security, reduction of malnutrition, hunger and ultimately poverty.

## Cost-effectiveness

The project’s cost effectiveness is evident in the collaborative strategy it has employed, NAFOLA being one of the UNPAF, NDP 4 Outputs for the MAWF five year sector plan, will be a cost effective integration measure. By gazetting 11 CFs and building the capacity of the CF Management Committees of all 13 CFs in the hotspots, the project devolves the responsibility of ensuring sustainable management of forests from central government to local communities, greatly increasing the cost-effectiveness of forest management. This is further supported by building capacity of the DoF in the 7 Regional Offices and the 13 Community Areas, thereby devolving the responsibility of supervising community forest management from central to regional Councils and local governance structures, the cost effective measures postulated in the devolution policy and the Forestry Act.

The project will increase community forest benefits without undermining the economic viability of production systems. This has the added benefit of mitigating potential land degradation thereby avoiding potential rehabilitation costs. The inclusive and collaborative nature will lead to the development of a governance framework that incorporates stakeholder interests and enhances adaptive conservation management measures. The project thus enhances community ownership of management plans leading to effective implementation and reduced resistance to the management plans. This is unlike the ‘business-as-usual’ scenario in which policy and framework development is reactive and does not take into consideration interests of local communities.

The project is also considered cost effective as it builds on the best practices of other similar systems such as the CPP and PASS-Namibia, avoiding duplication of work, by ensuring timely sharing of information and resources and by avoiding landscape degrading and economically unsound investments which would require additional resource. In particular, the project will test the local level implementation of the policy reform proposed by the CPP, thereby generating useful lessons for the national roll out of the CPP-led policy reform. By utilising the national management platforms established by the CPP as the project steering committee, the project will ensure synergies and national-local level linkages, which are additional cost effective measures.

The enhancement of technical capacity that considers traditional knowledge and indigenous practices of the community will eventually reduce the government involvement to an advisory and facilitative role in the long run, thus making the project cost effective. This is unlike the business-as-usual scenario in which knowledge and technical capacity is limited to a few sector players. The project puts emphasis on the inclusion of women in the implementation of these economic activities to reduce vulnerability to environmental risk such as droughts, flood and fire.

## Sustainability and Replication Strategy

The primary and foremost sustainability is secured at integrating the project long-term objective within the national priorities as outlined in the MAWF 5 year sectoral plan for implementing NDP4. Secondly, it is ensured in the direct involvement of the ministerial forest extension services provisions against which sector progress and performance will be measured as a contribution to NDP 4 goals. The sustainability of the project will be in the continuation of the project its initiatives, supported by the legalized Community Management Committees. Through them, the communities will have stronger rights and responsibilities for the sustainable management of the forest resources, including sustainable economic exploitation of forest products to contribute to local economic development. The M&E plans will assist in generating, collating and sharing lessons from the practices employed; the DoF and other extension service units can then replicate these across other community forests, eventually extending from the targeted 13 community forests hotspots to be eventually replicated throughout CF hotspots of Namibia.

### Sustainability

The project proposed is integral for national implementation of the EMA, which is in conformity with the GEF and UNDP guidance on ensuring environmental and social sustainability of UNDP supported interventions. Sustainability is incorporated in this project through the integration of SLM and SFM technologies and forestry issues in productive sector policies for sustainable economic development and conservation. Project sustainability is also through an integrated landscape based conservation and development plan that builds technical capacity for long term management by the local community. It is also through livelihood enhancement activities that are tied to sustainable management of community forests and rangelands.

#### Environmental Sustainability

The focus of this project on reducing pressure on forest resource places importance on enhancing the policy and capacity enabling environment at the local level. Without this GEF intervention, deforestation, forest overharvesting and habitat conversion will continue with attendant unsustainable agricultural practices, resulting in further land degradation and the loss of globally significant biodiversity. This will result in the potential loss of future revenue from forest products and increased vulnerability of the local communities to environmental risk. Sustainability is expected through the reinforcement of CBNRM institution capacities and the mainstreaming of SFM into productive sector policies. Community forests and the attendant biodiversity will therefore be conserved and land degradation will be minimised; and, land productivity increased. The formalisation of community forests will enhance the harmonious existence of forest conservation with other sustainable economic activities.

#### Social Sustainability

Social sustainability is addressed through the development of a management strategy which incorporates stakeholder interests, participation capacity and potential conflicts and their mitigation measures. This ensures community ownership and participation in the implementation of the project as well as ensuring their continued involvement in the established activities after the completion of the project. The project’s social sustainability is also addressed through its emphasis on the role of women in project activities (and SFM) through the provision of training, access to resources and forums for women’s participation. Social sustainability is further ensured through community involvement in direct day to day management of CFs. The empowerment of the CF Boards and the traditional institutions will provide social sustainability in the long-term.

#### Institutional Sustainability

The project aims to build institutional capacity and establish institutions that incorporate the stakeholders and sustainable ecosystem management priorities including SFM and SLM technologies. Institutional sustainability is therefore attained through the capacitation of local community forestry groups and attendant institutions as well as through the increased participation of the local communities in the management of community forest institutions. The application of best practices and lessons learnt from the CPP and other similar projects and the adaptation of these models to suit local situations results in the institutional sustainability of the project. The project strategy will lead to more effective planning and management of the community forests and land use in the surrounding areas and the development of new legal instruments will also help to enhance effective utilisation, protection and governance mechanisms. Using the CF, as a CBNRM practices that delivers ecosystem services and goods will ensure institutional sustainability through the use of legally mandated bodies. Using the CPP National Management Committee as the project steering committee will provide strong linkages to national policy processes, ensuring institutional sustainability of both the CPP and this project.

#### Financial Sustainability

The financial sustainability of this project rests on the development of sustainable production initiatives and diversification of incomes and forestry products. The establishment and formalisation of the community forests will secure land rights that will allow local communities to establish sustainable production initiatives and therefore provide direct benefits to the local communities. The diversification of incomes through development of a wider range of forests products and improved agricultural production as well as establishment of alternative energy sources will result in financial sustainability. The inclusion of women in economic activities will also boost local economies, household incomes and wealth creation. Ensuring that the interventions demonstrate both medium term community benefits (practically) will ensure financial sustainability in the long-run, should the forestry products and markets being supported prove to be viable.

### Replication Strategy

The overall replication strategy will involve the implementation of the model developed by the project in other community forests to eventually cover CF hotspots in Namibia.

The project will result in a model incorporating sustainable integrated land use and forestry management practices and improved technologies that have been demonstrated elsewhere and that can be replicated throughout the community forests of Namibia. The participation of a wide range of stakeholders at different levels will lead to the dissemination of information to a wider base and enhance the knowledgebase other relevant sectors and stakeholders have access to for future landscape based integrated land use planning. The inclusion of local communities will encourage their participation and implementation of the management plan within the community forests and outside of the project area.

The landscape-based land use plan will then be expanded to include other community forests and to extend other community forests outside the project area, eventually covering the CF hotspots in Namibia. The increased productivity of the community forests through the integration of improved production technologies will attract greater revenues and attract interest from other community forests. This will lead to the establishment of more community forests within the landscape and leads to the retention of incomes within the local communities.

### Climate change adaptation

Climate change adaptation involves improving society’s ability to cope with climatic variability and the associated risks. Climate change is likely to disrupt the interaction of flora and fauna; reduce the ecological viability of habitats and threaten the survival of many forest species, ecosystem services and livelihoods. The impacts of climate change on Namibia’s forests and rangelands include changes in pasture productivity, extreme weather such as flash floods and high rates of deforestation and forest degradation. Other impacts might include loss of wildlife habitats, shift in species’ ranges and increased drought incidence resulting in massive deaths of trees, livestock and wildlife. Significant changes in vegetation structure and function are projected in several areas of Namibia due to climate change; with grassland projected to lose its spatial dominance to shrubland and projected increases in bush encroachment.

The adoption of landscape based management plan and SLM practices by this project will help mitigate some of the impacts of climate change such as providing alternative income sources for the local communities around community forests thus buffering them from the effects of climate variability such as drought. The development and utilisation of improved production technologies by the project will aid in mitigating the impacts of climate change. The local communities are reliant on forest products and pastoralism as their primary economic activity and the increased incidence of drought that result in massive livestock deaths as well as incidences of wildfires that reduce forest cover leave these communities vulnerable. The identification and valuation of forest products could provide the local communities with alternative incomes as well as enhancing their role in the conservation of ecosystem resources. Through the utilisation of improved SFM and SLM and production technologies, local communities can improve productivity and increase incomes thus buffering them from the effects of climate variability.

# PART II: Management Arrangements

## Project Management & Implementation

The project will be implemented over a period of five years beginning in 2014. The project implementation plan is presented below. An inception period will be used to refine the project design and bring on board fully the relevant stakeholders for implementation.

#### Execution Modality

The project will be executed under National Implementation Modalities (NIM) where UNDP will act as the provider of the services and facilities that come about through a successful proposal. The project will be funded by GEF through UNDP, which is accountable to GEF for project delivery. UNDP thus has overall responsibility for supervision, project development, guiding project activities through technical backstopping and logistical support.

Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF) shall retain overall responsibility for project implementation and shall be the National Implementing Partner. MAWF’s responsibilities will be through the Directorate of Forestry (DoF), which will work closely with the GEF Operational Focal Point. Within the government, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, which hosts the GEF Focal Point, will have some responsibility and will work in close association with MAWF and DoF senior officials in ensuring top-level project oversight.

At the local implementation level, DoF will coordinate activities closely with other line ministries represented at the local level, through the direct engagement of its Regional level offices. The project will thus be executed by MAWF through DoF, but in close collaboration with other government divisions, as well as with civil society and private sector stakeholders. MAWF is ultimately responsible for policy mainstreaming whereas DoF is ultimately responsible for site activity execution.

#### Implementation Modality

Project activities will be implemented at the overall management and the landscape level. Since the project area is fairly large and will involve substantial coordination of different stakeholders from a variety of land-use sectors at national and local levels, a small Project Coordination Unit (PCU) will be set up to coordinate the implementation of the project on a day-to-day basis. The PCU will be based in Windhoek; it will be composed of a National Project Coordinator (NPC) who will function as the Project Manager and also be technically responsible for outcome 2. Support staff will include a Project Officer who will also function as Component Manager for outcome 1, and a Project and Finance Assistant who will also play a coordination role for administrative and M&E activities. In addition to their technical contribution, the PCU will be responsible for overall project coordination, implementation and routine reporting.

The PCU will also be responsible for coordination and mainstreaming of lessons and experiences into government operations, lessons learnt from activities in other related GEF funded projects and linking with additional on-going related projects. Project staff will be based in 7 region headquarters and will report to DoF and the Project Steering Committee (PSC). (See Section V, Part III for generic terms of reference for key project personnel and consultants), allowing for UNDPs quality control. At the regional council level, the NPC will be supported by 7 Foresters, seconded from the DoF to the regional councils. At the CF level, the PCU will be supported by a Community Forestry Officer (per CF), who will facilitate CF Management Planning and uptake of SFM/SLM technologies, with the technical backing of the Regional Foresters and other service providers to be hired via project resources. The PCU will also engage the support of volunteer researchers, especially emulating the Summer SLM Schools established under the CPP.

1. To allow for cost effectiveness and reducing project management costs, project management units within the Namibia programme portfolios that are co-funded by the GEF; i.e. the NAFOLA, PASS, CSP projects will share the following locally recruited expertise to fill the roles of:  Monitoring & Evaluation, Communication and Outreach, and Finance, Accounting and Administration. Should these roles not be available locally, external short-term experts may be contracted to fulfil the roles with a view of building the national capacities. Each respective project will exclusively recruit a Project Manager on a full term basis, whereas the other three positions will be shared across the three projects.   The term of References will be developed during the inception phases and will clearly stipulate the sharing arrangements between the three projects, specify the tasks, roles and responsibilities across PASS, NAFOLA and CSP.

#### The Project Steering Committee (NAFOLA Management Committee)

The NAFOLA Management Committee will adopt the CPP Management Committee model. It will be chaired by an agreed senior MAWF representative, who will also take the role of National Project Director and shall be responsible for supervising project implementation, in particular providing the policy/practice inter-phase that will guide project policies. The PSC will also have one representative from the relevant government agencies (membership to be finalised at inception, but likely to include MET, MLR, MRLGHRD, MAWF [DART, DVS and DEES]). UNDP and UNDP-GEF will have one representative each present; who will advise the PSC in its deliberations and may vote in cases where a majority has not been met. Members shall have been elected during the Inception meeting. The NAFOLA MC members shall meet at least twice in a year prior to PCU meetings. The NPC will be a member of the PSC as an ex-officio observer responsible for taking and distributing minutes. Other PCU staff working under the NPC shall attend meetings of the NAFOLA MC by invitation and only on a need to basis.

1. The role of the PSC will be to:

* Provide strategic advice to the PCU for the implementation of project activities to ensure the integration of project activities with poverty alleviation and sustainable development objectives.
* Ensure coordination between the project and other ongoing activities in the country.
* Ensure interagency coordination.
* Ensure full participation of stakeholders in project activities.
* Provide policy/technical inter-phase and backstopping to the project.
* Assist with organisation of project reviews and contracting consultancies under technical assistance.
* Provide guidance to the PCU.

**Regional Implementation Committee**

7 Regional Project Implementation Officers for 13 hotspots;

DoF Chief Regional Forestry Officer

**NAFOLA Management Committee (PSC)**

**Senior Supplier:** UNDP CO, RCU;

**Senior User:** Community forest institutions CSO, TA, RLB, Extension

**Chair:** MAWF National Project Director (DoF);

Members: Key Ministries MLR, MET, MRLGHRD

**GEF Operational Focal Point:**

Ministry of Environment

**Project Coordination Unit (PCU)**

PCU under NAFOLA MC, headed by a National Project Coordinator; based in Windhoek

**Project Support**

Administration and finance officers

**Technical Advisory Support**

UNDP- (Support implementation of UNCCD)

UNDP Africa Regional Ecosystems and Biodiversity Team

Expert Consultants

**PCU Implementation Team**

Communications and Public Participation Officer

Project Assistant

CF Programme Officer

**Project Liaison Officers**

13 Special Service Contracts for Project Liaison Officers for each of the 13 CF hotspots;

**Project Assurance:** UNDP

**PROJECT ORGANISATION STRUCTURE**

Figure 6: Overview of Project Organisation Structure

#### 

#### Project Coordination

The PCU project coordination team will be responsible for day-to-day oversight of project activities including supervision of activities contracted to service providers by Government. The NPC heading the PCU will report to the NAFOLA MC (Project Steering Committee), through the National Project Director, on the basis of approved workplan and reports approved at the same meeting, and shall work under the guidance of outputs from PAC meetings. S/he will make quarterly reports and maintain a direct liaison with UNDP. The NPC shall be assisted by a project officer and an Administrator/ Accountant. The NPC will receive reports and feedback from the project site, fed through the Regional Implementation Committee and Community Forestry Officers (also titled as project liaison officers in other sections of this document) for the selected Community Forests.

The NPC will link with other GEF project coordinators sharing lessons learnt relevant to mainstreaming activities and also to other government led initiatives such as institutional strengthening activities, policy and preparation of management plans.

###### Hotspot Level Project Implementation

In order to gain maximum efficiency in project implementation, DoF will second seven liaison officers dedicated to the project, who will be responsible for the regional level implementation of relevant activities. Overall management of activities at the CF pilot level will be coordinated by these seven seconded officers and DoF Chief Regional Forestry Officer, who will form the Regional Implementation Committee. Each regional officer will have oversight over 2 hotspots (the national policy work forms the 14th hotspot). These regional officers will be further supported on the ground by 13 Community Forestry Officers (Project Liaison officers (certificate level),) responsible for each CF hotspot.

Due to the large area of project implementation, transportation for the regional and site officers and NPC will be crucial to ensure swift response and consistent oversight of the 13 hotspots targeted by the project. The project will therefore need 8 cars; 4 paid for by GEF and 4 by the Namibian government at a cost of US$50,000 each. These cars will contribute greatly to the capacity of the devolved government structures (Regional Offices), and will be reinterred to the government at the end of the project. The project will also purchase 13 motorbikes or all-terrain vehicles (e.g. Quad bikes) for the 13 Project Liaison Officers to facilitate mobility and oversight of these hotspots.

#### Project Components

The project will comprise two complementary components. Each addressing a different barrier and has distinct outcomes. Overall management of these shall be coordinated by the PCU under the leadership of the Project Steering Committee.

### Technical Assistance

Short-term national as well as international technical assistance will be provided by the Project, on a service provision basis, in response to demands and requests by the key implementing partners, in order to overcome short term barriers that may hamper project advancement towards and achievement of the project outputs/outcomes. Technical assistance will be directly contracted by the PSC, through a transparent procurement process (i.e. the development of Terms of References and recruitment) following UNDP/GRN regulations and will directly assist the implementing entities and report to the Project Steering Committee. Many of the project components are innovative and need some level of consultancy input. These include issues such as: Landscape planning, Community Forest/CBNRM Economics, Business Plans, Institutional Capacity Building, Gap analysis and Climate change adaptation strategies, etc. Where needed these local consultancy inputs have been identified and budgeted. Where UNDP support in recruitment and other necessary technical input not budgeted under the GMS (General Management Support) is provided, the project will provide direct payment for these services.

#### Funds flow

Project funds will pass from GEF to UNDP and thereafter to MAWF, which in turn may commission funds to consultant bodies, civil society specialists or other government agencies, according to the specific tasks agreed upon and based upon standard UNDP/GRN bidding, recruitment, transparency and auditing requirements and regulations, against specific outputs.

### Public involvement Plan

At the national level the project will engage with governments, the private sector, communities, donors, NGOs and experts over meeting the project objective according to its strategy. The project will also seek to inform all stakeholders of the values of landscape level activities, the problems that they are facing, why they need to support project outcomes and how this should go about in an equitable and efficient manner.

# PART III: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget

## Monitoring and reporting[[40]](#footnote-19)

A Project Inception Workshop (IW) will be conducted with the full project team, relevant government counterparts, co-financing partners, the UNDP-CO and representation from the UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit. A fundamental objective of this Inception Workshop will be to assist the project team to understand and take ownership of the project’s goal and objective, as well as finalise preparation of the project's first AWP. This will include reviewing the log-frame (indicators, means of verification, assumptions), imparting additional detail as needed, and on the basis of this exercise, finalising the AWP with precise and measurable performance indicators, and in a manner consistent with the expected outcomes for the project.

Additionally, the purpose and objective of the IW will be to: (i) introduce project staff with the UNDP-GEF team which will support the project during its implementation, namely the CO and responsible RCU staff; (ii) detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of UNDP-CO and RCU staff vis à vis the project team; (iii) provide a detailed overview of UNDP-GEF reporting M&E requirements, with particular emphasis on the Annual Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs) and related documentation, the Annual Review Report (ARR), as well as mid-term and final evaluations. Equally, the IW will provide an opportunity to inform the project team on UNDP project related budgetary planning, budget reviews, and mandatory budget re-phasing. The IW will also provide an opportunity for all parties to understand their roles and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines.

A detailed schedule of project review meetings will be developed by project management, in consultation with project implementation partners and stakeholder representatives and incorporated in the PIR. Such a schedule will include: (i) tentative time frames for Project Steering Committee Meetings (PSCM) and (ii) project related M&E activities. Day-to-day monitoring of implementation progress will be the responsibility of the NPC based on the project's AWP and agreed indicators. The NPC will inform the UNDP-CO of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and remedial fashion. The NPC will also fine-tune the progress and performance/impact indicators of the project in consultation with the full project team at the Inception Workshop with support from UNDP-CO and assisted by the UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit. Specific targets for the first year implementation progress indicators together with their means of verification will be developed at this Workshop. These will be used to assess whether implementation is proceeding at the intended pace and in the right direction and will form part of the AWP. Targets and indicators for subsequent years would be defined annually as part of the internal evaluation and planning processes undertaken by the project team.

Measurement of impact indicators related to global landscape benefits will occur according to the schedules defined in the Inception Workshop, using tracking tool scores, assessments of forest cover, land degradation and other means. Periodic monitoring of implementation progress will be undertaken by the UNDP-CO through quarterly meetings with the Implementing Partner, or more frequently as deemed necessary. This will allow parties to take stock and to troubleshoot any problems pertaining to the project in a timely fashion to ensure smooth implementation of project activities. Annual Monitoring will occur through the Project Steering Committee Meetings (PSCM). This is the highest policy-level meeting of the parties directly involved in the implementation of a project. The project will be subject to PSCMs four times a year. The first such meeting will be held within the first six months of the start of full implementation.

A terminal PSCM will be held in the last month of project operations. The NPC is responsible for preparing the Terminal Report and submitting it to UNDP-CO and UNDP-GEF RCU after close consultation with the PSCM. It shall be prepared in draft at least two months in advance of the terminal PSCM in order to allow review, and will serve as the basis for discussions in the PSCM. The terminal meeting considers the implementation of the project as a whole, paying particular attention to whether the project has achieved its objectives and contributed to the broader environmental objectives. It decides whether any actions are still necessary, particularly in relation to sustainability of project results, and acts as a vehicle through which lessons learnt can be captured to feed into other projects under implementation.

UNDP COs and UNDP-GEF RCU as appropriate, will conduct yearly visits to project sites based on an agreed upon schedule to be detailed in the project's PIR/AWP to assess first hand project progress. A Field Visit Report/BTOR will be prepared by the CO and UNDP-GEF RCU and circulated no less than one month after the visit to the project team, all PSC members, and UNDP-GEF.

## Project Reporting

The core project management team (under the NPC) in conjunction with the UNDP-GEF extended team will be responsible for the preparation and submission of the following reports that form part of the monitoring process. The first six reports are mandatory and strictly related to monitoring, while the last two have a broader function and their focus will be defined during implementation.

A Project Inception Report will be prepared immediately following the Inception Workshop. It will include a detailed First Year Work Plan divided in quarterly time-frames detailing the activities and progress indicators that will guide implementation during the first year of the project. This Work Plan will include the dates of specific field visits, support missions from the UNDP-CO or the Regional Coordinating Unit (RCU) or consultants, as well as time-frames for meetings of the project's decision making structures. The Report will also include the detailed project budget for the first full year of implementation, prepared on the basis of the AWP, and including any M&E requirements to effectively measure project performance during the targeted 12 months’ time-frame.

The PIR will include a more detailed narrative on the institutional roles, responsibilities, coordinating actions and feedback mechanisms of project related partners. In addition, a section will be included on progress to date on project establishment and start-up activities and an update of any changed external conditions that may affect project implementation. When finalised, the report will be circulated to project counterparts who will be given a period of one calendar month in which to respond with comments or queries. Prior to this circulation of the PIR, the UNDP CO and UNDP-GEF’s Regional Coordinating Unit will review the document.

The Annual Project Report/ Project Implementation Review must be completed once a year. *Annual Monitoring* will occur through the *Tripartite Review (TPR).* The TPR will be composed of Government representatives, UNDP and the GEF. The project will be subject to TPR at least once every year. The first such meeting will be held within the first twelve months of implementation. The APR will be prepared and submitted to UNDP-CO and the UNDP-GEF Regional Office at least two weeks prior to the TPR for review and comments. The APR/ PIR is an essential management and monitoring tool for the GEF, UNDP, the Executing Agency and PCs and offers the main vehicle for extracting lessons from on-going projects at the portfolio level.

Quarterly progress reports: Short reports outlining main updates in project progress will be provided quarterly to the local UNDP CO and the UNDP-GEF RCU by the project team, using UNDP formats.

UNDP ATLAS Monitoring Reports: A Combined Delivery Report (CDR) summarising all project expenditures, is mandatory and should be issued quarterly. The NPC will send it to the PSC for review and the Executing Partner will certify it. The following logs should be prepared: (i) the Issues Log, used to capture and track the status of all project issues throughout the implementation of the project. It will be the responsibility of the NPC to track, capture and assign issues, and to ensure that all project issues are appropriately addressed; (ii) the Risk Log is maintained throughout the project to capture potential risks to the project and associated measures to manage risks. It will be the responsibility of the NPC to maintain and update the Risk Log, using Atlas; and (iii) the Lessons Learned Log is maintained throughout the project to capture insights and lessons based on the positive and negative outcomes of the project. It is the responsibility of the NPC to maintain and update the Lessons Learned Log.

Project Terminal Report: During the last three months of the project the project team under the NPC will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarise all activities, achievements and outputs of the Project, lessons learnt, objectives met, or not achieved, structures and systems implemented, etc., and will be the definitive statement of the Project’s activities during its lifetime. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure the long term sustainability and the wide replicability of the Project’s outcomes.

Periodic Thematic Reports: As and when called for by UNDP, UNDP-GEF or the Implementing Partner, the project team will prepare Specific Thematic Reports, focusing on specific issues or areas of activity. The request for a Thematic Report will be provided to the project team in written form by UNDP and will clearly state the issue or activities that need to be reported on. These reports can be used as a form of lessons learnt exercise, specific oversight in key areas, or as troubleshooting exercises to evaluate and overcome obstacles and difficulties encountered.

Technical Reports are detailed documents covering specific areas of analysis or scientific specialisations within the overall project. As part of the PIR, the project team will prepare a draft Reports List, detailing the technical reports that are expected to be prepared on key areas of activity during the course of the Project, and tentative due dates. Where necessary this Reports List will be revised and updated, and included in subsequent APRs. Technical Reports may also be prepared by external consultants and should be comprehensive, specialised analyses of clearly defined areas of research within the framework of the project and its sites. These technical reports will represent, as appropriate, the project's substantive contribution to specific areas, and will be used in efforts to disseminate relevant information and best practices at local, national and international levels.

Project Publications will form a key method of crystallising and disseminating the results and achievements of the Project. These publications may be scientific or informational texts on the activities and achievements of the Project, in the form of journal articles, multimedia publications, etc. These publications can be based on Technical Reports, depending upon the relevance, scientific worth, etc. of these Reports, or may be summaries or compilations of a series of Technical Reports and other research. The project team, under the NPC, will determine if any of the Technical Reports merit formal publication, and will also (in consultation with UNDP, the government and other relevant stakeholder groups) plan and produce these Publications in a consistent and recognisable format. Project resources will need to be defined and allocated for these activities as appropriate and in a manner commensurate with the project's budget.

## Independent Evaluations

The project will be subjected to at least two independent external evaluations as follows: An independent Mid-Term Evaluation will be undertaken at exactly the mid-point of the project lifetime. The Mid-Term Evaluation will determine progress being made towards the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation. It will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project’s term. The organisation, terms of reference and timing of the mid-term evaluation will be decided after consultation between the parties to the project document. The Terms of Reference for this Mid-term evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO based on guidance from the UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit.

An independent Final Technical Evaluation will take place three months prior to the terminal Project Steering Committee meeting, and will focus on the same issues as the mid-term evaluation. The final evaluation will also look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental goals. The Final Technical Evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities.

Table 23: Project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget

| **Type of M&E activity** | **Responsible Parties** | **Budget USD** *Excluding project team Staff time* | **Time frame** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Inception Workshop | * National Project Manager * UNDP CO * UNDP GEF | $10,000 | Within first two months of project start up |
| Inception Report | * Project Team * UNDP CO | None | Immediately following Inception Workshop |
| Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Purpose Indicators | * National Project Manager will oversee the hiring of specific studies and institutions, and delegate responsibilities to relevant team members | To be finalised in Inception Phase. | Start, mid and end of project |
| Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Progress and Performance (measured on an annual basis) | * Oversight by National Project Manager * Monitoring and Evaluation Officer * Project team | To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's None | Annually prior to ARR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans |
| ARR and PIR | * Project Team * UNDP-CO * UNDP-GEF | None | Annually |
| Quarterly progress reports | * Project team | None | Quarterly |
| CDRs | * National Project Manager | None | Quarterly |
| Issues Log | * National Project Manager * UNDP CO Program Staff | None | Quarterly |
| Risks Log | * National Project Manager * UNDP CO Program Staff | None | Quarterly |
| Lessons Learned Log | * National Project Manager * UNDP CO Program Staff | None | Quarterly |
| Mid-term Evaluation | * Project team * UNDP- CO * UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit * External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team) | $40,000 | At the mid-point of project implementation. |
| Final Evaluation | * Project team, * UNDP-CO * UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit * External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team) | $40,000 | At the end of project implementation |
| Terminal Report | * Project team * UNDP-CO * local consultant | $10,000 - Funds are budgeted for local consultants to assist where needed | At least three month before the end of the project |
| Lessons learned | * Project team * Monitoring and Evaluation Officer * UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit | $10,000 ($ 2,000 per year) | Yearly |
| Audit | * UNDP-CO * Project team | $15,000 ($3,000 per annum) | Yearly |
| Visits to field sites | * UNDP Country Office * UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit * Government representatives | Paid from IA fees and operational budget | Yearly |
| **TOTAL indicative COST**  **\*Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses** | | **USD 115,000\*** |  |

### Learning and Knowledge Sharing

Results from the Project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention period through a number of existing information sharing networks and forums. In addition, the Project will participate, as relevant and appropriate, in UNDP/GEF sponsored networks, organised for Senior Personnel working on projects that share common characteristics. UNDP/GEF Regional Unit has established an electronic platform for sharing lessons between the project coordinators. The Project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation though lessons learned. The Project will identify, analyse, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects. Identify and analysing lessons learned is an on-going process, and the need to communicate such lessons as one of the Project's central contributions is a requirement to be delivered not less frequently than once every 12 months. UNDP/GEF shall provide a format and assist the project team in categorising, documenting and reporting on lessons learned.

### Branding and Visibility

Full compliance is required with UNDP’s Branding Guidelines and guidance on the use of the UNDP logo.  These can be accessed at <http://web.undp.org/comtoolkit/reaching-the-outside-world/outside-world-core-concepts-visual.shtml>.  Full compliance is also required with the GEF Branding Guidelines and guidance on the use of the GEF logo.  These can be accessed at <http://www.thegef.org/gef/GEF_logo>.  The UNDP and GEF logos should be the same size.  When both logs appear on a publication, the UNDP logo should be on the left top corner and the GEF logo on the right top corner.  Further details are available from the UNDP-GEF team based in the region.

### Financial and other procedures

1. NAFOLA will be managed according to the National Implementation modality (NIM) of the UN. MAWF is proposed as the Implementing Partner and will be accountable to the GRN, UNDP and the GEF for ensuring: (i) the substantive quality of the project, (ii) the effective use of both international and national resources allocated to it, (iii) the availability of time for national contributions to support project implementation, and (iv) the proper coordination among all project stakeholders, in particular national parties. MAWF will be responsible to UNDP for the achievement of the project objectives and for all reporting, including the submission of work plans and financial reports. As national implementing partner (NIP), MAWF will ensure the delivery of all the project outputs and the judicious use of the project resources. MAWF may hire or sub-contract other appropriate entities to deliver the project outputs, if deemed appropriate and feasible.
2. The financial arrangements and procedures for the project are governed by the UNDP rules and regulations for National Implementation Modality (NIM)[[41]](#footnote-20). Given the NIM scenario that applies in Namibia, financial transactions will be conducted through direct payment requests made by MAWF, originating from the project, to UNDP to transfer funds. Government procurement rules and financial transactions will be governed as in accordance with UNDP NIM guidelines, and only if Government wishes will UNDP be asked to procure certain services as per the letter of Agreement where UNDP services will be required in addition to their responsibilities as an implementing agency of the GEF.
3. As the Project will be a NIM implemented project, financial modality will be in accordance with direct payments and or quarterly advance payment requests (according to HACT is direct cash transfer) using the FACE form (i.e. cash not being transferred or cash being advanced to the implementing agency through NEX/NIM Advances). Under this modality, the MAWF will still maintain full programmatic and accountability control of the Project. If advances will be required, MAWF will request the Namibia Ministry of Finance to endorse and authorize MAWF to open a project account where funds will be advanced. In line with the UNDP supported projects, this project will be VAT exempted as per SBAA agreement. See annex of a FACE form to be used.

### Audit Clause

1. The Project audits will be conducted according to UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable Audit policies.

# PART IV: Legal Context

This Project Document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article I of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Namibia and the United Nations Development Program, signed by the parties. The host country-implementing agency shall, for the purpose of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, refer to the government co-operating agency described in that Agreement.

UNDP acts in this Project as Implementing Agency and all rights and privileges pertaining to UNDP as per the terms of the SBAA shall be extended mutatis mutandis to GEF.

The UNDP Resident Representative in Windhoek is authorised to effect in writing the following types of revision to this Project Document, provided that S/he has verified the agreement thereto by the UNDP-EEG Unit and is assured that the other signatories to the Project Document have no objection to the proposed changes:

* Revision of, or addition to, any of the annexes to the Project Document;
* Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of the project, but are caused by the rearrangement of the inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation;
* Mandatory annual revisions which re-phase the delivery of agreed project inputs or increased expert or other costs due to inflation or take into account agency expenditure flexibility; and
* Inclusion of additional annexes and attachments only as set out here in this Project Document.

# SECTION III: STRATEGIC RESULTS FRAMEWORK (SRF) AND GEF INCREMENT

# PART I: Strategic Results Framework, SRF (formerly GEF Logical Framework) Analysis

## Indicator framework as part of the SRF

|  |
| --- |
| **This project will contribute to achieving the following Country Programme Outcome as defined in CPAP or CPD: Outcome 12:** By 2018, institutional frameworks and policies needed to implement the Environmental Management Act (2007); National Climate Change Policy (2011); Tourism Bill and Strategy; and Protected Areas and Wildlife Management Bill; and International Conventions, are in place and are being implemented effectively. **Outcome indicator:** Number of environmental institutions fully equipped with standards, guidelines and specialized skills: |
| **Country Programme Outcome Indicators: Outcome 1:** Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded. **Output 1.3** Solutions developed at national and sub-national levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste |
| **Primary applicable Key Environment and Sustainable Development Key Result Area (same as that on the cover page, circle one):** Energy and Environmental for Sustainable development, including building Resilience |
| **Applicable GEF Strategic Objective and Program:** **LD-3:** Reduce pressures on natural resources from competing land uses in the wider landscape |
| **Applicable GEF Expected Outcomes:** Outcome 3.1: Enhanced cross-sector enabling environment for integrated landscape management; and  Outcome 3.2: Integrated landscape management practices adopted by local communities. |
| **Applicable GEF Outcome Indicators:** **Applicable GEF Outcome Indicators:** Indicator 3.1 Demonstration results in strengthening enabling environment between agriculture and forestry sectors. Indicator 3.2 Area under effective land use management (500,000ha) with vegetative cover maintained or increased. |

| Objective/Outcome | Indicator | Baseline | End of Project target | | Source of Information | Risks and assumptions |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Objective – To reduce pressure on forest resources by facilitating the policy and capacity enabling environment for the uptake of improved practices within agriculture, livestock and forestry management in the community forest areas. | Increased area of gazetted community forests within the CF hotspots in northern Namibia with legal management structures. | 3 out of 13 CFs gazetted; some identified/ established communal forests but without any systematic management regime or formalised authority. | 10 CFs successfully gazetted and under a systematic and integrated land-use management framework. | | Government registration/formalisation documents  Independent mid-term and final evaluations;  Project reports  Government Gazettes | Risk: - Incomplete submissions in the preparatory milestone for gazettement  - Reducing pressure on the forest resources will depend on i) successful intensification of crop yields to prevent further agriculture expansion into forest lands; ii) successful reduction of overstocking and overgrazing; iii) bush and fire control.  Assumption: - Continued interest and support of government and staff in the implementation of policies and programs to mainstream forestry issues, land degradation and economic development in national planning. |
| Increase in area under effective land use management with vegetative cover maintained or increased as measured by %age area being managed under approved land use plans; %age change in woody cover for degraded areas, reduction in plant density in bush encroached areas and increase in desirable grass species in overgrazed areas | Only 162,815ha out of 2,840,153ha (5.7%) being managed in line with approved land use plans;  X hectares  Woody cover average 30%; Bush densities range from 2,500-8,000/ha, decreaser grasses dominate over 100,000ha of rangelands (all 3 will be fine-tuned for each community forest as part of participatory monitoring); | 2,840,153ha under approved land use plans; 500,000ha with woody cover in process of regeneration at an average >50%;  Reduction in bush densities by at least 20% and reduction in area covered by bush by at least 10%.  Desirable perennial grasses dominant in at least 50% of degraded rangelands | | CF reports, project reports, DoF reports, Agricultural and Livestock production surveys and reports  MAWF reports |
| **Component 1 : Knowledge based land use planning and policy change hasten gazettement of eleven community forests (CFs) and mainstreaming of forest resources in productive policies** | Outputs  Output 1.1 Eleven communities assisted to legalise their CFs:  Output 1.2 Three CFs supported to formulate & implement integrated forest resources management plans:  Output 1.3 Strengthening Organisational Capacity for effective Community Forest Management  Output 1.4 Policies harmonised, support local governance and reflect value of forests in national development programs | | | | | |
| Increase in compliance with land use plans as measured by % of area complying with approved uses | Only 5.7% of area under land use plans and compliance with land use plans currently <40 % | By year 5, 10 comprehensive land use plans developed and by end of project compliance in all > 60% | CF reports, project reports, DoF reports, Agricultural and Livestock production surveys and reports  MAWF reports | | Risks: -Slow process of policy and legislation enactment may cause delays in mainstreaming of forest and woodlands consideration into productive sector  - Complexity in sectoral coordination due to differing interests and wide range of stakeholders.  Assumptions: - Landscape based, integrated land use management will gradually become a national priority for the prevention of land degradation. |
| Forest sector issues reflected in regional land use plans and regional programs of sectors such as agriculture, water, local development, environment and tourism. | No regional and national level production sector frameworks incorporating forestry issues | At least 2 (Agriculture and Energy sectors incorporate forestry considerations) | Sectoral Framework Reports  Management plans  MAWF reports  Government Policy Reports | |
| Number of national, local and regional dialogue forums actively supporting implementation of policy recommendations of the CPP in local SFM and SLM processes. | 1 (Ministerial Forum) | At least 2 (One at Local and one at National level) | MAWF reports;  Government registration/formalisation documents | |
| Change in capacity score cards of technical staff of ministries, CF management committees/ Boards and community members | Technical institutions scored an average of 64.9; CF institutions an average of 30.9[[42]](#footnote-21); community members capacity assessment during inception | Capacity score card increases to average of 80% for technical institutions, >50% for CF institutions and community members | CF reports, project reports, DoF reports, Agricultural and Livestock production surveys and reports  MAWF reports | |
| **Component 2: Implementation of SFM technologies in selected CF hotspots** | Outputs:  Output 2.1 Conservation agriculture piloted  Output 2.2 Improved livestock practices piloted in Omaheke, Oshikoto and Otjozondjupa hotspots  Output 2.3 Improved marketing of sustainably harvested forest and livestock products piloted  Output 2.4 Fire management strategy is piloted in Omaheke, Oshikoto, Kunene and Otjozondjupa hotspots  Output 2.5 Bush control program is piloted in Omundaungilo, Okongo, Ongandjera, Otjituuo and Otjku-Tjithilonde and provides financial incentives for controlled bush clearance  Output 2.6 Energy saving and alternative energy program implemented  Output 2.7 System for monitoring of forest and range condition and land productivity is in place | | | | | |
| Increase in agricultural productivity of main crops (pearl millet and sorghum) in Kavango, Omusati, Otjozondjupa, Kunene, Ohangwena and Omaheke regions covering 300,000ha | Current production of 200-600kg/ha | Production increase to 400-800kg/ha | | Agricultural production surveys and reports  MAWF reports  Farmer Surveys | Risks: - Effects of climate change and capacity erosion through HIV/AIDS and other illnesses may derail the project effort, by reducing the effectiveness of the measures introduced by the project  - Threat of continued degradation of the Community forests accompanied by fencing, deforestation, overgrazing, extension of agriculture and unplanned human development.  - Climate change affects ecosystem resilience.  - Participation by women in the project is limited by lack of awareness and cultural norms  Assumptions: - Local communities welcome the improved technologies and there is sufficient uptake of the technologies resulting in reduced pressure on forest resources.  - Increased awareness and capacity will lead to a change in behaviour with respect to the incorporation of SLM and SFM technologies and community participation in natural resource management and sustainable economic development. |
| Increased health, quality and type of livestock kept in Omaheke, Oshikoto and Otjozondjupa regions covering 150,000ha | 70% of cattle at grade C, 60% with fatness grade 0 and 1and 70% oxen. | At least 20% of cattle upgrade to Grade B, fatness grade 2 or 3 and decrease in oxen and increase in number of heifers. | | MAWF reports  MeatCo reports  Farmer Surveys |
| Increased off-take of livestock in Omaheke, Oshikoto and Otjozondjupa | Current livestock off-take at 5-8%. | Off-take increased to 20%. | | MAWF reports  Livestock production and marketing reports  Farmer Surveys |
| Increased utilisation of fire management practices reduces total areas burned and severity of fires in Omaheke, Oshikoto, Kunene and Otjozondjupa regions (200,000ha) | 15,405.3ha burned with 4 CFs suffering severe fires. | Reduction in area burned by at least 30% and at least 2CFs reduced to mild fire severity. | | Fire Management Reports  Community forest reports  MAWF reports  Satellite imagery data |
| Reduction in bush encroachment in Omundaungilo, Okongo, Ongandjera, Otjituuo and Otjku-Tjithilonde | Bush densities range from 2,500-8,000/ha.  Baseline surveys to determine area covered by bush conducted at Inception. | Reduction in bush densities by at least 20% and reduction in area covered by bush by at least 10%. | | MAWF reports  Satellite imagery data  Approved management guidelines |
| Increase in utilisation of alternative energy sources and reduction in CF wood consumption for energy in the households in the CFs. | Current number of households: wood fuel 89.2%, electricity 7%, Gas 1.3%, Animal Dug 0.8%, Paraffin 0.4%, Solar 0.3%. | Reduction in use of wood fuel by at least 20% and increase in use of alternative energy sources by 10% | | Community forest reports  MAWF reports  Satellite imagery data  Approved energy development guidelines |
| Increase in financial returns from sustainable economic exploitation of forest resources in all hotspots, in line with land use plans | Data is incomplete but PPG assessment reported an annual total of Nam$ 487,500 (average of Nam$ 37,500 for 13 CFs) | Increased ability to capture data on incomes per CF; at least 25% increase in total incomes earned. | | Community Forest reports, project and DoF/ MAWF reports |

Table 24: List of Outputs per Component as part of the SRF

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Project’s Development Goal:** To maintain current dry forests and the ecosystem goods and services they provide in 13 Community Forests to cover over 500,000ha of forest lands, through wide scale adoption of SLM, SFM, Forest Certifications and other improved technologies. | | |
| **Project Objective:** To reduce pressure on forest resources by facilitating the policy and capacity enabling environment for the uptake of improved practices within agriculture, livestock and forestry management in the community forest areas. | | |
| **Component** | **Outputs** | **Budget** |
| Component 1: Knowledge based land use planning and policy change hasten gazettement of eleven community forests (CFs) and mainstreaming of forest resources in productive policies | Output 1.1 Eleven communities assisted to legalise their CFs | 1,000,000 |
| Output 1.2 Three CFs supported to formulate & implement integrated forest resources management plans | 550,000 |
| Output 1.3 Strengthening Organisational Capacity for effective Community Forest Management | 230,000 |
| Output 1.4 Policies harmonised, support local governance and reflect value of forests in national development programs | 140,000 |
| Component 2: Implementation of SFM technologies in selected CF hotspots | Output 2.1 Conservation Agriculture piloted | 405,000 |
| Output 2.2 Improved livestock practices piloted in Omaheke, Oshikoto and Otjozondjupa hotspots | 243,000 |
| Output 2.3 Improved marketing of sustainably harvested forest and livestock products piloted. | 380,000 |
| Output 2.4 Fire management strategy is piloted in Omaheke, Oshikoto, Kunene and Otjozondjupa hotspots | 247,000 |
| Output 2.5 Bush-control program is piloted in Omundaungilo, Okongo, Ongandjera, Otjituuo and Otjku-Tjithilonde and provides financial incentives for controlled bush clearance | 371,000 |
| Output 2.6 Energy saving and alternative energy program implemented | 380,000 |
| Output 2.7 System for monitoring of forest and range condition and land productivity is in place | 300,000 |

## List of Outputs, Indicative Activities and Budget

| **Output** | **Indicative activities** | **Budget** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Component 1: Knowledge based land use planning and policy change hasten gazettement of eleven community forests (CFs) and mainstreaming of forest resources in productive policies** | | |
| Output 1.1 Eleven communities assisted to legalise their CFs | 1.1.1 Undertake an assessment of the stage of gazettement for the 11 CFs, and make workplan for completing gazettement process | 20,000 |
| 1.1.2 Assist CFs to complete stage 1 of gazettement (Awareness, Registration of Interest and Initiating the Process and Community Organisation | 80,000 |
| 1.1.3 Assist CFs to prepare Indicative Land-use and Resource Mapping, demarcation and to obtain Approval of Community Forest Boundaries: | 250,000 |
| 1.1.4 Assist communities to under socioeconomics and bio-physical assessments and use the information to prepare provisional CF management plans and bye-laws, and provisional CF level M&E plans | 500,000 |
| 1.1.5 Assist CFs to Develop Benefit and Cost Sharing Arrangements and negotiate and Draft Community Forest Agreement: To submit applications for the Declaration of Community Forests and follow up the gazettement process to its logical conclusion | 150,000 |
| Output 1.2 Three CFs supported to formulate & implement integrated forest resources management plans | 1.2.1 Assist 3 CFs to undertake detailed integrated resource (Forests, range and agriculture) assessment studies to produce information for the land use planning | 300,000 |
| 1.2.2 Facilitate the use of information to formulate draft land use plans | 200,000 |
| 1.2.3 Disseminate the draft land use plans, solicit comments, finalise and publish plans, including registering them with the relevant authorities (and facilitate use of the use of the provision of the land use plans in outcome 2) | 50,000 |
| Output 1.3 Strengthening Organisational Capacity for effective Community Forest Management | 1.3.1 Refine the capacity needs assessment performed during PPG and draft a capacity building strategy (including training programs, develop training material, negotiate extra staff members from relevant authorities, etc.) | 50,000 |
| 1.3.2 Facilitate delivery of training programs and other capacity development activities for the technical staff of relevant ministries | 60,000 |
| 1.3.3 Facilitate delivery of training programs and other capacity development activities for the CFs (management committees and individual farmers/livestock keepers) | 100,000 |
| 1.3.3 Organise and facilitate learning missions, exchange visits (internal to Namibia) | 20,000 |
| Output 1.4: Policies harmonised, support local governance and reflect value of forests in national development programs | 1.4.1 Undertake an assessment of the effectiveness of the current national, regional and local forums/networks for facilitating dialogue on CBNRM, and in particular effectiveness of mainstreaming CPP policy recommendations into local resource management, and formulate a plan for making them effective | 20,000 |
| 1.4.2 Facilitate local, regional and national dialogue on CBNRM, its potential for local and national economic development, and lessons of implementation, and use opportunities to mainstream SFM into productive sector policies | 50,000 |
| 1.4.3 Undertake total forest valuation (in conjunction with assessments under activity 1.2.1), disseminate information widely, finalise, publicise | 70,000 |
| **Component 2: Adoption of improved production technologies reduces pressure on forest resources.** | | |
| Output 2.1: Conservation agriculture piloted: | 2.1.1 Undertake an assessment of the current levels of adoption of CA in the 13 CFs, and lessons on CF from the country, the region and abroad, and develop CA implementation and management strategies (also taking the CF plans into account) to ensure enhanced agricultural productivity and minimise environmental impacts. | 45,000 |
| 2.1.2 Training courses for local communities & farmers on the implementation of CA and agroforestry practices. | 35,000 |
| 2.1.3 Support implementation of CA and agroforestry practices as well as incorporating suitable traditional practices to improve crop production and forest cover, by strengthening delivery of extension service. | 150,000 |
| 2.1.4 Using the FIRMs, increase supply of fertilisers and agricultural extension services to enhance CA efforts. | 87,000 |
| 2.1.5 Establishment of tree plantations and nurseries to provide source trees for agroforestry, including the identification of suitable crops and plantation trees. | 88,000 |
| Output 2.2 Improved livestock practices piloted in Omaheke, Oshikoto and Otjozondjupa hotspots; | 2.2.1 Review of current pastoralist practices, livestock management plans and policies and identification of gaps and recommendations for the local communities. | 20,000 |
| 2.2.2 Development of integrated and holistic animal husbandry and livestock management strategies that enhance production and minimise environmental impacts. | 35,000 |
| 2.2.3 Awareness & training for livestock farmers on holistic livestock management practices | 23,000 |
| 2.2.4 Improved extension services provision in the local communities to improve community knowledge on animal health and productivity. | 85,000 |
| 2.2.5 Improved feed supply and veterinary services to enhance animal health and productivity. | 80,000 |
| Output 2.3 Improved marketing of sustainably harvested forest and livestock products piloted. | 2.3.1 Undertake a comprehensive assessment of marketable forest, non-forest and livestock tradable products (building on the PPG assessment), identify potential markets and undertake cost benefit analysis of the promising chains; develop marketing strategies for each potential proven worthwhile by the cost benefit analysis | 100,000 |
| 2.3.2 Disseminate market strategies and support the development of marketing capacity in the CFs (e.g. facilitate cooperatives; provide security for loans, link producers to high value markets | 160,000 |
| 2.3.3 Value addition of livestock products through establishment of abattoirs and livestock processing plants and storage facilities. | 70,000 |
| 2.3.4 Monitor uptake and effectiveness of marketing activities to sustainable forest management and local economic development, publish and share lessons | 50,000 |
| Output 2.4 Fire management strategy is piloted in Omaheke, Oshikoto, Kunene and Otjozondjupa hotspots | 2.4.1 Identification & review of fire control strategies & fire management practices in selected hotspots. | 25,000 |
| 2.4.2 Development of appropriate fire control strategies incorporating SADC protocols and best practices; and dissemination of information to local communities. | 42,000 |
| 2.4.3 Provision of equipment and training to enhance local community capacity to deal with fires. | 100,000 |
| 2.4.4 Development of a fire monitoring system incorporating fire interval sequencing information to enhance management strategies and enhance fire control practices among local communities. | 80,000 |
| Output 2.5 Bush-control program is piloted in Omundaungilo, Okongo, Ongandjera, Otjituuo and Otjku-Tjithilonde | 2.5.1 Development of appropriate bush control strategies for the selected hotspots based on best practices and recommendations from the Namibia rangelands and bush encroachment forum. | 35,000 |
| 2.5.2 Disseminate information to local communities & Implement bush clearing & bush management programs. | 81,000 |
| 2.5.3 Rehabilitation of rangelands through grass reseeding programs and rehabilitation of dense woodlands to improve tree-grass dynamics and perennial grasslands. | 180,000 |
| 2.5.4 Programs for the management and utilisation of Invader bush as an energy source. | 75,000 |
| Output 2.6 Energy saving and alternative energy program implemented | 2.6.1 Assessment of wood consumption levels in the selected hotspots and review of gaps and recommendations as well as feasibility of alternative energy sources. | 40,000 |
| 2.6.2 Development of suitable alternative energy sources as well as exploring the use of bricks and brick-making as an alternative to using poles for construction to minimise wood consumption and enhance sustainability. | 70,000 |
| 2.6.3 Provision of equipment & training to enhance capacity in the utilisation of alternative energy sources and utilisation of alternative building & construction materials such as brick-making and brick-laying. | 120,000 |
| 2.6.4 Value addition of forest products based on recommendations from the market assessments including establishment of processing plants. | 150,000 |
| Output 2.7 System for monitoring of forest and range condition and land productivity is in place | 2.7.1 Development of a monitoring and evaluation program for SFM and SLM, harmonising the CF-level M&E plans. | 50,000 |
| 2.7.2 Data collection for M&E, including mid-term and final evaluations | 150,000 |
| 2.7.3 Data sharing, including publications and linkages to UNCCD PRAIS | 100,000 |
| **Project Management: Effective project administration, M&E and coordination has ensured timely and efficient implementation of project activities** | | |
| Effective project administration, M&E, and coordination have enabled timely and efficient implementation of project activities. | Establish project offices in the 13 CF hotspots, | 55,000 |
| Recruit skilled HR for efficient management and coordination of project components with the Project Manager providing supervision to the 7 regional implementation officers and 14 CF project liaison officers for the CF hotspots. | 93,000 |
| Establish project monitoring mechanism | 52,000 |
| **Grand Total** | | **4,446,000** |

# SECTION IV: Total Budget and Workplan

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Award ID: | 00082143 |  | Business Unit: | NAM10 |
| Project ID: | 00091179 |  | Project Title: | Sustainable Management of Namibia’s Forested Lands |
| Award Title: | PIMS 4626 [NAFOLA] |  | Implementing Partner | Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF) |
|  |  |  | Responsible Party | Directorate of Forestry; 13 Community Forest Management Groups |

| **GEF Component** | **Implementing Partner/Responsible Parties** | **Source of Funds** | **Fund** | **Atlas Budget Account Code** | **Descriptions** | **Amount (USD) Year 1 (2014-15)** | **Amount (USD) Year 2 (2015-16)** | **Amount (USD) Year 3 (2016-17)** | **Amount (USD) Year 4 (2017-18)** | | | **Amount (USD) Year 5 (2018-19)** | **Amount (USD) Year 6 (2019-20)** | | **Total (USD)** | | **Budget Notes** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **COMPONENT 1. Knowledge based land use planning and policy change** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  |
|  | DoF/MAWF | GEF | 62000 | 71400 | Contractual Services - Individuals | 9 000 | 15 000 | 24 000 | 27 000 | | | 15 000 | 12 000 | | 102 000 | | 1 |
| DoF/MAWF | GEF | 62000 | 71300 | Local Consultants | 9 000 | 12 000 | 21 000 | 30 000 | | | 15 000 | 12 000 | | 99 000 | | 2 |
| DoF/MAWF | GEF | 62000 | 72100 | Contractual Services - Companies | 25 000 | 151 000 | 182 000 | 302 000 | | | 220 000 | 30 000 | | 910 000 | | 3 |
| DoF/MAWF | GEF | 62000 | 72200 | Machinery & Equipment | - | 109 000 | 150 000 | 90 000 | | | 70 000 | - | | 419 000 | | 4 |
| DoF/MAWF | GEF | 62000 | 75700 | Training, Workshops and Conferences | 20 000 | 27 000 | 35 000 | 40 000 | | | 25 000 | 14 500 | | 161 500 | | 5 |
| DoF/MAWF | GEF | 62000 | 74100 | Professional Services | 8 000 | 10 500 | 12 000 | 11 000 | | | 13 000 | 8 000 | | 62 500 | | 6 |
| DoF/MAWF | GEF | 62000 | 74200 | Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs | 5 000 | 11 000 | 17 000 | 19 000 | | | 16 000 | 12 000 | | 80 000 | | 7 |
| DoF/MAWF | GEF | 62000 | 71600 | Travel | 10 000 | 14 000 | 16 000 | 17 000 | | | 16 000 | 13 000 | | 86 000 | | 8 |
|  |  |  | **Total Component 1 (GEF)** | | **86 000** | **349 500** | **457 000** | **536 000** | | | **390 000** | **101 500** | | **1 920 000** | |  |
|  | **COMPONENT 2. Adoption of improved production technologies reduces pressure on forest resources.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  |
|  | DoF/MAWF | GEF | 62000 | 71200 | International Consultants | 9 000 | 12 000 | 15 000 | 18 000 | | | 12 000 | 6 000 | | 72 000 | | 9 |
| DoF/MAWF | GEF | 62000 | 71300 | Local Consultants | - | 6 000 | 9 000 | 9 000 | | | 1 500 | - | | 25 500 | | 10 |
| DoF/MAWF | GEF | 62000 | 72100 | Contractual Services - Companies | 32 000 | 90 000 | 156 000 | 84 000 | | | 65 000 | 15 000 | | 442 000 | | 11 |
| DoF/MAWF | GEF | 62000 | 72200 | Machinery and Equipment | 30 000 | 173 000 | 350 000 | 500 000 | | | 205 000 | 140 000 | | 1 398 000 | | 12 |
| DoF/MAWF | GEF | 62000 | 75700 | Training, Workshops and Conferences | 20 000 | 26 000 | 32 000 | 35 000 | | | 24 000 | 20 000 | | 157 000 | | 13 |
| DoF/MAWF | GEF | 62000 | 74100 | Professional Services | 3 000 | 5 000 | 12 000 | 14 000 | | | 8 000 | 6 000 | | 48 000 | | 14 |
| DoF/MAWF | GEF | 62000 | 74200 | Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs | 6 000 | 15 000 | 25 000 | 19 000 | | | 15 000 | 10 000 | | 90 000 | | 15 |
| DoF/MAWF | GEF | 62000 | 71600 | Travel | 8 000 | 15 000 | 20 500 | 25 000 | | | 15 000 | 10 000 | | 93 500 | | 16 |
|  |  |  | **Total Component 2 (GEF)** | | **108 000** | **342 000** | **619 500** | **704 000** | | | **345 500** | **207 000** | | **2 326 000** | |  |
|  | **PROJECT MANAGEMENT** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  |
|  | DoF/MAWF | GEF | 62000 | 71400 | Contractual Services- individual | 9 500 | 15 000 | 48 000 | | 26 000 | 10 000 | | | 10 000 | | 118 500 | 17 |
| DoF/MAWF | GEF | 62000 | 71400 | Contractual Services - Companies | 3 000 | 9 500 | 5 000 | | 3 500 | - | | | - | | 21 000 | 18 |
| DoF/MAWF | GEF | 62000 | 72200 | Machinery and Equipment | 5 000 | 25 000 | 15 000 | | 5 000 | - | | | - | | 50 000 | 19 |
| DoF/MAWF | GEF | 62000 | 71600 | Travel | 1 500 | 2 000 | 3 000 | | 2 000 | 1 000 | | | 1 000 | | 10 500 | 20 |
|  |  | **Total Project Management (GEF)** | | | **19 000** | **51 500** | **71 000** | | **36 500** | **11 000** | | | **11 000** | | **200 000** |  |
|  |  |  | **PROJECT TOTAL** | | | **213 000** | **743 000** | **1 147 500** | | **1 276500** | **746 500** | | | **319 500** | | **4 446 000** |  |

## Budget Notes

| **Budget Notes** | |
| --- | --- |
| **COMPONENT 1. Knowledge based land use planning and policy change** | |
| **1** | **Contractual services- individual:** Contractual Services will be sought to: Assist CFs to prepare Indicative Land-use and Resource Mapping, demarcation and to obtain Approval of Community Forest Boundaries (output 1.1.3 US$ 60,000); Assist communities to undertake socio-economics and bio-physical assessments and use the information to prepare provisional CF management plans and bye-laws, and provisional CF level M&E plans (output 1.1.4 US$ 42,000). (**Subtotal US$** **102,000**) |
| **2** | **Local Consultants:** National contractors will be contracted to: Undertake an assessment of the stage of gazettement for the 11 CFs, and make workplan for completing gazettement process (output 1.1.1US$ 12,000); Assist 3 CFs to undertake detailed integrated resource (Forests, range and agriculture) assessment studies to produce information for the land use planning (output 1.2.1 US$36,000); Facilitate the use of information to formulate draft land use plans (output 1.2.2 US$15,000); Disseminate the draft land use plans, solicit comments, finalise and publish plans, including registering them with the relevant authorities (and facilitate use of the use of the provision of the land use plans in outcome 2) (output 1.2.3 US$ 10,500); Undertake an assessment of the effectiveness of the current national, regional and local forums/networks for facilitating dialogue on CBNRM, and in particular effectiveness of mainstreaming CPP policy recommendations into local resource management, and formulate a plan for making them effective (output 1.4.1 US$ 10,500);  Facilitate local, regional and national dialogue on CBNRM, its potential for local and national economic development, and lessons of implementation, and use opportunities to mainstream SFM into productive sector policies (output 1.4.2 US$15,000). (**Subtotal US$ 99,000**) |
| **3** | **Contractual Services – Companies:** Contractual services will be sought from companies to:Assist CFs to prepare Indicative Land-use and Resource Mapping, demarcation and to obtain approval of Community Forest Boundaries; Assist communities to undertake socio-economics and bio-physical assessments; Assist CFs to Develop Benefit and Cost Sharing Arrangements and negotiate and Draft Community Forest Agreement; Assist 3 CFs to undertake detailed integrated resource; Facilitate the use of information to formulate draft land use plans; Refine the capacity needs assessment performed during PPG and draft a capacity building strategy; Facilitate delivery of training programs and other capacity development activities for the technical staff of relevant ministries; Facilitate delivery of training programs and other capacity development activities for the CFs; Undertake total forest valuation (in conjunction with assessments under activity 1.2.1), disseminate information widely, finalise, publicise.(**Subtotal US$** **910,000**) |
| **4** | **Machinery and Equipment:** In support of the achievement of Component 1, equipment will be purchased to assist with:  This equipment will include vehicles, laptops, printers and projectors, other office ware, communications, ecosystem and carbon monitoring apparatus, information boards, signposts, etc.(**Subtotal US$ 419,000**) |
| **5** | **Training and Meetings:** Stakeholder meetings and Training programmes will be held to: build consensus, facilitate discussion and collaboration and training will be conducted to build capacity for the management of community forests including Facilitate the use of information to formulate draft land use plans, disseminate information widely, and publicise etc. (**Subtotal US$** **161,500**) |
| **6** | **Professional Services:** Legal and/or accountancy specialists will be recruited in support of the securing of agreement between the government offices and other involved authorities for an appropriate protocol for the completion of EIAs and assessments during the planning of development projects and the development and implementation of land use strategies for the hotspots. Procurement and auditing specialists will also be recruited to ensure compliance with procurement regulations and to ensure that finances are accounted for. Capacity support professionals will also be contracted to provide additional capacity support. (**Subtotal US$ 62,500**) |
| **7** | **Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs:** Funds will be required for the printing of documents for various awareness raising strategies and the management plans and strategies developed, as well as for training materials, monitoring and reporting documents and other informative documents for dissemination to key stakeholders as appropriate. (**Subtotal US$ 80,000**) |
| **8** | **Travel:** Funds will be required for travel for consultants, contractors and project staff to reach project headquarters and landscape sites whether for research, training or project management and implementation. (**Subtotal US$86,000**) |
| **COMPONENT 2. Implementation of SFM technologies in selected CF hotspots** | |
| **9** | **International Consultants:** International consultants will be contracted to: Review of current pastoralist practices, livestock management plans and policies and identification of gaps and recommendations for the local communities (output 2.2.1 US$ 12,000); Development of integrated and holistic animal husbandry and livestock management strategies that enhance production and minimise environmental impacts (output 2.2.2 US$ 18,000); Data collection for M&E, including mid-term and final evaluations (output 2.7.2 US$ 42,000). (**Subtotal US$ 72,000**) |
| **10** | **Local Consultants:** Identification & review of fire control strategies & fire management practices in selected hotspots (output 2.4.1 US$10,500); Assessment of wood consumption levels in the selected hotspots and review of gaps and recommendations as well as feasibility of alternative energy sources (output 2.6.1 US$ 15,000). (**Subtotal US$25,500**) |
| **11** | **Contractual Services – Companies:** Contractual services will be sought for companies to:Undertake an assessment of the current levels of adoption of CA in the 13 CFs, and lessons on CF from the country, the region and abroad; Training courses for local communities & farmers on the implementation of CA and agroforestry practices; Awareness & training for livestock farmers on holistic livestock management practices; Undertake a comprehensive assessment of marketable forest, non-forest and livestock tradable products; Disseminate market strategies and support the development of marketing capacity in the CFs; Development of appropriate fire control strategies incorporating SADC protocols and best practices; and dissemination of information to local communities; Development of a fire monitoring system; Development of appropriate bush control strategies for the selected hotspots; Rehabilitation of rangelands through grass reseeding programs and rehabilitation of dense woodlands to improve tree-grass dynamics and perennial grasslands. (**Subtotal US$ 442,000**) |
| **12** | **Machinery and Equipment:** In support of the achievement of Component 2, equipment will be purchased to assist with: Implementation of SFM and SLM practices, brick-making training, provision of alternative energy sources, bush clearing exercises, fire management programs and the adoption of new technologies as well as equipment to facilitate stakeholder meetings and training exercises. This equipment will include laptops, printers and projectors, other office ware, communications, ecosystem monitoring apparatus, information boards, signposts, uniforms, protective gear, agricultural equipment, industrial equipment, vehicles, motor cycles, etc. (**Subtotal US$ 1,398,000**) |
| **13** | **Training and Meetings:** In support of the achievement of Component 2, Training exercises will be conducted to provide training to local communities on SFM and SLM practices, brick-making training, provision of alternative energy sources, bush clearing exercises, fire management programs and the adoption of new technologies as well as stakeholder meetings to disseminate information. (**Subtotal US$ 157,000**) |
| **14** | **Professional Services:** Legal and/or accountancy specialists will be recruited in support of the securing of agreement between the government offices and other involved authorities for an appropriate protocol for the completion of EIAs and assessments during the planning of development projects and the development and implementation of land use strategies for the hotspots. Procurement and auditing specialists will also be recruited to ensure compliance with procurement regulations and to ensure that finances are accounted for. Capacity support professionals will also be contracted to provide additional capacity support. Investment management professionals will also be contracted to provide additional support in the development of investment strategies. (**Subtotal US$ 48,000**) |
| **15** | **Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs:** Funds will be required for the printing of documents for various awareness raising strategies and the management plans and strategies developed, as well as for training materials, monitoring and reporting documents and other informative documents for dissemination to key stakeholders as appropriate. (**Subtotal US$ 90,000**) |
| **16** | **Travel:** Funds will be required for travel for consultants, contractors and project staff to reach project headquarters and landscape sites whether for research, training or project management and implementation. (**Subtotal US$ 93,500**) |
| **PROJECT MANAGEMENT** | |
| **17** | **Contractual Services - Individual:** Under Project Management, the contractual services of an individual will be sort to: Establish project offices in the 13 CF hotspots; Recruit the Project Manager who will provide supervision to the 7 regional implementation officers and 14 CF project liaison officers for the CF hotspots; and Establish project monitoring mechanisms (**Subtotal US$ 118,500**). |
| **18** | **Contractual Services – Companies:** Contractual services will be sought for companies to establish project monitoring mechanisms for project management (**Subtotal US$ 21,000**). |
| **19** | **Machinery and Equipment:** Equipment will be purchased to assist with the establishment of the project offices. This equipment will include laptops, printers and projectors, other office ware, communications, monitoring apparatus, information boards, signposts, transportation equipment. (**Subtotal US$ 50,000**). |
| **20** | **Travel:** Funds will be required for travel for consultants, contractors and project staff to reach project headquarters and landscape sites whether for research, training or project management and implementation. (**Subtotal US$ 10,500**) |

# SECTION V: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

# PART I: Other agreements

## Co-financing Letters

In separate attachment.

# PART III: Terms of References for key project staff

## National Project Manager

**Background**

National Project Coordinator (NPC), will be a locally recruited national selected based on an open competitive process. S/he will be responsible for the overall management of the project, including the mobilisation of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, consultants and sub-contractors. The NPC will report to the Directorate of Forestry in close consultation with the UNDP RR (or duly designated UN officer) for all of the project’s substantive and administrative issues. From the strategic point of view of the project, the NPC will report on a periodic basis to the Country Pilot Program Management Committee (the Project’s Steering Committee). Generally, the NPC will be responsible for meeting government obligations under the project, under the national implementation modality (NIM). S/he will perform a liaison role with the Government, UNDP and other UN Agencies, NGOs and project partners, and maintain close collaboration with other donor agencies providing co-financing.

**Duties and Responsibilities**

* Supervise and coordinate the production of project outputs, as per the project document;
* Mobilise all project inputs in accordance with UNDP procedures for nationally executed projects;
* Supervise and coordinate the work of all project staff, consultants and sub-contractors;
* Coordinate the recruitment and selection of project personnel;
* Prepare and revise project work and financial plans, as required by MAWF and UNDP;
* Liaise with UNDP, DoF, relevant government agencies, and all project partners, including donor organisations and NGOs for effective coordination of all project activities;
* Facilitate administrative backstopping to subcontractors and training activities supported by the Project;
* Oversee and ensure timely submission of the Inception Report, Combined Project Implementation Review/Annual Project Report (PIR/APR), Technical reports, quarterly financial reports, and other reports as may be required by UNDP, GEF, DGA and other oversight agencies;
* Disseminate project reports and respond to queries from concerned stakeholders;
* Report progress of project to the steering committees, and ensure the fulfilment of steering committees directives.
* Oversee the exchange and sharing of experiences and lessons learned with relevant community based integrated conservation and development projects nationally and internationally;
* Ensures the timely and effective implementation of all components of the project;
* Assist community groups, municipalities, NGOs, staff, students and others with development of essential skills through training workshops and on the job training thereby upgrading their institutional capabilities;
* Coordinate and assists scientific institutions with the initiation and implementation of all field studies and monitoring components of the project
* Assists and advises the teams responsible for documentaries, TV spots, guidebooks and awareness campaign, field studies, etc; and
* Carry regular, announced and unannounced inspections of all sites and the activities of the project site management units.

**Qualifications**

* A university degree (MSC or PhD) in Natural Resource Management, Forestry or Environmental Sciences;
* At least 10 years of experience in natural resource management and forestry;
* At least 5 years of project/program management experience;
* Working experiences with ministries and national institutions (Namibian) is a plus, but not a requirement;
* Ability to effectively coordinate a large, multi-stakeholder project;
* Ability to administer budgets, train and work effectively with counterpart staff at all levels and with all groups involved in the project;
* Strong drafting, presentation and reporting skills;
* Strong computer skills, in particular mastery of all applications of the MS Office package and internet search;
* Strong knowledge about Namibia’s political and socio-economic context, in particular at National and Municipal level;
* Excellent writing/communication skills in English and at least one indigenous Namibian dialect with a good working knowledge of English being a requirement.

## Regional Project Implementation Officer

**Background**

Regional Project Implementation Officer (RPIO), will be a locally recruited national selected based on an open competitive process. S/he will be responsible for the regional coordination of the project, including the implementation of all project inputs and supervision over regional hotspot staff. The RPIO will report to the NPC and PCU for all of the project’s coordination, implementation and supervisory issues. S/he will perform a liaison role with the NPC and the local communities at hotspot level, regional and traditional authorities and, community forest groups as well as maintaining close collaboration with the other RPIOs and the project liaison officers in the hotspots within their regions.

**Duties and Responsibilities**

* Supervise and coordinate the implementation of project activities in the region and hotspots;
* Supervise and coordinate the work of CF hotspot staff and local communities;
* Participate in the recruitment and selection of project personnel at CF hotspot level;
* Liaise with other RPIOs, project liaison officers at hotspot level, CF groups and regional and traditional authorities for effective coordination of all project activities;
* Oversee and ensure timely implementation of project activities and prepare reports detailing project progress to be submitted to the NPC;
* Report progress of project to the NPC, PCU and CPP MC, and ensure the fulfilment of CPP MC directives.
* Oversee the exchange and sharing of experiences and lessons learned with relevant community based integrated conservation and development projects regionally and at the local and hotspot level;
* Ensures the timely and effective implementation of all components, outputs and activities of the project;
* Assist community groups, municipalities, NGOs, staff, students and others with development of essential skills through training workshops and on the job training thereby upgrading their institutional capabilities;
* Coordinate and assist scientific institutions with the initiation and implementation of all field studies and monitoring components of the project
* Assists and advises the teams responsible for documentaries, TV spots, guidebooks and awareness campaign, field studies, etc.; and
* Carry regular, announced and unannounced inspections of all sites and the activities of the hotspot-site management units.

**Qualifications**

* A university degree (B.Sc. or M.Sc.) in Natural Resource Management, Forestry or Environmental Sciences;
* At least 5 years of experience in natural resource management and forestry;
* At least 2 years of project/program management experience;
* Ability to effectively coordinate a team in a multi-stakeholder project;
* Ability to train and work effectively with counterpart staff at all levels and with all groups involved in the project;
* Strong drafting, presentation and reporting skills;
* Strong computer skills, in particular mastery of all applications of the MS Office package and internet search;
* Strong knowledge about Namibia’s political and socio-economic context, in particular at National and Regional level;
* Excellent writing/communication skills in English and at least one indigenous Namibia dialect with a good working knowledge of English a requirement.

## Project Liaison Officers (13)

**Background**

Project Liaison Officer (PLO), will be a locally recruited national selected based on an open competitive process. S/he will be responsible for the overall management of project activities at the hotspot-site level, including the implementation and coordination of activities in the hotspots. The PLO will report to the RPIO and the NPC on the progress of project activities at site level. The PLO will also act as a liaison between the RPIO and the local communities and provide on-the-ground oversight of project activities.

**Duties and Responsibilities**

* Supervise and coordinate project activities at the hotspot level;
* Monitor project activity progress and report back to the RPIO;
* Liaise with the local communities and the RPIOs closely to provide a strong feedback on local community engagement in hotspot level activities;
* Note and respond to queries from concerned members of local communities, with advisory support from the RPIOs;
* Report progress of project to the RPIOs, and ensure the fulfilment of directives.
* Participate in the exchange and sharing of experiences and lessons learned with local communities and stakeholders;
* Ensures the timely and effective implementation of all activities of the project;
* Assist community groups, with development of essential skills through training workshops and on the job training thereby upgrading their institutional capabilities;
* Assists scientific institutions with the implementation of all field studies
* Submit to regular as well as impromptu inspections by the NPC and RPIOs.

**Qualifications**

* A higher learning certificate (Higher Diploma or certificate) in Natural Resource Management, Forestry or Environmental Sciences;
* At least 1 year experience in natural resource management and forestry;
* Ability to effectively participate as a team player in a large, multi-stakeholder project;
* Good drafting, presentation and reporting skills;
* Good computer skills, in particular of MS Office package and internet search;
* Good knowledge about Namibia’s political and socio-economic context, in particular at Local and Community level;
* Excellent writing/communication skills in English and at least one of Namibia’s local dialects; and
* A good working knowledge of English and at least one indigenous Namibia dialect is a requirement.

# PART IV: Stakeholder Involvement Plan

1. The PPG phase included consultations with the project’s key stakeholders at the national and local levels. Field trips were carried out to the Northern region of Namibia, where all project sites were visited. Local authorities and community organisations were presented the project proposal. Two workshops at the national level were also held and the project was thoroughly discussed. In addition, several bilateral meetings were held, mostly with donors and key stakeholders who could not attend the workshops. Generally, project design was a highly participatory process, in line with UNDP’s and GEF’s requirements. See Annex III for the full stakeholder involvement plan.

**Stakeholder engagement**

The project will provide the following opportunities for long-term participation of all stakeholders, with a special emphasis on the active participation of local communities:

Decision-making: Through the landscape mechanisms and stakeholder groups. The establishment of these structures will follow a participatory and transparent process involving the confirmation of all stakeholders; conducting one-to-one consultations with all stakeholders; development of Terms of Reference (ToR) and ground-rules; inception meeting to agree on the constitution, ToR and ground-rules for the mechanism and its active land use planning, ecological monitoring and community development units.

Capacity building: At systemic, institutional and individual level – is one of the key strategic interventions of the project and will target all stakeholders that have the potential to be involved in brokering, implementing and/or monitoring management agreements related to activities in and around the reserves. The project will target especially organisations operating at the community level to enable them to actively participate in developing and implementing management agreements.

Communication: Will include the participatory development of an integrated communication strategy. The communication strategy will be based on the following key principles:

* providing information to all stakeholders;
* promoting dialogue between all stakeholders;
* promoting access to information.

The project will be launched by a well-publicised multi-stakeholder inception workshop. This workshop will provide an opportunity to provide all stakeholders with updated information on the project as well as a basis for further consultation during the project’s implementation, and will refine and confirm the work plan.

Based on the extensive list of stakeholders (mostly consulted) a more specific stakeholder involvement strategy and plan can be developed at that inception stage.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Box 2. List of the Project’s key Stakeholders | | |
| National Level | Local Level | |
| Government bodies:  MAWF and DoF  MET  MLR  Namwater  Civil Society:  NACSO  NNF/DRFN  IRDNC  Development Partners  GIZ  DED | At Regional Level  Regional Authorities Ohangwena Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Omaheke, Kunene, Otjozundjupa  Traditional Authorities  Civil society and development partners working at the regional level | At CF Hotspot level  Local Communities, Farmers, Pastoralists and Community Forest groups  Civil society and development partners working at the hotspot level |
|  |  | |

# Project Annexes

## Annex I: Community Forests

***Ohangwena Region***

**Okongo:** Okongo Community Forest is located in the northern part of Namibia within the Okongo constituency in the eastern part of Ohangwena region. The community forest is situated about 52 km east of the settlement of Okongo, bordered to the north by Angola and to the east by Okavango region. The forest area occupies 77,890 hectares and within this area is also a Quarantine area covering approximately 19,640 ha used to improve the marketing of the livestock from the Northern Communal Farmers. Rainfall ranges between 400 mm and 600 mm with most rain falling between November and April.

**Omundaungilo:** Omundaugilo Community Forest is located in the northern part of Namibia within the Ohangwena region, 60km from Eenhana town. The community forest is bordered to the north by Angola and to the east by Okavango region. The community forest is approximately 22,210 ha. Rainfall figures ranges between 400 mm and 600 mm with most rain falls between November and April. The vegetation is predominantly Kalahari woodland in the broadleaf tree and shrub savannah biome.

***Omusati Region***

**Uukolonkadhi:** The community forest covers an area of 111,700 ha of the 300,000 ha conservancy within the Uukolonkadhi traditional jurisdiction area of 82 villages. The forest is in the Onesi and Ruacana constituencies. The western border stretches north to south along the Ruacana/ Kaman jab road from Engondo village to Okapundja borehole; turns eastward along the top border with Uukwaluudhi community forest; then it goes northwards (with a buffer zone of 20km from the settled areas) to Oshikondiilongo, Ondjaa water catchment and onto Onangombe and then turns westward back to Engondo. Rainfall figures ranges between 350 mm and 450 mm with most rain falls between November and April.

**SheyaShuushona and Ongandjera**: The conservancy covers an area of about 501,108 hectares. The Ongadjera community forest formed part of the SheyaShuushona conservancy but later the community forest was separated from the conservancy. The Ongadjera community forest and SheyaShuushona conservancy are situated in the South of Omusati Region, bordering with Etosha National Park to the South. The vegetation is sparsely distributed, with a few shrubs and a grassy understorey. *Colophospermummopane*is the dominant tree species followed by *Comiphora*and *Terminalia*species. The shrub layer is dominated by *Catophractis Alexandria*, *Bauhinia petersiana*and *Ozoroapaniculosa.* Climatic conditions are similar to those of north central Namibia with rainfall ranging between 350 mm and 550 mm with most rain falling between November and April, and the peak rainfall is in February. The area is largely inhabited by cattle headers (cattle posts) with very few permanent settlements although illegal permanent fencing has encroached in the southern and the eastern parts of the conservancy.

***Oshana Region***

**Otshiku-Tshiithilonde:** The forest is some 45 km from the nearest town of Oshakati and about 5 km from Onkani settlement. The community forest covers an area of about 87,836 hectares. The southern part of the community forest, west of the salt pan is dominated by *Terminaliaprunioides*mature trees. *Colophospermummopane*is the dominant regenerating and sapling species. The shrub layer is dominated by *Catophractisalexandri*and *Elephantorrhizasuffruticosa*. Climatic conditions of the Oshikushiithilonde community forest are similar to those of other parts of the north central Namibia and rainfall ranges between 350 mm and 550 mm with most rain falling between November and April, and the peak in February. However, there is a big variation in temperatures which is dictated by seasonality. Winter months records low temperatures and summer months record higher, with October, November and December as the hottest months

***Oshikoto Region***

**Oshaampula:**Oshaampula community forest area is situated in North Central of Namibia, under Oshikoto regional administration in Okankolo constituency. The management area covers 5,180ha of Oshaampula Community Forest. In 2004, the population of Oshaampula was estimated to be 2,816 people with 310 households. Local communities around the Oshaampula community forest include the Oshiwambo and San speaking ethnic groups whose livelihoods depend on subsistence crop cultivation and livestock rearing.

**Onkumbula:** It is located in Okankolo Constituency and borders Ohangwena Region to the north. It further borders at its south western part the established Ohepi Community Forest. Main centers are Onkumbula, Omai, OmutweWomedi, Onehongo, Okanatuwena, Omakango and Oshamutoye. The area falls under jurisdiction of three chairpersons of Ondonga Traditional Authority who are managed by one senior headman.

***Kunene Region***

**Ehirovipuka:** The proposed Ehirovipuka Conservancy Forest is located in the Kunene region. This area is part of the Kalahari and Namib sand. Inventory area covers 78,510 hectares northwest of the conservancy. The proposed conservancy forest is bordering the Etosha National Park in the east. Common tree species found in the area are *Colophospermummopane*, *Baikiaeaplurijuga, Commiphoraangolensis*and *Commiphoraglandulosa.* According to the Atlas of Namibia vegetation map, the area falls in Trees and Shrub savannah vegetation type and the soil is classified as sandy soil. The annual rainfall is between 300-350 mm.

**Otjiu West:** The Otjiu-West community forest is situated in the Kunene region of north western Namibia and belongs to the Himba and Herero tribal areas. The area of 107 913 ha includes settlements of approximately 1,031 inhabitants living in seven villages surrounded by mountains. The forest is part of the Nama-karoo and savannah biomes with the landscape characterised by Kunene hills and Etendeka Plateau. The annual rainfall varies from 50-200 mm with precipitation in two seasons. Average temperatures range from 20-340C. The vegetation includes spare shrub land and woodlands. The dominant tree species in the area is *Colophospermummopane*, *Dichrostachyscinerea*, *Eucleapsceudebunus* and *Teminaliaprunioides*.

***Otjonzondjupa Region***

Otjozondjupa Region is characterised by thorn veld savannah and a flat surface area with diverse vegetation including woodlands, grasslands and well defined drainage lines. The region’s climate is semi-arid and averages between 300-600 mm of rain fall annually. The soils vary from weakly developed sand and loam to alluvium enriched with organic material.

**Otjituuo:** The concession forest is located in the Eastern part of Grootfontein district in Otjozondjupa and Omaheke regions. According to the DoF vegetation maps, the area is classified as both forest and savannah type vegetation. *Pterocarpusangolensis* is the dominant species in the area. The rainfall ranges between 400 and 450mm annually and soils are sandy, but the soil colour may differ due to the mineral content. The total area is approximately 613,277.728ha.

**African Wild Dog:** The African Wild Dog Community Forest is located in Otjozondjupa region with a Conservancy of the same name and covers an area of approximately 473,244 ha while the conservancy covers an area of 38,192 ha. The dominant species are *Terminaliasericea*, *Pterocarpusangolensis* and *Acacia erioloba* with densely growing thorn bushes. The rainfall is 300-350 mm.

***Omaheke Region***

**Otjombinde:** The community forest covers approximately 591,001 ha and is located in Otjombinde constituency which forms part of the border between Namibia and Botswana. The conservancy was gazetted in 1998. The dominant vegetation is Kalahari woodland composed primarily of *Terminaliasericea* and *Acacia erioloba* and rainfall ranges from 300-350mm.

**Epukiro:** Epukiro Community Forest is located to the north east of Gobabis in Omaheke region The Community Forest covers approximately 17,945ha and is primarily Kalahari woodland vegetation dominated by *Terminaliasericea* and *Acacia erioloba*. Soils in the area are predominantly ferralic-arenosols, sandy soils. The average rainfall in the region ranges from 300-350mm.

## Annex II: List of Stakeholders and Relevant Roles

| **Stakeholder** | **Relevant Roles** |
| --- | --- |
| MAWF and DoF | The main executing agency of the project. Lead role in coordinating project implementation, in particular providing technical advice to the project planning and implementation process, build sustainability mechanisms to ensure that project initiatives and impacts continue after GEF funding. Lead in ensuring that local and national policies are supportive to forestry issues, particularly the integration of forest values and management issues in the NDP4, Support the national extension service to replicate the project successes to other regions. Training and information dissemination on land and animal management, diseases and vaccinations, alternative livelihoods, crops and gardening projects. Management of Local Authorities and Regional Councils, implement decentralisation policy |
| MET | Resources institution especially on on-going biodiversity conservation initiative CF and Conservancies. Training and information dissemination on land and animal management, diseases and vaccinations, alternative livelihoods, crops and gardening projects Ensure that the a good management of the environment in all CF. Ensure that any development within the CF comply with environmental management act. Provide critical support to the ministry of agriculture, water and forestry in the policy review to ensure that forestry sector issues are reflected in the other productive sectors, up scaling project initiatives to other regions. Management of Local Authorities and Regional Councils, implement decentralisation policy |
| MLR | Supporting the Community Forestry Groups at the local level to enforce forest management in rural and urban development.  Formulation and implementation of the integrated land use plans and capacity development of the Community Forestry Committees. Contribute to the up scaling of the project initiatives through collating and sharing lessons widely. Training and information dissemination on land and animal management, diseases and vaccinations, alternative livelihoods, crops and gardening projects. Management of Local Authorities and Regional Councils, implement decentralisation policy |
| Namwater | National-scale water reticulation |
| NACSO | Disseminating lessons from the project, thereby promoting up scaling. Support the communities, especially in conservancies’ areas with regard to biodiversity conservation and promote livelihoods. Build the capacity of the communities in the CF such as those in the current conservancies |
| NNF/DRFN | Provide technical support in the land use planning formulation and implementation of the bush control program, sharing experiences with the bush to electricity program. Sustainable development, especially land, water and energy sectors; Community organisation, empowerment, capacity building; Rangeland management interventions; SLM approach in conservancies including diversified land and natural resource use activities that lead to improved conservation and improved livelihoods; Build the capacity of the communities in the CFs such as those in the current conservancies e.g. in Kunene region, including holistic resource management. |
| IRDNC | Provide technical support in the land use planning formulation and implementation of the bush control program. Sustainable development, especially land, water and energy sectors; Community organisation, empowerment, capacity building; Rangeland management interventions; SLM approach in conservancies including diversified land and natural resource use activities that lead to improved conservation and improved livelihoods; Build the capacity of the communities in the CFs such as those in the current conservancies e.g. in Kunene region, including holistic resource management. |
| Regional  Authorities | Liaise with central government agencies; Facilitate and coordinate activities at lower council levels; Prepare budgeting, planning and service delivery systems which will be delegated and later decentralised; Supporting local development, land use planning and the community forest groups Host to the extension service at the regional level. Entry point of project implementation (coordinated by the MAWF). They will work closely with traditional authorities and the Community Forest Committees. |
| Traditional Authorities | Supervise and ensure adherence to customary laws; uphold, promote and preserve traditional values of that traditional community; Settle disputes between community members; Ensure that community members use natural resources at their disposal on a sustainable basis and in a manner that conserves the environment and maintains the ecosystem for the benefit of all persons in Namibia. Ensuring the security of land and resource tenure; Involved in all aspects of project formulation and implementation. Ensuring coordination with other law enforcement institutions for the enforcement of local by-laws to ensure compliance with the land use plans. |
| Local Communities, Farmers, Pastoralists and CF groups | Implementation of the project initiatives and impact.  Participation in training exercises and capacity development activities as provided within the scope of the project.  Support in the Rangeland sustainable development activities within CFs. |

## Annex III: Policy and Legislative Context

**Forest Act 12 of 2001.** This Act enables the registration of classified forests, namely state forest reserves; regional forest reserves, community forests and forest management areas. The Act encourages the creation of community forests by stating that state and regional forest reserves will only be introduced in cases where they have to be conserved for national interest and where a local body or community will not be in a position to do so. Community forests are registered with the consent of the applicable Traditional Authority. Vegetation in these areas may not be removed without the necessary licenses.

**Environmental Management Act of 2007.** This Act serves as an overall governing instrument to promote co-ordinated and integrated management of the environment, to give statutory effect to the compilation of environmental assessments and to enable obligations under international environmental conventions.

**Namibia’s Environmental Assessment Policy for Sustainable Development and Environmental Conservation (1995).** The Ministry of Environment and Tourism published the Cabinet-approved Policy in 1995. This policy requires that all policies, programmes and projects (including mining and prospecting), as listed in the policy, whether they are initiated by the government or private sector, be subject to an Environmental Assessment (EA).

**Forestry Development Policy for Namibia**. One of the aims of this policy is to reconcile rural development with the conservation of biological diversity by empowering farmers and local communities to manage forest resources on a sustainable basis, increase the yields of benefits of the national woodlands through research and development, and protection and promotion of requisite economic support projects.

**Green Plan, 1992.** Namibia’s Green Plan was drafted by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) and presented at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro. This document identified and analysed the main environmental challenges facing Namibia and specified actions required to address them. Following on from the Green Plan, the MET formulated Namibia’s 12-point plan for Integrated and Sustainable Environmental Management, a strategic document that set out the most important areas that needed to be developed to place Namibia on a sustainable development path.

**Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, 1992.** This Act controls all mining activity in Namibia. Mineral rights are vested in the State, and companies or individuals are required to apply to the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) for licenses to explore and mine mineral deposits. The Act also requires the holder of a mineral license to report any incidence in which any mineral is spilled in the sea or on land or if such land becomes polluted or if any damage is caused to any plant or animal, to the Minister of the MME and to take whatever steps are considered necessary in terms of good practice to remedy the situation.

**Minerals Policy of Namibia (2003).** The Policy sets out guiding principles for the development of the mining sector designed to ensure that it maintains its leading role in the growth of the national economy while at the same time operating within environmentally acceptable limits. To this end, one of the objectives of the policy is listed as ensuring compliance with national and other relevant environmental policies.

**Namibia Tourism Board Act 21 of 2000.** This Act provides for the establishment of the Namibia Tourism Board. It aims at, *inter alia,* the promotion of tourism and the development of the tourism industry and to promote environmentally sustainable tourism by actively supporting the long term conservation, maintenance and development of the natural resource base of Namibia. It promotes tourism activities on an international, national, regional and local level and will advise on national tourism policy.

**Namibian Forestry Strategic Plan, 1996.** The Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) compiled this plan to satisfy forestry objectives and strategies that will guide efficient programming of forestry development projects. The plan encourages the notion of giving communal farmers and other organisations that are able to protect forests on a sustainable basis legal and economic property rights on the applicable land.

**National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan (NBSAP).** Namibia completed its Biodiversity Country Study in 1998 and finalised its NBSAP in 2002. The NBSAP provides a strong basis for strategic planning to harmonise the targets of Vision 2030, NDP II and NDP III with the sustainable development of the country’s natural resource base. Both the NBSAP and the NDP II identify the national protected area network as the key for biodiversity conservation. NDP3 states that most sectors did not meet NDP2 targets “owing to changeable climate conditions and unfavourable exchange rates”.

**National Development Plan.** The major policy tool guiding national development in all sectors is the National Development Plan (NDP). NDP I covered the period from 1995/1996 to 1999/2000, and NDP II covers the period from 2001/2002 to 2005/2006. NDP II fully incorporates environment and sustainable development issues as both sectoral and cross-cutting themes. The policy sets clear goals in terms of biodiversity conservation, committing to formulate and implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). In addition, in 2004 the GRN finalised a 30-year planning framework known as Vision 2030. This framework aims to provide a sound structure for sustainable development planning, creating a long-term perspective within which the future 5-year rolling NDPs can be designed, implemented and monitored.

**National Heritage Act 27 of 2004.** This act provides, *inter alia*, for the protection and conservation of places and objects of heritage significance and the registration of such places and objects. In terms of this Act the National Heritage Council’s functions are set out in fairly broad terms.

**Nature Conservation Ordinance of 1975.** Namibia’s twenty PAs were proclaimed under this policy, which was enacted by the previous South African administration. This ordinance set a framework for establishing state protected areas, and for regulating hunting and other wildlife uses both within and outside conservation areas. This Ordinance covers all aspects of park and wildlife management, although the Inland Fisheries Resources Act repealed the section concerning the protection of inland fisheries. The Nature Conservation Ordinance of 1975 was amended in 1996 (Act 5 of 1996) to provide for the utilisation of wildlife in communal areas through the establishment of conservancies and wildlife councils. This change effectively provides registered conservancy committees with rights and obligations regarding sustainable consumptive and non-consumptive use and management of wildlife in conservancy areas. It also enables conservancy members to benefit from such use and management.

**The Communal Land Reform Act 5 of 2002.** The Communal Land Reform Act provides for the establishment of Communal Land Boards (CLBs), for the whole, a part of, or a combination of parts of various regions. The function of these boards is to exercise control over the allocation of customary land rights by Chiefs or TAs. They will oversee the entire system of granting, recording and cancelling of these rights to various applicants, upon consultation with traditional authorities.

**The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia.** The Government of Namibia (GRN) is committed to protecting biodiversity. Article 95 (1) of the Constitution sets the stage for the formulation of policies and legislation that aim to safeguard the country’s natural resource heritage for the benefit of current and future generations. Land use policy and plans may not inhibit Namibians to move, settle and acquire land in any part of the country. The fundamental right of every citisen to freedom of speech and access to information implies that adequate and appropriate consultation with all interested and affected parties must be present in all land use plans. Land use plans must encourage the well-being of all citisens through promotion of access to services, facilities and resources on a sustainable and equitable basis.

**The National Land Policy.** The Ministry of Lands and Resettlement compiled the National Land Policy (NLP) as a commitment to redress the social and economic injustices inherited from the colonial past through a unitary land system. For rural land, the policy provided for the creation of Communal Land Boards (CLBs). These boards, in conjunction with TAs, administer communal areas. The Communal Land Boards were subsequently created in terms of the Communal Land Reform Act 5of 2002 and the Traditional Authorities Act 25 of 2000. Multiple forms of tenure are also provided for on communal land, comprising both leasehold and customary grants. It provided for the Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Acts 6 of 1995.

**The National Policy on Tourism (December 2008).** This policy provides a framework for the mobilisation of resources in order to realise long term national objectives such as articulated in NDP3 and Vision 2030. The policy document contains sections dealing with information, regional cooperation and planning, the administration of tourism, provision of information, the respective roles of the private and public sectors and planning of tourism.

**The Regional Councils Act 22 of 1992.** This Act sets out the conditions under which RCs must be elected and administer each delineated region. From a land use point of view, their duties include, as described in section 28, “…to undertake the planning of the development of the region for which it has been established with a view to physical, social and economic characteristics, urbanisation patterns, natural resources, economic development potential, infrastructure, land utilisation pattern and sensitivity of the natural environment.” It is clear that the RCs, vested in the MRLGHRD, have a significant duty to compile a regional land use plan for each relevant region. These RCs must therefore form an integral part of the regional land use planning process.

**The Regional Planning and Development Policy (NPC 1997).** This policy acknowledges trends of increasing degradation of pastures, rangelands and woodland and gives attention to soil, water and forest management as development tools. It promotes strategies such as soil conservation and controlled grazing cycles, important to agriculture.

**The Traditional Authorities Act 25 of 2000.** This Act recognises Traditional Authorities (TAs) as legal entities. It provides for the establishment of such authorities and their designations, elections, appointments and recognition of traditional leaders, to define their powers, duties and functions. The primary functions of the TAs are to promote peace and welfare amongst the community members, supervise and ensure the observance of the customary law of that community by its members. Traditional authorities must be fully involved in the planning of land use and development for their areas. They must equally be sensitised about sustainable resource management and how this must be implemented within their communities. It is their duty under the law to ensure this. Any protected landscape initiative within a communal land area must involve the traditional authority.

**Vision 2030.** Namibia’s Vision 2030 provides the long-term development framework for the country to be a prosperous and industrialised nation, developed by human resources, enjoying peace, harmony and political stability. The National Development Plans are seen to be the main vehicles to translate the Vision into action and make progress towards realising the Vision by 2030. The Third National Development Plan (NDP3) is the first systematic attempt to translate the Vision 2030 objectives into action. Eight thematic areas have been elaborated in the Vision, containing details of how the Vision is to be achieved. The Natural Resource Sector in this Vision includes a chapter on land capability, rangelands and agriculture that highlights the severe constraint that low land capability places on sustainable agriculture in Namibia, and the reliance of the majority of the rural population on subsistence agriculture, especially livestock farming on communal land.

**Conventions.** Namibia is signatory to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the Ramsar Convention, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the World Heritage Convention (WHC) and the World Conservation Union (IUCN).

## Annex IV: Institutional and Governance Context

Namibia is divided into 13 administrative regions: in the North West: Kunene, in the North Central area: Omusati, Ohangwena, Oshikoto and Oshana, in the North East: Kavango and Caprivi, in the East Omaheke and Otjozondjupa, in the Centre Erongo and Khomas (in which the capital Windhoek is located), and in the South Karas and Hardap.

#### Ministerial Level Governance

The mandate of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism is derived from the Constitution of the Republic of Namibia, various pieces of legislation, and the Cabinet directive (May 1991) that established the Ministry. MET is guided by a number of key documents, including the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA), Tourism Investors’ Roadmap and National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). Cabinet have furthermore approved a number of policies, provided specific recommendations, and produced National Development Plans (NDPs).

The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF) through its Directorate of Forestry (DoF), is responsible for the protection of Namibia’s forest and its people’s rights to use forest resources. MAWF is mandated to find ways to control practices that damages forests, without depriving the people’s right to use forest resources. MAWF has custodial responsibility over Namibia’s productive natural resources sector and is responsible for policy setting and implementation related to agriculture and forestry. MAWF guides and oversees resource management in agriculture and forestry on state, communal and freehold land. The Directorate of Forestry (DoF) is the custodian of the national Community-Forestry (CF) programme, overseeing community ownership and management responsibilities of forestry and non-timber natural forest products. MAWF has a duty to ensure the property rights of people who benefit from forests, develop regulations to enforce the forest act effectively, to provide extension services to the public, to carryout research, education and training and execute national programs for forest conservation and management.

The Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development (MRLGHRD), coordinates and supports the Regional Councils (RC) and Traditional Authorities (TA) in Namibia’s 13 political regions. The Ministry also holds the mandate to advocate and set-up the decentralisation efforts of the Government of Namibia. Regional planning is conducted by the Ministry through the RCs. All line Ministries are supposed to develop their own decentralisation plans, which would identify and specify the process of decentralising core functions. At the local level, the councillors and the traditional authorities through the Developmental Committee and the management bodies of CBRNMs have been involved in the management of natural resources. Harmonisation with regional planning efforts is currently being promoted through the Regional Developmental Committee.

The Ministry of Lands and Resettlement (MLR) is responsible for communal area development and legislation, and is a significant partner in establishing a CF in Namibia. MLR is tasked with the major national land use planning (LUP) mandate, which is critical to the successful establishment of CFs. The ministry, through its Communal Land Boards, oversees the demarcation and allocation of land for various land uses within the Community forests and adjacent areas.

The Directorate of Parks and Wildlife Management (DPWM) is the Directorate tasked with the major conservation mandate within state protected areas, as well as the management of the national Community-based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) programme. The Directorate of Environmental Affairs (DEA) was conceived as a relatively small policy oriented Directorate in the 1990s, but has recently been responsible for the preparation and now implementation of the Environmental Management Act (EMA), a land mark piece of environmental legislation for Namibia. The Directorate of Tourism (DoT) sets the policy and legal framework for the tourism sector in Namibia, *vis-a-vis* non-governmental or parastatal institutions such as the Namibian Tourism Board (NTB) and Namibia Wildlife Resorts (NWR). The Directorate of Special Support Services (DSSS) is primarily the research Directorate of MET, also hosting the national permit office. The Directorate is responsible for game reallocations, transfers and health. The Directorate of Administration and Support Services (DASS) is currently a mainly headquarter-based directorate responsible for human resource management, administration and finances of MET and not a technical directorate.

The Namibia Water Corporation Ltd (NamWater) is a commercial entity supplying water in bulk to industries, municipalities and the Directorate of Rural Water Supply in the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry. The latter supplies water to rural communities. The Namibian Government is the sole shareholder, represented by the Minister of Agriculture, Water and Forestry who appoints the Board of Directors to ensure efficient resource utilisation.

#### Civil Society (NGOs and CBOs) and Private Sector

Several NGO’s are active in the land degradation mitigation arena, although few dedicate resources directly to State PAs. The Namibia Nature Foundation (NNF) was initially established to help the then Department of Nature Conservation to raise and administer funds for the conservation of wildlife and protected area management. Since then, the work of the NNF has expanded, in both scope and volume, to encompass the whole field of environment. While considerable emphasis is still placed on the protection of parks and endangered species, the current focus of work is on broad sustainable development: environment and people, environment and development. NNF has a number of projects and activities which support land degradation mitigation and afforestation efforts.

Namibian Association of Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Support Organisations (NACSO) is an association comprising 14 Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) and the University of Namibia. The purpose of NACSO is to provide quality services to rural communities seeking to manage and utilise their natural resources in a sustainable manner. NACSO functions as a communal conservancy association and provides a platform to organise concerted and well-coordinated support to conservancies.

A great number of private sector investors representing individual famers, private conservation enterprises and tourism operators are also involved in community forest management.

## Annex V: Detailed analysis of current and potential income generation options for the CFs

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **CF** | **Current Products** | **Annual incomes from forest products** | **Opportunities** | **Stage of gazettement** |
| African Wild Dog | Timber products:  Firewood;  Droppers, and poles  Non timber products:  Devil’s Claw  Monkey orange  Wild berries | Very low | Provision of training and simple equipment to improve sustainable harvesting, processing, packaging, storage and access to higher value markets for Devils Claw;  Provide security for the CF to take a loan from a financial institution to build a campsites and a lodge (low technology) to provide employment, and a craft shop to sell locally produced goods;  Alternatives provide security for the CF to take a loan and build a honey processing factory; assist with improving skills for bee keeping, honey harvesting, processing, packaging and access to higher value markets;  Provide appropriate technology for improved processing of groundnuts, packaging and marketing. | Not gazetted, seems very little progress, early stages. |
| Ehirovipuka | Timber Forest products:  Firewood  Crafts  Plants  Non-timber forest products:  Trophy hunting  Wildlife based tourism  Devil’s Claw  Mopane seeds | Nam$ 60,000 | Expanding existing opportunities:  Sustainable harvesting and selling firewood to new markets such as Oshakati – provision of transport, improved harvesting, processing and marketing needed.  Support for the production and marketing of biltong and meat using the facilities already in the Conservancy;  Expansion and marketing of the Hobatore campsite;  Sustainable harvesting and selling of droppers and poles;  New opportunities  Sustainable charcoal production (as part of bush control program);  Provide security for the CF to obtain a loan from a financial institution to build a new campsite and/or a craft centre within Conservancy and/or set up a cultural village as other Conservancies | Not Gazetted (Milestone not known) |
| Epukiro | Timber Forest products:  Poles;  firewood and droppers,  Non-timber forest products:  Devil’s Claw  Limestone | 64,000 | Sustainable charcoal production (as part of bush control program);  Research into ways of mining limestone, processing and marketing it (if found to be economically/financially viable).  Provision of training and simple equipment to improve sustainable harvesting, processing, packaging, storage and access to higher value markets for Devils Claw | Not gazetted (no milestones achieved yet) |
| Okongo | Timber Forest products:  Firewood  Poles  Droppers  Non-timber forest products:  Thatching grass  Fruits – baobab,  Honey  Wildlife  Bee farming, guinea fowl farming & wild fruits | 179,000 | A vegetable growing project  The refurbishment of the community campsite  A carpentry project for the community forest to be able to use the abundant trees resources and process them into final products such as tables, poles and beds.  The expansion of the Community forest nursery  A brick making project  Expansion of the chicken and guinea fowl project  Community training and education facilities  A mahangu/ maise crusher  A scheme to provide transport services to community members to take products to markets  Construction of classes and a shelter structure for pensioners.  Improve transport - There is an abundance of deadwood in the community forest but the challenge is transport it to markets  Creating links with other buyers.  Training in sustainable harvesting  Training in financial management and benefit sharing for the CF management  The community forest members need to be trained on processing skills, for example furniture making | gazetted in 2004 |
| Omundaungilo | Timber Forest products:  Firewood  Poles  Droppers  Saw timber  Non-timber forest products:  Thatching grass  Fruits – baobab  Palm leaves  Devil’s Craw  Manketti Fruit  Monkey Oranges  Natural dye  Marula kernels  Water lilies  Omudime  Wildlife and Bush meat  Omapwaka and grazing grass | Not known – because CF is not gazetted; but individuals report that upto 50% of household incomes derived from these activities. | Firewood projects  Timber logging project for making planks and furniture  Bee keeping project  Droppers and poles processing projects  Gardening project  Security for a loan from a financial institution to develop tourism based on wildlife for trophy hunting and viewing (plenty of wildlife) | Milestone 11 - Has a CFM and a constitution but not yet gazetted |
| Onkumbula | Timber products:  Firewood  Poles  Droppers  Saw timber  Non timber products:  Monkey orange  Natural dye  Sour plum fruits  Water lilies  Thatching grass  Wildlife/ bush meat  Grazing grass and browsing resources for livestock  Devil’s Claw  Manketti fruits  Palm leaves  Marula kernels  Tree bark | Not known – because CF is not gazetted; but individuals report that upto 50% of household incomes derived from these activities. | Carpentry project to make planks and furniture such tables and beds with skills and support for sustainable harvesting and marketing;  Sustainable charcoal (as part of the bush control program)  Brick making, gardening and firewood;  Construction of gravel roads and boreholes for wildlife and livestock (as part of the FIRM connecting the community to service providers);  Construction of clinic in the area (also as part of the FIRM connecting the community to service providers);  Training for the CF management committee on how to manage forest resources and business skills in general | Milestone 11 - Has a CFM and a constitution but not yet gazetted |
| Oshaampula | Information to be gathered during inception | | | |
| Oshiku Shiithilonde | Timber forest products:  Firewood  Poles  Droppers  Non-timber forest products:  Water lilies  Marula kernels  Bush meat  Ximinia fruit  Mopani worms  Thatching grass  Salt from salt pan  Eenkudi  Eeshehele  Eembu  Eenkete | 1,500 | Improving links between DoF and the Community Forest  Providing resources to DoF to allow them to assist the CF in the gazetting process  Training in sustainable harvesting  Training in financial management and benefit sharing for the CF management | Milestone 11 - Has a CFM and a constitution but not yet gazetted |
| Otjituuo | Timber Forest products:  Firewood  Poles  Droppers  Charcoal  Non-timber forest products:  Commiphora  Devil's Claw  Building stones  Camelthorn pods  Wild berries |  | Investigating new market opportunities for timber and charcoal sales  Training on Devil’s Claw harvesting  Organising Devil’s Claw harvesting e.g. a transport plan and registration of harvesters  Providing saw timber machines  Setting up a community garden to diversify incomes;  Introduce tourism based on sustainable hunting of kudu (in plenty);  Increase capacity for sustainable charcoal production | Not gazetted (milestone to be confirmed) |
| Otjiu West | Timber Forest products:  Firewood  Poles  Droppers  Non-timber forest products:  Commiphora  Mopane Seeds  Thatching grass  Fruits - baobab | 53,000 | To increase existing sources of income, more tools and transport could be provided. Also, larger markets (beyond MCA) could be sought. Training on sustainable harvesting and business skills were also requested by some community members.  Suggestions for new income opportunities included a campsite (making use of Omahoro), a cultural village, a community garden, trophy hunting, and a place to sell crafts and goods.  Other needs (non-income generating) include boreholes, roads, and fences to keep out elephants | Milestone 11 - Has a CFM and a constitution but not yet gazetted |
| Otjombinde | Timber products:  Poles  Droppers;  Firewood  Charcoal  Non timber products:  Devil’s Claw  Malama beans. | Not known | Assistance with purchasing equipment such as a saw machine  Get the Community Forestry gazzetted, establish a market for forestry products.  Form a malama beans project  Processing facility for Devil’s Claw  Establish a marketing hub or processing and storage facilities for all products.  Training in harvesting and sustainability of the community forest and its resources | Not Gazetted |
| Sheya Shuushona | Timber Forest products:  Droppers  Poles  Firewood  Non-timber forest products:  Devil’s Claw  Mopani worms  Sour plum fruits  Buffalo thorn fruits  Mopani worms  Thatching grass  Palm leaves  Bird Plum fruits  Marula kernel | 40,000 | Mopane worm processing and packaging support  Devil's Claw harvesting and processing  A furniture project to produce tables, chairs word lobe and other carpentry work.  A community nursery for the growing of indigenous trees such as Bird Plum trees and others to create a plantation that grow plants and fruits for sale  Community campsite  Creating a subsidiary company to market and sell products on the CF’s behalf | Not Gazetted, Milestone 11 |
| Uukolonkadhi | Timber Forest products:  Firewood, poles, droppers  Non-timber forest products:  Rocks for tile making  Building stones  Wildlife  Mopani worms  Palm juice  Natural dyes  Water lilies  Marula kernel  Baobab fruits, bush meat, Sour plum fruits  Commiphora species  Thatching grass  Palm leaves  Manketti fruits  Berchemia fruits  Devil’s Claw | 90,000 | Link CF to sources funding to obtain funds to start establish facilities to process the building stone into tiles; build relevant skills for the operations and link to markets  The Community Forest expressed the need to export their products to other markets to generate more income  Provide training in carpentry and other skills so that the community is able to process their resources into finished products  Training on project proposals and applications for loans  Basic education on how to sustain the forest resources to keep the CF for generations to come. | Gazetted in 2006 |

## Annex VI: Environmental and Social Screening Procedure

## Annex VII: LD PMAT (available on request)

## Annex VIII: PPG Summary Baseline Report (available on request)

## Annex IX: PPG Market Assessment Report (available on request)

## Annex X: PPG Gender Assessment report (available on request)

## Annex XI: Detailed Policy Assessment Report (available on request)

1. For UNDP supported GEF funded projects as this includes GEF-specific requirements [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Including the Forest Policy of 2001 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. As defined by the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Tarr, J (2009) An Overview of the Current Impacts of Climate Change in Namibia [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Chris Brown, pers comm., February 2010 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Republic of Namibia MET Sea Level Rise in Namibia’s Coastal Towns and Wetlands- Projected Impacts and Recommended Adaptation Strategies Final Report (2009) [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. The species name could not be determined as the type of species harvested for forest products are not always indicated. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division (2009).*[World Population Prospects, Table A.1](http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/wpp2008/wpp2008_text_tables.pdf)*.2008 revision.United Nations. Retrieved 12 March 2009 [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Krugmann, H. 2000. Fundamental Issues and Threats to Sustainable Development in Namibia.Prepared for the DANCED funded project “Inclusion of environmental and sustainable development aspects within Namibia’s 2nd National Development Plan”.Internal report.Directorate of Environmental Affairs. Windhoek. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). 1999. Namibia Human Development Report: Environment and Human Development in Namibia. Windhoek, UNDP. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Namibia Statistics Agency: Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2009/2010. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) 2005: Namibia’s National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA) for Global Environmental Management (Volume 1 and 2 and Final Report). Windhoek, MET. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Namibia Development Company (NDC). 2006. Regional Development Plan 2001/2006. NPC. Windhoek (Unpublished) [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. UNDP.(2005) “The Third Country Programme Document for Namibia.” Windhoek, Namibia: UNDP. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. NHIS 2009-2010. [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
16. DVS annual report [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
17. NHIES 2009-2010 [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
18. (Chippendale & Crook 1976; [↑](#endnote-ref-4)
19. Gibbs-Russel et al. 1990) [↑](#endnote-ref-5)
20. (Strohbach 1992; [↑](#endnote-ref-6)
21. Joubert 1997); [↑](#endnote-ref-7)
22. (sensu Voster 1982) [↑](#endnote-ref-8)
23. (Republic of Namibia, 2011) [↑](#endnote-ref-9)
24. (FAO, 2010) [↑](#endnote-ref-10)
25. (Rodin 1985). [↑](#endnote-ref-11)
26. (de Klerk 2004). [↑](#endnote-ref-12)
27. (Grant 1988), [↑](#endnote-ref-13)
28. Strohbach, 2000 [↑](#endnote-ref-14)
29. (Midgley et al. 2005) [↑](#endnote-ref-15)
30. (Midgley et al. 2005) [↑](#endnote-ref-16)
31. (Midgley et al. 2005) [↑](#endnote-ref-17)
32. (Government of Namibia 2002). [↑](#endnote-ref-18)
33. SNC [↑](#endnote-ref-19)
34. River flow data attached annexes [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
35. (UNAM, 2008) [↑](#endnote-ref-20)
36. (Sweet, 1997) [↑](#endnote-ref-21)
37. A livestock value chain can be defined as the full range of activities involving different people that are required to bring a product (e.g. live animal, meat, milk, egg, leather, fiber, manure) to final consumers passing through the different phases of production, processing and delivery. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
38. http://www.mcanamibia.org/proj\_activities.php?type=SubActivity&id=55&subactivityname= [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
39. Includes the following eight categories: environmental; financial; operational; organisational; political; regulatory; strategic; and other. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
40. As per GEF guidelines, the project will also be using the LD Portfolio Monitoring and Assessment Tool (PMAT). New or additional GEF monitoring requirements will be accommodated and adhered to once they are officially launched. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
41. There are two scenarios of NIM: (a) Full national implementation, in which national implementing partners directly assume the responsibility for the related output (or outputs) and carry out all activities towards the achievement of these outputs; and (b) National implementation, in which the national implementing partner assumes full responsibility for the related output(s) but where, at the request of the government, UNDP as a responsible party undertakes specific and clearly defined activities for the implementing partner. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
42. In table 13 of Prodoc [↑](#footnote-ref-21)