Funding Proposal

SAP006: Building resilience of communities living in landscapes threatened under climate change through an ecosystems-based adaptation approach

Namibia | Environmental Investment Fund (EIF) | Decision B.22/07

28 February 2019

GREEN CLIMATE FUND

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Funding Proposal

Version 1.1

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is seeking high-quality funding proposals.

Accredited entities are expected to develop their funding proposals, in close consultation with the relevant national designated authority, with due consideration of the GCF's Investment Framework and Results Management Framework. The funding proposals should demonstrate how the proposed projects or programmes will perform against the investment criteria and achieve part or all of the strategic impact results.

Project/Programme Title:	Building resilience of communities living in landscapes threatened under climate change through an ecosystems-based adaptation approach
Country/Region:	Namibia
Accredited Entity:	Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia
Date of Submission:	20 March 2018, 27 April 2018, 26 June 2018, 15 July 2018, 14 January 2019

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Contents

Note to accredited entities on the use of the funding proposal template
• Sections **A, B, D, E** and **H** of the funding proposal require detailed inputs from the accredited entity. For all other sections, including the Appraisal Summary in section F, accredited entities have discretion in how they wish to present the information. Accredited entities can either directly incorporate information into this proposal, or provide summary information in the proposal with cross-reference to other project documents such as project appraisal document. • The total number of pages for the funding proposal (excluding annexes) is expected not to exceed 50.

Please submit the completed form to:
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Please use the following name convention for the file name:
"FP-EIF-21 March 2018]-[Serial Number]"

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Acronym Used

AE	Accredited Entity
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resource Management
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CGE	Computable general equilibrium
COMDEKS	Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Programme
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DCAP	Direct Climate Action Platform
EbA	Ecosystem Based Adaptation
EE	Executing Entity
EIF	Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia
GAM	Grant Awards Manual
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GCM	General Circulation Model
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	Gross National Income
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MET	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
NACSO	Namibia Association for Community Based Natural Resource Management Support Organisation
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NPP	Net Primary Production
PA	Protected Areas
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PMU	Project Management Unit
RCA	Regional Conservancy Associations
SA	Subsidiary Agreement
SAP	Simplified Approval Process
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

A.1. Brief Project / Programme Information		
A.1.1. Project / programme title		Building resilience of communities living in landscapes threatened under climate change through an ecosystems-based adaptation approach
A.1.2. Project or programme		Project
A.1.3. Country (ies) / region		Namibia
A.1.4. National designated authority (ies)		Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)
A.1.5. Accredited entity		Environmental Investment Fund (EIF) of Namibia
A.1.5.a. Access modality		☒ Direct ☐ International
A.1.6. Executing entity / beneficiary		Government of the Republic of Namibia (acting through the Ministry of Environment and Tourism). Beneficiary: 216,000. About 60,000 direct (50% female and 50% male) and 156,000 indirect beneficiaries
A.1.7. Project size category (Total investment, million USD)		☒ Micro (≤10) ☐ Small (10<x≤50) ☐ Medium (50<x≤250) ☐ Large (>250)
A.1.8. Mitigation / adaptation focus		☐ Mitigation ☒ Adaptation ☐ Cross-cutting
A.1.9. Date of submission		20 March 2018, 09 May 2018, 26 June 2018, 29 January 2019
A.1.10. Project contact details	Contact person, position	Mr. Benedict Libanda
	Organization	Environmental Investment Fund (EIF) of Namibia
	Email address	blibanda@eifnamibia.com
	Telephone number	+264 61 4317702
	Mailing address	P.O Box 28157, Auas Valley, Windhoek

A.1.11. Results areas *(mark all that apply)*

Reduced emissions from:

☐ Energy access and power generation
(E.g. on-grid, micro-grid or off-grid solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)

☐ Low emission transport
(E.g. high-speed rail, rapid bus system, etc.)

☐ Buildings, cities and industries and appliances
(E.g. new and retrofitted energy-efficient buildings, energy-efficient equipment for companies and supply chain management, etc.)

☐ Forestry and land use
(E.g. forest conservation and management, agroforestry, agricultural irrigation, water treatment and management, etc.)

Increased resilience of:

☒ Most vulnerable people and communities
(E.g. mitigation of operational risk associated with climate change – diversification of supply sources and supply chain management, relocation of manufacturing facilities and warehouses, etc.)

☒ Health and well-being, and food and water security
(E.g. climate-resilient crops, efficient irrigation systems, etc.)

☐ Infrastructure and built environment
(E.g. sea walls, resilient road networks, etc.)

☒ Ecosystem and ecosystem services
(E.g. ecosystem conservation and management, ecotourism, etc.)

A.2. Project / Programme Executive Summary (max 300 words)

1. Despite its small population, 70% of Namibia's population depends on natural resources to sustain their livelihoods. The productivity of these natural resources is threatened by both climate and non-climate driven factors, increasing the vulnerability of rural communities. There is evidence that deterioration of biodiversity and ecosystem services will lead to increased community vulnerability and reduced potential for nature-based livelihood and economic activities. Increased risk of drought, combined with increased inter-annual and intra-annual variability will likely lead to increased risks of forest fires, which will contribute to climate change-related intensifications of erosion pressures. The proposed project is based on the premise that biodiversity and ecosystems provide valuable services particularly in relation to provisioning services. Community livelihoods are based on the services provided by healthy ecosystems including economic value through agro-productive use (grazing for livestock and health soils for agriculture). This proposed project will use large scale Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) as cost effective and low risk approach to build climate resilience within the eight large landscapes targeted for implementation. This will effect a paradigm shift.

2. The project builds on the successful results of the Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama (COMDEKS) Programme, implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) through the Small Grants Programme in Namibia and nineteen other countries. The project has three components, of which the first one seeks to enhance capacities of rural communities reliant on ecosystem goods and services through developing landscape strategies and coordination mechanisms that are community-led in the eight landscapes. Landscape governance systems through participatory decision-making processes among community groups themselves or neighboring communities will be implemented, while promoting knowledge sharing among communities and other stakeholders outside the target landscape will be the focus to upscale and replicate the activities. The first component is essential for the success and sustainability of the envisaged community-led climate adaption action. It prepares the ground, builds partnerships and forges linkages that are central to the success for components 2 and 3.

3. Once strategic interventions regarding capacity enhancement has been established, component two will support specific EbA activities that are organized and executed to support the implementation of landscape strategies. This will be achieved though the implementation of a Small Grant Finance mechanism to address the financial, capacity and adaptation needs. Thus *taking adaptation to the ground*, this is commensurate with the Green Climate Fund's notion of ownership, participation, and sustainability. This component will support a minimum of 30 grants that will implement "*soft engineering*" ecosystem restoration actions implemented in critical ecosystems to reduce vulnerability of ecosystem services and increase resilience of local communities. Additionally, successful EbA requires financial incentives for communities and, as such, the project will support small-scale community-based enterprises that promote biodiversity conservation goals. These may include bee-keeping for honey production, tree-planting activities, sustainable enterprise development from bush encroachment, agro-tourism, use of medical herbs, production of handicrafts, etc. Component three will support learning and knowledge management activities with the aim to capture and disseminate lessons learned and to influence policy.

4. Overall, the project will increase the capacity, skills and livelihood alternatives of communities, which in turn diversify and stabilize local economies, thus creating new possibilities for sustainable growth under changing climatic conditions. By the end of the project there will be a greatly increased supply of products/benefits from natural ecosystems within the eight targeted landscapes. Additional benefits from the project's EbA interventions is the upscaling potential, once the paradigm shift is achieved across the country the implementation of EbA over hundreds of thousands of hectares across the Southern African Region.

A.3. Project/Programme Milestone

Expected approval from accredited entity's Board (if applicable)	02/10/2018
Expected financial close (if applicable)	Not applicable
Estimated implementation start and end date	Start: 01/08/2019 End: 31/08/2024
Project/programme lifespan	5 years

B.1. Description of Financial Elements of the Project / Programme

5. The project proposal is submitted to the GCF grant-financing window in response to the call under the Simplified Approval Process (SAP) modality. Before any consideration of adaptation, conditions expected to prevail by 2080 as a result of climate change may result in losses in the direct economic contribution of primary land uses amounting to N$2.5 billion or some 4% of the Gross National Income (GNI). The project will contribute to reduction in poverty and inequality through building community resilience to climate change-induced natural disasters, which will ultimately reduce loss and increase human productivity. This will be achieved through increased capacity of communities in the face of disaster and community risk in eight productive landscapes of Namibia's communal areas where the majority is poor and therefore highly vulnerable communities reside. The project activities will directly contribute towards reducing the risks of hazards through advocating for a sustainable solution of the root-causes of climate change on ecosystems. It will be implemented with a rights-based approach of development in these landscapes at the scale of various ecosystems following the approach of Ecosystems-Based Adaptation (EbA). Poor and marginalised peoples' rights and demand for safe life and livelihoods, including participation in the issues that affect their lives i.e. climate change resilience, will be focused on through social mobilisation, solidarity building and knowledge management. The project integrates crosscutting issues like gender, environment, governance and poverty, has a multi-stakeholder focus and promotes linking and learning.

6. Along these lines, GCF funding will enable natural resource-reliant communities in Namibia to build an experience base of concrete adaptation actions and delineate crucial lessons learnt in the design, implementation and analysis of these activities. All investments leveraged by the project will close existing technical knowledge gaps, mobilize specialist know-how in adaptation planning and assist decision-makers to understand the economic value of adaptation options. Livelihoods of local communities are intimately connected to the natural resources in the project areas. The planning and implementation of proposed project measures increases the capacity, skills and livelihood alternatives of communities, which in turn diversifies and stabilizes local economies, thus creating new possibilities for sustainable growth under changing climatic conditions. All project activities, such as protection or restoration of critical freshwater-related ecosystems (floodplains, wetlands, lakes), will be developed and implemented through participatory processes, under strict application of standards and safeguards related to human rights, indigenous peoples, poverty and gender, enabling communities, to create ownership and structures needed for future application and development. Important ecosystems and their services[1], as well as key biodiversity habitats that are crucial for the integrity of the socio-natural-economic.

Component	Amount (for entire project) in USD	Co-Financing[2]	GCF funding amount	Currency of disbursement to recipient
Component 1: Development and implementation of climate change resilient ecosystem management and production practices that reduce the vulnerability of communities.	1,045,000	100,000	945,000	USD
Component 2: Increase the resilience of productive landscapes to support ecosystem goods and services that improves livelihoods for local communities	6,930,000		6,930,000	USD
Component 3: Documentation, dissemination and uptake of lessons learned	635,000	60,000	575,000	USD
Project Management	454,000		454,000	USD
Grant Total	**9,064,000**	**160,000**	**8,904,000**	**USD**

[1] E.g. food provision, flood/drought mitigation, flow regulation, water supply and quality control
[2] Co-financing is provided in kind by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. It will cover expenses such as travelling and DSA for the staff members of the ministry

- *A breakdown of cost/budget by expenditure type (project staff and consultants, travel, goods, works, services, etc.) and disbursement schedule in project/programme confirmation (term sheet) as included in section I, Annexes.*

B.2. Project Financing Information

	Financial Instrument	Amount	Currency	Tenor	Pricing
(a) Total project financing	**(a) = (b) + (c)**	USD 9,064,000	Options		
(b) GCF financing to recipient	(i) Senior Loans (ii) Subordinated Loans (iii) Equity (iv) Guarantees (v) Reimbursable grants * (vi) Grants *	…… …… …… …… …… USD 8,904,000	Options Options Options Options Options Options	( ) years ( ) years	( ) % ( ) % ( ) % IRR
	** Please provide economic and financial justification in section F.1 for the concessionality that GCF is expected to provide, particularly in the case of grants. Please specify difference in tenor and price between GCF financing and that of accredited entities. Please note that the level of concessionality should correspond to the level of the project/programme's expected performance against the investment criteria indicated in section E.*				
	Total requested (i+ii+iii+iv+v+vi)	USD 8,904,000	Options		

	Financial Instrument	Amount	Currency	Name of Institution	Tenor	Pricing	Seniority
(c) Co-financing to recipient	Grants Options Options Options	USD 160,000 …… …… ……	Options Options Options Options	Ministry of Environment and Tourism …… …… ……	( ) years ( ) years	( ) % ( ) % ( ) % IRR	Options Options Options Options
	Lead financing institution: Ministry of Environment and Tourism and the Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia						
(d) Financial terms between GCF and AE (if applicable)							

B.3. Financial Markets Overview (if applicable)

7. The Government of Namibia is requesting 100% grant resources for the proposed project, the financial market overview is therefore not applicable

C.1. Strategic Context

8. **Location:** Namibia is situated in south western Africa and covers a land area of 825,418 km². With a population of 2.4 million (2016 figure) and an average population density of less than 3 persons/km² (global average: 49 persons/km²), positioned as the second least densely populated sovereign country in the world (after Mongolia). Namibia gained independence from pre-1994 apartheid South Africa only in 1990. The country is a stable parliamentary democracy, classified by the World Bank as an upper-middle income country. Yet, Namibia faces certain unique challenges due to, among other things, its arid climate, recent apartheid history and a severely wide income gap illustrated by a Gini Coefficient of 63.9–one of the highest worldwide (UNDP, 2014). The country is bordered by Angola and Zambia to the north, Botswana to the east, South Africa to the south, and the Atlantic Ocean to the west. It has 1,570 km of Atlantic coastline, which is mostly desert and characterised by vast sand dunes.

Figure 1: Namibia's location within southern Africa

9. **Namibia's Climate:** Changes in climate are likely to produce alterations in the boundaries between rangelands and other biomes, such as deserts and forests, directly through shifts in species composition and indirectly through changes in wildfire regimes, opportunistic cultivation, or agricultural release of the less arid margins of the rangeland territory. Many of these effects are already affecting rural Namibia, with grazing conflicts, ever-spreading desertification and huge variability in production figures frequently reported. It is predicted with a high degree of certainty that Namibia will become hotter throughout the year, with a predicted increase in temperatures of between 1°C and 3.5°C in summer and 1°C to 4°C in winter in the period 2046 - 2065. Maximum temperatures have been getting hotter over the past 40 years, as observed in the frequency of days exceeding 35°C. Equally, the frequencies of days with temperatures below 5°C have been getting less, suggesting an overall warming. Empirical work (Midgley et al 2005; Barnes et al 2010 and Turpie et al 2010) predicts severe impact of climate change in Namibia. Looking at a range of 70 years up to 2080 and utilizing the IPCC AR4 models, the results show a consistent trend to higher temperatures, with an increase in annual mean temperature between 3°C and 4°C expected by 2080.

10. Changes projected by the General Circulation Model (GCM) HadCM3 (Gordon et al. 2000) for three key bioclimatic aspects of Namibia's climate, for 2050 and 2080, ecosystem structure suggest a negative response of vegetation to the warming and drying trends generated by the climate scenarios. The species-specific and dynamic vegetation models, assuming a CO_2 fertilization effect for the mechanistic modeling approach concludes that species turnover and species loss is projected to be extremely high in Namibia. Reductions in vegetation cover, increases in proportion of bare ground,

and overall reductions in Net Primary Production (NPP) all point to reduced potential of vegetation to support rangeland activities, be they on a commercial or subsistence model. This finding is in general accord with the findings for South African rangelands (Scholes et al., 1999). Highest endemic species losses are projected to occur in the central highland regions of Namibia, concurring with areal projections of vegetation cover reduction by the SDGVM approach. Midgley et al 2005 models reveals that more than 400 species will be classified as Extinct or Critically Endangered in Namibia by 2080.

11. Projections of biodiversity change seem more extreme than those suggested by the changes in ecosystem structure and function, even if assumptions of “perfect migration” are accepted. The bioclimatic niche models remain the most pragmatic approach for assessing climate change effects on large numbers of species. The species turnover and species loss found in this broad analysis are somewhat more extreme than those projected for Europe and Mexico under similar climate change scenarios. Climate change could strongly affect species richness and vulnerability, and more than 50% of Namibian species could be classed at Least Vulnerable according to application of Red List criteria. Protected area networks would require an assessment of their capacity to retain species in the long term. Conversely, from an ecosystem services point of view, the dynamic global vegetation modeling suggests climate change could affect ecosystem processes moderately, though in the central regions of the country structural change, NPP loss and change in biodiversity are projected to be high. It is of concern that the most species-rich regions of the country are projected to suffer both the highest level of biodiversity loss and structural change. Computable general equilibrium (CGE) model simulations for Namibia indicate that over 20 years, annual losses to the Namibian economy could be up to 5% of GDP, due to the impact that climate change will have on its natural resources alone (Reid et al 2011). This will affect the poorest people the most, with resulting constraints on employment opportunities and declining wages, especially for unskilled labour in rural areas. The dependence of rural farmers on natural resources means that these communities are highly vulnerable to climate variability and change.

12. **Biophysical Contexts:** 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 savannas with over 600mm of precipitation per annum. Named after the world-renowned Namib Desert, and situated on the Atlantic coast roughly between 29°S (Orange River) and 17°S (Kunene and Kavango Rivers), bounded in the east by the 20°E and 21°E longitudinal lines south and north of 22°S respectively, and including the east-trending Caprivi strip north of the Okavango Delta which extends to 25 E. This region is under the strong aridifying influence of the cold Benguela current and is positioned in the latitudinal zone of stable descending air of the Hadley Cell, limiting convectional rainfall throughout much of the country’s interior. Namibian climate ranges from arid and semi-arid in the west, with a temperate, regionally fog-bound coastal desert, to more subtropical summer-rainfall conditions in the northeast. The central, southern and coastal areas are among the most arid landscapes south of the Sahara. In relation to the rest of southern Africa, Namibia represents a low rainfall extreme and experiences intermediate to warm temperatures and high potential evapotranspiration, with half of its surface area receiving less than 250mm of precipitation per year.

13. Namibia lies at the heart of the species-rich Namib-Karoo-Kaokeveld Deserts Ecoregion (WWF Global 200 Ecoregions). This ecoregion includes the semi-desert vegetation of the Nama and Succulent Karoo as well as the Namib and Kaokoveld deserts. The Namibian part of this Ecoregion is considered as a globally significant “biodiversity hotspots” (the world’s only arid hotspot) owing to an extraordinary level of succulent plant diversity, sustained by the winter rainfall patterns and the sea fog characteristic of the southern Namib Desert. The Namib Escarpment runs up the spine of Namibia from south to north and is part of Africa’s “great western escarpment.” These biomes host a number of endemic, red-listed and/or protected plant species and the biodiversity importance of these biomes cannot be over-emphasized. Its northern Kaoko section, in particular, is home to a vast array of endemic plants and animals. The north-eastern part of Namibia falls within the Zambezian Flooded Savannahs Ecoregion. This ecoregion forms part of the extensive chain of flooded grasslands connecting eight southern African countries; it also enjoys a high concentration of large vertebrates. In addition, five Ramsar sites have been designated in Namibia: Orange River Mouth, Sandwich Harbour, Etosha Pan, Lake Oponono & Cuvelai Drainage, and Walvis Bay. Finally, Birdlife International has identified 19 Important Bird Areas (IBAs) and four Endemic Bird Areas.

14. Regardless of the above climatic constraints, Namibia has remarkable species diversity and a high level of endemism due to its central position in Africa’s arid southwest and its history as an evolutionary hub for certain groups of organisms like melons, succulent plants, solifuges, geckos and tortoises. There are around 4,350 species and subspecies of higher plants, of which 687 species or 17% are endemic. In addition, a further 275 species or more are Namib Desert endemics shared between northern Namibia and southern Angola and between southern Namibia and north-western South Africa (Maggs. et. al, 1998). Six hundred forty-four avian species have been recorded, of which over 90 are endemic to southern

African and 13 to Namibia (Robertson et. al, 1998). Furthermore, 217 species of mammals are found in Namibia, 26 of which are endemic. They include the Mountain Zebra, rodents and small carnivores, as well as unique desert-dwelling rhino and elephants. The country also hosts the world's largest population of cheetah (with a healthy gene pool). About 35% of the roughly 100,000 known southern African insect species occur in Namibia (Barnard, 1998). Twenty-four percent of the insect species are endemic. Among the arachnids, 11% of spiders, 47% of scorpions and 5 % of solifuge species are endemic. Finally, 28% of the 256 species of reptiles in Namibia are endemic.

15. Namibia is classified into four terrestrial biomes (*desert; nama* and *succulent karoo; acacia savanna*; and *broad-leafed savanna*), and two aquatic biomes (*coastal marine*; and *wetlands*) (MET, 2014). Each biome is affected to different extents by land uses such as rangeland farming, agriculture, wildlife production, tourism and recreation, mining and urban development. Namibia's variable environmental conditions have also shaped a large diversity of vegetation zones, which have been divided into 29 units (MET, 2014). In general, palaeotropical floral elements are found in the north, cold-temperate elements in the south, and transitional elements between the two (MET, 2014). Climatological and biophysical details on each one of these biomes are outlined in section 1.3 of Chapter 1 of the Feasibility Study.

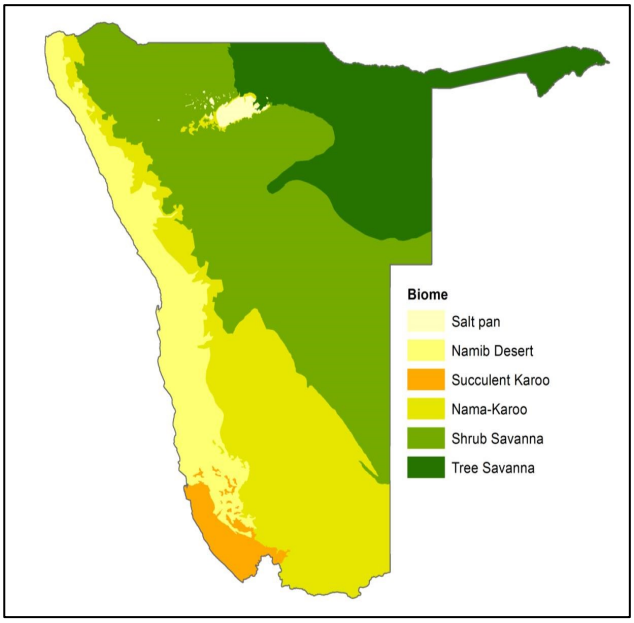


Figure 2: Biomes of Namibia (Mendelsohn, et al., 2002)

16. **Socio-Economic Context:** Most of Namibia's human population is concentrated in the shrub savanna and tree savanna biomes where agriculture and tourism are major livelihood activities. The Namib Desert and Succulent Karoo biomes are sparsely populated (MET, 2014). Although the people and their settlements in these biomes stand to benefit greatly from climate change adaptation interventions, the sparse settlements and the great distances between them present challenges for the implementation of such interventions. The natural genetic diversity of crops and livestock in Namibia, as in many other drylands, is of great importance in agriculture. The biological diversity of the soil, including termites, fungi and micro-organisms, gives the soil in drylands its meager fertility, and this needs careful management to sustain people's livelihood. Because rural people in drylands are often living at the edge of survival, this biodiversity offers an important buffer against drought and famine that is to a larger extend as a result of climate change.

17.Most fundamentally, Namibia is an upper middle-income country with per capita GDP of US$ 4677.87 (trading economics, 2016); and about 70% of the population depends on agriculture. Despite, Namibia being classified as a middle-income country, it has one of the highest income inequalities in the world, with a Gini coefficient of 0.60 (ibid.) (GRN, 2016). In addition to this, 27.6% of the population is classified as poor, with 13.8% severely poor (WHO, 2013). Poverty levels and unemployment rates are highest in rural areas, especially among women and youth. Such groups depend directly on ecosystem goods and services to support their livelihoods and generate income. As a result, they are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, thus suffering double and in severe cases triple effects. This is the segment of the population the envisaged project seeks to support.

18. In 2016, the Namibian economy slowed down to 0.2% growth from 6.1% in 2015 (GRN, 2016). The slowdown is attributable to contractions within the primary and secondary industries. A three-year long drought, that lasted between 2013 and 2016, led to low production in both the crop and livestock farming subsectors. The crop subsector was also heavily impacted as most farmers (commercial and subsistence) did not cultivate at full capacity. Livestock farming contracted by 13% in 2015 from a positive of 13.9% in 2014 due to foot and mouth disease outbreak and fluctuations in prices of cattle and small livestock (GRN, 2016). Tertiary industries slowed down to 3.4% in 2016 from 7.4% in 2015 (GRN, 2016). Furthermore, information and statistics on Namibia's economic development and growth projections, economic growth profile, labour market, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), key economic sectors viz-a-viz the GDP, human development indices and other requisite factors are outlined in meticulous detail in Chapter 2 of the Feasibility Study.

19.**Climate Change:** The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) *Fifth Assessment Report* presents strong evidence that warming over landscapes across Africa has increased over the last 50–100 years. Surface temperatures have already increased by 0.5–2°C over the past hundred years. Data from 1950 onwards suggests that climate change has changed the magnitude and frequency of some extreme weather events in Africa already. The health, livelihoods and food security of people in Africa have been affected by climate change[3]. Africa's recent development gains have been in climate sensitive sectors. Economically, many Africans depend on ecosystem goods and services for food, fibre and income through primary production sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, and nature based tourism, which are affected by rising temperatures, rising sea levels and erratic rainfall. Climate change will increase pressures on these sectors.

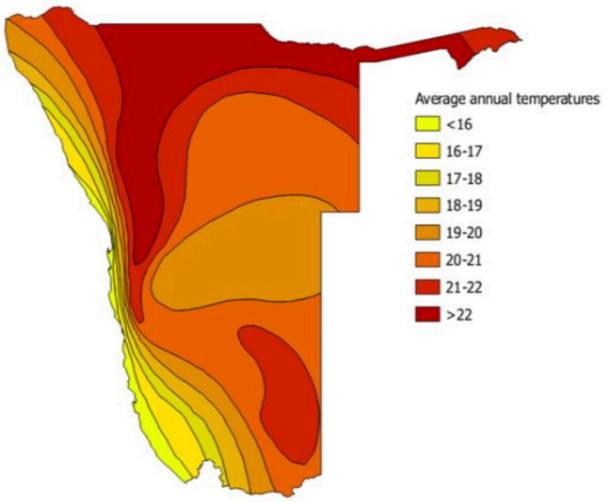


Figure 3: Average Annual Temperature

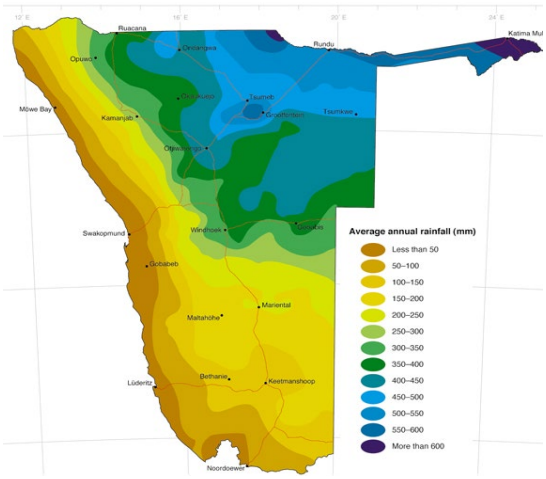


Figure 4: Annual Average Rainfall

20. Namibia's climatic conditions are both variable and change, in the form of high temperatures. Heat waves, droughts and erratic low rainfall are amongst the main risks and impacts to ecosystem integrity. The rainfall distribution shows a decrease from the north-eastern parts of the country (Zambezi region) towards the south and west, ranging from 700 mm to less than 50 mm annual rainfall (DRFN, 2015). Only 8% of the country receives more than 500 mm–the minimum rainfall considered viable for dryland cropping. Mean annual temperatures in the interior of the country are mostly between 20°C and 25°C, but range from below freezing in winter to above 40°C in summer.

21.The rate of evaporation is very high, causing water deficits in all regions of the nation (MET, 1992). In the northern parts of the country evaporation on open water sources is estimated to be at 2.6 m (420% in excess of rainfall) and 3.7 m (1750% in excess of rainfall) in the south of the country (MET, 2014). Overall, 69% of the country is regarded as semi-arid (250 mm to less than 500 mm annual rainfall), 12% is hyper-arid (less than 50 mm), 16% is arid (above 50 mm to less than 250 mm) and only the remaining 3% in the north-east is semi-humid (Barnard, 1998; (Ministry of Environment and Tourism, 2014). Uncertainties in climate forecasts are much greater for rainfall than temperature. Despite this, most predictions state that southern Africa and Namibia will become drier that rainfall variability is likely to increase and those extreme events, such as droughts and floods, are likely to become more frequent and intense.[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. Farming systems are highly marginal in Namibia, and relatively small changes will result in these systems tipping into beyond the limits of viability, particularly in the freehold sector. These indicate Namibia's "natural" high degree of susceptibility to climate change impacts.

22. **Namibia's vulnerability to climate change:** Climate change projections for Namibia predict both increased intensity of individual rainfall events, but less annual rainfall overall, particularly in the dry season. Increased risk of drought, combined with increased inter-annual and intra-annual variability will likely lead to increased risks of forest fires, which will contribute to climate change-related intensifications of erosion pressures. Wetlands and their associated fauna and

[3] The IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, what is in it for Africa, IPCC, 2014
[4] Tarr, J (2009) An Overview of the Current Impacts of Climate Change in Namibia

flora, are among Namibia's most threatened ecosystems. Most of these are presently under-protected and highly vulnerable to increasing pollution, water abstraction and de-vegetation. There are six Ramsar wetlands in Namibia and it is likely that the inland sites will receive less water inflow. Reduced inflows into the Etosha pan may impact on the natural springs around the southern parts of the pan and on the breeding of Greater and Lesser Flamingos. The only other breeding area for these flagship species in southern Africa is the *Makgadikgadi Pan* in the neighbouring Botswana, which will probably experience similar drying conditions to those in Etosha. Biodiversity and ecosystems such as forests provide a key defense for communities, their assets and infrastructure from increasing climate change impacts. Deterioration of biodiversity and ecosystem services will lead to increased community vulnerability and reduced potential for nature-based livelihood activities.

23. Namibia's ephemeral wetland systems have their catchments within Namibia and will be subject to decreasing rainfall and increasing temperatures and rates of evaporation, which will probably result in less frequent and lower magnitude flooding. This will reduce aquifer recharge and result in a lowering of the water table. The implications for biodiversity could be severe as large trees in riverbeds provide essential fodder and habitat to many species of wildlife as well as browsing livestock. Terrestrial areas that are particularly vulnerable to climate change include the western escarpment (which separates the arid desert from the semi-arid savannas), and houses most of Namibia's communal conservancies and community forests and the south-western Succulent Karoo–both important centres of endemism. The latter is one of the world's 25 top 'global biodiversity hotspots' and is likely to suffer considerable numbers of local extinctions by 2050.

24. **Barriers to Adaptation:** Per the IPCC (2001), the main factors that determine a community's adaptive capacity include economic wealth, availability of healthy ecosystem services, information, skills, available infrastructure, inclusive institutions, and gender equity. For a community to become adaptive all of these factors should be present and accessible, a notion that informs the design of the project under consideration. Currently, all these adaptive characteristics are critically lacking and these have, therefore, been identified as the main barriers for communities to become adaptive. Analysis of the baseline studies and secondary data reveal that, in the selected areas, the average school attendance is 35.9%. About 41% of the population had completed their primary education and about 14% had completed their secondary education before leaving school. Similarly, only 2.7% of the population had completed tertiary education. This has been the result of climate change that has brought about repeated droughts, which have critically impaired school attendance, among other debilitating effects. Low levels of literacy and education have significantly handicapped these communities in adapting to climate change. Despite the high potential for synergies between adaptation and mitigation activities, many barriers still prevent the widespread adoption of climate resilient landscapes. A primary technical barrier is the lack of quantitative evidence on how different management practices, systems, and landscape configurations affect mitigation and adaptive benefits, as well as agricultural yields, food security, biodiversity conservation, and ecosystem services

25. **Responding to Climate Change:** There is enough evidence to suggest that there are significant opportunities to pursue adaptation and mitigation goals simultaneously in dry land agriculture and to adopt integrated landscape approaches that contribute to climate-change goals, food security, ecosystem service provision, and other goals. While there is no one general formula for capturing synergies between adaptation and mitigation, their joint consideration in landscape planning, research, technical support, government policies, and funding mechanisms would significantly help to achieve this goal.

26. A renewed and strengthened commitment to sustainable agriculture, conservation agriculture, agroforestry, and other best management practices for agriculture, as well as an increased focus on integrated landscape management, would help to promote adaptation that enhance resilience potential, while contributing to food security, poverty alleviation, and biodiversity conservation across ecosystems. It is therefore important to develop, pilot, and implement landscape-level indicators (e.g., of agricultural production and resiliency, adaptive capacity, mitigation potential, ecosystem services, and human wellbeing) that can track the suite of synergies or tradeoffs that result from different agricultural development scenarios and be used to inform decision-making (Sachs *et al*. 2010).

27. **Adaptation Solutions:** To resolve the climate change problems facing rural communities, there is a need for a paradigm shift in Namibia, from an economy caught in a cycle of unsustainable natural resource management practices and climate-vulnerable subsistence livelihoods; towards a sustainable green economy based on climate-resilient livelihoods and rigorous, evidence-based management of natural resources. The proposed adaptation solution is the landscape implementation of the EbA approach in participation with vulnerable rural communities in Community Forests (CFs), Livestock Farming Associations, River Catchment Basin Committees, and Communal Conservancies. The EbA approach has been defined as the use of ecosystems – and generation of associated goods and services – as part of a strategy to adapt to climate change. Such an approach is increasingly recognized as a highly cost-effective and low-risk

approach for adapting to climate change. The proposed project will design and implement EbA interventions that will increase the generation of food and/or income during the dry/'hungry' season that will supplement existing income from agriculture and reduce the severity of negative socio-economic impacts associated with climate change (e.g. crop failure, livestock losses and receding underground water tables). The project's investments in EbA will: i) improve adaptive capacities through the establishment of landscape governance committees, ii) increase the generation of ecosystem goods and services through establishment of a climate-resilient natural resource base enterprises; and iii) identify and promote climate-resilient livelihood options for rural communities to survive the economic hardships caused by climate change, through establishment of natural resource-based businesses (e.g. sustainable production and marketing of natural products such as timber, firewood, honey and fruit).

28. **Project Location:** The project will be implemented in eight landscapes in 13 of the 14 political regions of Namibia as depicted on the map in Figure 5 below. These are Central Northern Landscape, Lower Eastern Landscape, Kavango West and East Landscape, Kunene North Landscape, Kunene South and Dâures Landscape, Southern Landscape, Zambezi East Landscape and Zambezi West and Kyaramacan Landscape. These landscapes encompass most of Namibia's conservancies and community forests and are home to majority of natural resources-reliant communities covering one fifth of Namibia´s land surface, and accommodating more than 200,000 people. The vulnerability-defining characteristics that were used for selection of landscapes are as follows: (a) transformed areas vulnerable to increased run-off due to hardened surfaces and lack of basal cover; (b) degraded catchments that can be rehabilitated, with the potential for downstream benefits; (c) communities reliant on boreholes, springs, dams, water tanks, rainfall and rivers for water supply; (d) areas known to have a high frequency of flooding and storm events; (e) areas projected to receive increased short duration rainfall, associated with flash flooding; and (f) Geographic Information System (GIS) screening and identification of key ecosystems and natural resource-reliant communities. Detailed selection criteria are outlined in section 5.5 of the Feasibility Study and provides further vulnerabilities on each landscapes. It profiles each one of the landscapes thoroughly (with respect to location and size, population and demographics, economies and livelihoods and climate change vulnerabilities) and meticulously outlines the selection criteria used.

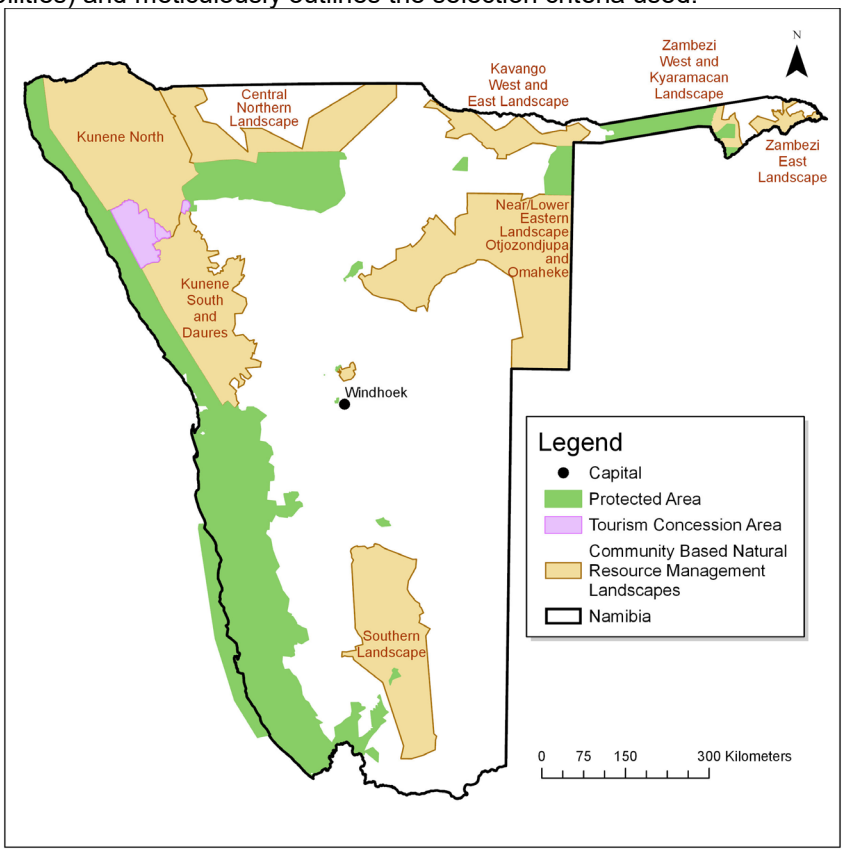


Figure 5: Project implementation landscapes

29. **Rationale for the Project:** The project is based on the premise that biodiversity and ecosystems provide valuable services, particularly the provisioning services. Community livelihoods, therefore, are based on the services provided by healthy ecosystems. Ecosystems provide important services in the form of food provisioning, carbon sequestration, flood

attenuation, water and sediment purification and water supply as well as their economic value through agro-productive use (grazing for livestock and health soils for agriculture). Climate change has had, and will continue to have, significant consequences for ecosystems, including biodiversity, in Namibia. Habitat fragmentation, erosion and sedimentation are increasingly common. The projected temperature increases in Namibia will have detrimental effects on the composition and structure of key ecosystem functions. Growth rates of living forms adapted to the early ecological succession phases could be affected by the projected higher temperature and evapotranspiration rates, limiting their capacities to colonize their natural habitats areas and leading to invasive alien species proliferation.

30. Ecosystems have limits beyond which they cannot function effectively; these limits are complex and not always predictable. In many cases it is not yet known exactly how climate change will affect specific ecosystems and, if and when, it will tip them beyond these limits. That said, ecosystem resilience to climate change is generally higher, if the system is in good condition and non-climate stressors such as habitat destruction, overharvesting of resources, and pollution are minimised. Hence promoting healthy and flexible ecosystems and reducing non-climate stressors are important approaches in maintaining ecosystem services for human adaptation and helping their component parts to adapt. For example, reforestation and conserving intact forests, maintaining or restoring connectivity between natural spaces, avoiding over-use of resources and reducing risk of forest fires can help increase resilience to climate change. This, in turn, helps to ensure continued availability and access to natural resources that support people's livelihoods, and reduce their vulnerability to shocks, and ultimately to adapt to changing conditions. It can also reduce the risk of erosion that may be triggered by more intense rainstorms.

31. Therefore, it is important that adaptation planning considers and ensures harmonization between scales of critical ecosystem function and political scales of intervention. Taking a systems approach (a holistic approach that considers interactions and interdependencies at different levels) rather than a singular, project level approach–integrating local planning with broader landscape planning, will yield better, and long-term results.

32. There is a need to link national processes to work towards ecosystem-based management through cohesive and complementary approach and implementation, leveraging of resources and experience, sharing of information and lessons-learned, and engaging a broader range of stakeholders with relevant knowledge and experience from the three GCF projects already approved for Namibia. This project will therefore not duplicate efforts, on a contrary, the projects are reinforcing and complementary to each other. Moreover, the project will play a key role in the improvement of cross-sectoral dialogue, engagement of high-level decision-makers, public outreach, and knowledge management, and will also build on the efforts of the other three GCF projects. Table 1 below demonstrates areas where the proposed project is delineated from the other three projects and how they create synergies to deliver on efficiencies and effectiveness.

Table 1: Comparison of projects supported by the GCF

Parameters	FP023 (CRAVE)	EDA (FP24)	SAP 001	Proposed SAP
Locality	Kavango East, West and Zambezi regions. This focus on farmer-or /household-level production units of a very minute scale.	Theoretically covers portions of 13 regions (out of 14) with communal areas. Declared communal conservancies & community forests typically do not cover the entire regions, focus only on wildlife, tourism & forestry and thereby leave geographic sections & key sectors out i.e. leave "landscape gaps".	Limited to the Kunene Region, focuses on livestock farming in hyper arid areas. Again, farmer/household level focus, with some degree of rangeland & extremely localized small-scale fodder production.	Also targets communal areas in the same 13 regions as FP024 which it seeks to complement by plugging the "landscape gaps" it leaves through by covering large-scale landscapes that transcend communal area conservancy and community forest boundaries such as municipal and local authorities.

Objective (paraphrased)	To reduce climate-induced vulnerabilities and food insecurity facing small-scale farming communities in the said regions. Increase the adaptive capacity & build resilience.	Reduce vulnerability and increase resilience of CBNRM member communities' livelihoods currently secured by CBNRM gains against anticipated impacts/threats of climate change e.g. droughts, seasonal shifts and other climate disaster events.	Reduce the vulnerability of small-scale livestock farmers in a highly drought-prone region by safeguarding natural capital that generates ecosystem services to sustain livestock production systems. It also expands coverage towards early warning systems for farmers and diversification.	Increase climate change resilience of productive (but threatened) landscapes in Namibia's communal use areas through implementation of ecosystem based adaptation actions that seek to strengthen livelihood-sustaining social and ecological systems and facilitate value chains of natural resources.
Executing Entity	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry	Community Forestry and Communal Conservancies (CBOs) with support form CSOs	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry	Ministry of Environment and Tourism and Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia
Beneficiaries	Exclusively small-scale crop farmers.	CBNRM CBOs and by extension their registered members. On average only 80% of adults within boundaries of declared CBNRM CBOs get registered as members and become eligible for benefits leaving a "beneficiary gap". Membership is voluntary.	Exclusively for small-scale livestock (cattle, goats and sheep) farmers.	Seeks to complement FP024 by catering for all communities and relevant sectoral CBOs (waterpoint committees, grazing committees, and farmers' associations) within proposed landscapes thereby filling the said "beneficiary gap". Seeks to cater for more beneficiaries than registered CBNRM members. Project intends to cover more than wildlife, tourism and forestry by seeking to include grazing/rangelands, water, fisheries, and agriculture at ecosystems level. Furthermore, some landscapes may even include the lowest levels of local authority i.e. traditional authorities, village councils and settlement committees.
Core Activities	Heavy focus on capacity-building related to crop production resilience which includes crop insurance, establishment of climate resilient vocation facility, training, provision of agricultural implements (rippers & tractors), solar energy systems for refrigeration and irrigation, drip irrigation, green houses etc.	Integrates climate change adaptation into the existing CBNRM Programme through supporting local-level responses and enhancing local participation e.g. conversion of diesel-driven water infrastructure to solar, mitigate climate induced human wildlife conflicts, integrate climate change into local level natural resources monitoring system that feeds into the national environmental database.	Heavy focus on drought-preparedness & resilience through introduction of an early warning system, drought mitigation strategies, and drought tolerant livestock breeds, rangeland management, small-scale production of supplementary feeds.	Seeks to roll out EbA approaches at large landscape scale with key focus on restoration of sensitive ecosystems such as wetlands, river basins & catchment areas, veld fire management, restorations, creating compatible land uses at landscape level facilitate value chains of natural resources.
Implementation Arrangements	EIF is the EA and a *de facto* IE. The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF) is executing entity through a Subsidiary Agreement (SA) with the Accredited Entity. The SA also provides for an oversight structure that consists of subject matter experts from the fields of research, vocational training, and agricultural production while the executing entity existing subnational structures provide technical support in the three regions.	Implemented strictly in terms of EDA-prescribed institutional arrangements: EIF is the Accredited Entity while a multi-stakeholder national oversight structure has been put in place that oversees the implementation. The NDA plays a pivotal role on this structure. CBNRM CBOs are the EEs.	For purposes of efficiency and coordination, the same structure as FP 023 is proposed with 2 exceptions: a) the focus will be on livestock; and b) the subnational committee will be established for implementation in the Kunene region.	For purposes of efficiency and coordination, the same structure as FP 024 is proposed with the exception that MET will be the lead executing entity with the EIF implementing only limited agreed crosscutting activities and the grant facility. A Subsidiary Agreement between EIF and MET is proposed outlining multi-level arrangements.

Climate Rationale	The vulnerability of Namibia to climate change depends on the extent to which temperatures or precipitation patterns are close to or exceed tolerance limits for important crops, per capita income, the percentage of economic activity based on agricultural production, and the existing condition of the agricultural land base. The Third National Communication to the UNFCCC reports that, given the already high temperatures in Namibia, there is evidence to conclude that climate change will displace many crops currently being cultivated, especially in rainfed farming areas. Maximum temperatures have been getting hotter over the past 40 years, as observed in the frequency of days exceeding 35°C. Equally, the frequencies of days with temperatures below 5°C have been getting less, suggesting an overall warming. Coincidently, data indicates that crop production declined by about 33% annually evidently since the turn of the century, but especially the 2011/2012, 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 farming seasons. Main causes are attributed to high ambient temperatures and below normal rainfall throughout the country.	Most of CBNRM livelihoods in Namibia are earned through the direct use of natural resources. The impact of climate change is beginning to undermine the growing nature-based tourism industry directly by impacting on the resource base that drives the sector i.e. through changes in habitats, landscape characteristics and vegetation cover, biodiversity loss, decreasing water availability, changing wildlife migration patterns, increased human wildlife conflicts, increased frequency and severity of climate hazards, and increased incidence of vector borne diseases (like malaria). These changes directly threaten the livelihoods of CBNRM communities, who are developing sustainable livelihoods based on resource management and tourism. The impact of climate change further undermines the investments and potential ecosystem services and goods that CBNRM provides to support the livelihoods of more than 200,000 natural resource-dependent Namibians. The Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment of Namibia identified CBNRM as an important Program that offers an opportunity for communities to diversify their livelihood options. At the same time, these local level institutions provide an opportunity to integrate adaptation to climate while responding to other environmental or socio-economic changes.	Namibia's low perspiration and hyper-aridity are extensively addressed in Section C.1 of the proposal. The effects of recurrent droughts, especially 2013 disaster drought, on agriculture sector as discussed under the corresponding column for FP023. The southern and western parts of the country represent most severely affected geographic areas of the country. Kunene Region forms part of the hyper-arid northwestern belt. The region, over last 3 decades, experienced recurrent and protracted dry seasons, a dramatic decrease in the number of consecutive wet days, and overall, a later start and earlier cessation of the rainy season. Since the crop cultivation potential is virtually non-existent in the region (due to poor soils, rugged terrain, low rainfall and general water deficiencies) livestock farming and pastoralism are the key sources livelihood for vulnerable communities. The recurrent dry spells, especially the 2013 – 2017 disaster drought – caused extremely high levels of livestock mortalities directly threatening these livelihoods. Other problems include cultivation of marginal land without fallowing an inappropriate land management, lack of investment in land improvement, inadequate animal feed, depletion of underground water and the natural limitations of the rugged topography.	Biodiversity and ecosystems provide valuable services that sustain community livelihoods i.e. food provisioning, carbon sequestration, flood attenuation, water and sediment purification, water supply, food, shelter, grazing for livestock and health soils for cropping. Ecosystems also play a vital role in reducing disaster risk by serving as natural flood barriers and landslides, water filtration and absorption systems. For these services to be sustained the health of ecosystems is paramount. Hence promoting healthy and flexible ecosystems and reducing non-climate stressors are important approaches in maintaining ecosystem services for human adaptation and helping their component parts to adapt. In Namibia, climate change is beginning to adversely affect these ecosystems and biodiversity with significant consequences to the composition and structure of key ecosystem functions e.g. habitat fragmentation, soil erosion, sedimentation, proliferation of invasive alien species stretching the limits ecosystems effective functioning. Climate change further causes alterations in the boundaries between rangelands and other biomes, such as deserts and forests, directly through shifts in species composition and indirectly through changes in wildfire regimes, opportunistic cultivation, or agricultural release of the less arid margins of the rangeland territory. Many of these effects are already affecting rural Namibia, with grazing conflicts, ever-spreading desertification and huge variability in production figures frequently reported. The project seeks to promote healthy and flexible ecosystems and reduction of non-climate stressors with the view to maintaining ecosystem services for human adaptation. This is envisaged to ensure the continued availability and access to natural resources that support people's livelihoods, and reduce their vulnerability to shocks, and ultimately to adapt to changing conditions. It can also reduce the risk of erosion that may be triggered by more intense rainstorms.

Barriers	• Poor climate change information and agriculture extension delivery services, • Low adaptive capacities, • Absence of safety nets such as crop insurance • Low levels of credit worthiness; • High costs of farm inputs and labor constrains, • High land costs and poor land tenure system • Socio-cultural barriers, institutional barriers, technological barriers • Policy misalignments	• Lack of diversification (over reliance of natural resources to sustain livelihood) • Lack of locally relevant and practical information about potential climate impacts • Lack of technical expertise to interpret climate change projections at local level • Limited financial resources to incentives local level adaptation actions • Climate change not adequately integrated into CBNRM	• Lack of climate information and early warning system • Inadequate institutional capacity for climate responsive planning • Lack of institutional coordination to implement early warning systems • Limited access to water to support agricultural production • Prolonged drought period to sustain livestock production during dry seasons • Ecosystem degradation through overgrazing, loss of plant species, soil erosion • Lack of platforms for sharing lessons learned and mainstreaming into policies • Lack of resources for up-scalling successful adaptation actions	• Policies supporting conventional agriculture practices dominant over those supporting climate-smart agricultural strategies • Policy planning is short-term, whereas the integration of adaptation and mitigation goals requires long-term planning • Difficulties in access to capital and technical information by farmers, particularly smallholders, to adopt new practices and diversify agricultural landscapes • Decline in financial support for research, extension services, and university programs limit of transition to climate-smart practices • Institutional capacity, and land tenure impact the effective adoption of different agricultural practices and land-use decisions by farmers • Farm subsidies and national level policies do not incentivize farmers to adopt conservation practices and integrated landscape management • High investment, risks for food security and household well-being, and the lack of knowledge and technical support limit farmers to participate in conservation agriculture

C.2. Project / Programme Objective against Baseline

33. **Ecosystem Based Adaptation:** Namibia established an extensive network of Protected Areas (PA) of various types. These cover a total of 244,600 km^2 and account for over 42% of the total land area: twenty (20) state PA network (135,906 km^2 & representing 17% of the total land area); eighty-three Communal Conservancies (163,017 km^2 or 19,8%); 37 Community Forests covering 6% of the land mass but actually only adding 4% as many overlap with conservancies; and 21 freehold conservancies and 140 'private reserves' on freehold land measuring an area of 7,600 km^2 or 6% of the land. These protected area networks have an important function towards securing and maintenance of ecosystem goods and services. However, their management systems do not cater for climate change resilience at all and therefore require transformation. Beyond habitat and wildlife preservation, and the tourism industry they sustain, protected areas should be recognized for the services they provide: mitigation of climate change and natural disasters, disease control, maintenance of water quality, and cultural services, including recreation, maintenance of historical or iconic landscapes, and protection of sacred natural sites. Landscape scales open new dimensions to achieve scale and benefits. Intentional integration of adaptation activities in ecosystem landscapes offers significant benefits that go beyond the scope of climate change to food security, biodiversity conservation, and poverty alleviation. To achieve these objectives, the project will require transformative changes in current policies, institutional arrangements, and funding mechanisms to foster broad-scale adoption of climate-smart approaches in the landscapes.

34. **Livelihoods Baseline:** The importance of natural resource-based products to the livelihoods of rural households, both for home consumption as well as for sale has been adequately demonstrated though literary reviews. Natural products, for which there is a well-established local commercial demand and familiarity, include indigenous natural products such as the !nara melon, devil's claw, marula oil, *ximenia*, *commiphora* resin, Kalahari melon, marama bean, mopane worm, hoodia, fish, and some other species. All of these products are widely available and are traded within complex informal national and regional value chains. However, these markets and value chains are currently under-developed and do not make a significant contribution to the formal economy. This under-development is not related to supply and demand, but rather is related to the minimal value and returns paid to rural households on the 'supply' side. As a result of the reliance of Namibia's rural communities on natural resources and agriculture, the livelihoods and food

security of these households is threatened by activities, which degrade the country's ecosystems and natural resource base. At present, widespread environmental degradation and unsustainable land-use practices, coupled with the impacts of climate change, are reducing the generation of ecosystem goods and services that support both agricultural productivity and rural livelihoods. Overall, the reduction in ecosystem goods and services is leading to negative effects on rural Namibia's food supply, health, nutritional status, income streams and socio- economic well-being.

35. Consequently, communities become increasingly dependent on purchased food items, food transfers or food aid, a situation that is exacerbated by very low literacy rates, overall lack of awareness of climate change and its impacts, poor access to vital support and facilities (especially for women) low income, not using drought-resilient livestock breeds, use of low-yield crop varieties, limited access to weather information, lack of access to value chains, limited access to credit facilities, low overall literacy rate, fragile ecosystems, and weak institutions at local level to prepare climate-responsive plans. The net results include increased rates of school dropout among girls, animal disease, crop failure, livestock loss, malnutrition, human disease, loss of biodiversity, and increased over-exploitation of natural resources such as forest and pasture.

36. *The **overall objective** of the project is to increase climate change resilience of productive landscapes in Namibia through implementation of ecosystem based adaptation actions that strengthen social and ecological systems to sustain livelihoods at local level and facilitate value chains of natural resources*. The specific objectives of the project are:

(a). To enhance the resilience of natural resources and livelihoods sensitive to climate change impacts through improving community adaptive capacities to sustainably manage natural resources; and

(b). To maintain and enhance ecosystem integrity to continue to support the generation of food and income in order to reduce the severity of negative socio-economic impacts of climate change on vulnerable rural households.

Component 1: Development and implementation of climate change resilient ecosystem management and production practices that reduce the vulnerability of communities.

37. **Baseline:** Over the past 27 years, the Government of Namibia has endeavored to build capacities of local communities to manage and utilize their natural resources sustainably. The Ministry of Environment and Tourism and the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry have been promoting the sustainable use of natural resources through instruments such as communal conservation and community forest management. Furthermore, the Ministry of Land Reforms has been mapping current and projected land use, forest cover and productive capacity throughout Namibia. However, these studies do not include climate variability or climate change considerations. In the framework of the Third National Communication advances have been made regarding the identification and estimation of GHG at both sectoral and national level; the vulnerability and adaptation issues will focus on agro-ecological zones of Namibia. Therefore, there is a keen need for external support towards the integration of landscape approaches to address climate vulnerability at national, sub-national, and local levels. In July 2017, the CBNRM Programme established the Community Conservation Fund of Namibia (CCFN), a "Non-Profit Association Incorporated under Section 21 of the Companies Act and is governed by Articles of Association. The CCFN aims to promote sustainable development of communal conservancies, community forests and related natural resource management entities in Namibia. To date, the CCFN has secured more than US$ 9 million as startup capital and intends to build an endowment fund to scale up financing for CBNRM in Namibia. The appointment of the Chief Executive Officer has been concluded and operations to start in August 2018. At the level of CBOs, regional constellations of various CBNRM CBOs (registered communal area conservancies and community forests) are naturally evolving in various regions and are being actively supported by MET and NACSO-linked supporting NGOs. Through this evolution, Regional Conservancy Associations (RCAs) – formed by contiguous conservancies – have emerged and are at different stages of establishment. The RCAs for Kunene North, Kunene South and Zambezi Regions are the furthest developed. A great deal of overlap is already being seen between the areas of such RCAs and most of the 8 landscapes envisaged in this proposal. Secondly, the CBNRM CBOs are forging encouraging collaborative relations with farmers' associations and waterpoint management committees in this process. Lastly, it is foreseen that these RCAs will become critical landscape-level structures that with a high potential for sustaining adaptation actions post-GCF funding.

38. **Adaptation alternative:** Through the project, the Government will acquire the necessary equipment and software, and generate the necessary capacities to apply the tools and methodologies that improve landscape governance from national, sub national, and local levels. Natural resource users, policy makers, and managers will have the capacities and relevant information to support the development of landscape plans, implementation, and mainstreaming towards policy. This effort will prove decisive for the development of local level institutions, which currently comprehend only certain risk reduction aspects. Long-term climate change and variability issues have not been incorporated. In the absence of support

by the project, a key opportunity will be missed to ensure that natural resource management plans are "climate-proofed". As these will be the basis for long-term planning on land-use, investments, and allocation of resources, the implications are significant both in terms of potential maladaptation as well as simply missed opportunities. Through these the project will provide training so that communities and extension services to understand the implications of climate change scenarios, learn to identify options, and participate in an informed manner in the difficult decision and planning processes that climate change will make the norm over the coming decades. In order to achieve a transformational impact and scale-up, the project will support the integration of EbA financing mechanisms into the CCFN strategic plans and operational framework.

Component 2: Increase the resilience of productive landscapes to support ecosystem goods and services that improves livelihoods for local communities

39. **Baseline:** In Namibia, various projects have advanced sustainable development processes related to watershed management, reforestation practices and sustainable land management. These include the government-led initiative, Country Pilot Partnership Programme for Integrated Sustainable Land Management that implemented a range of sector investment programmes and recurrent activities related to climate change mitigation, sustainable land management and biodiversity management. The NAMPLACE Project, on the other hand, implemented activities that build compatibility between Namibia's major protected areas and adjacent communal as well as freehold land use areas by supporting establishment of Protected Landscape Conservation Areas (PLCAs). Three of the NAMPLACE landscapes (i.e. Mudumu, Waterberg and Sossusvlei-Namib) overlap with sections of 3 of the 8 landscapes proposed under this project. However, these programmes did not include components of wider ecosystem adaptation measures.

40.In a country as exposed as Namibia to climatic phenomena and trends, the current situation is leading to increasing vulnerability to climate risks, with crops being lost to either floods or droughts, community structures fragmenting as men folk migrate to find subsistence work elsewhere, and an exacerbation of poverty cycles. There is an urgent need to implement resilient productive landscapes that integrate community enterprise development from the use of natural resources to support livelihoods. Communities implementing these livelihoods should be supported with grant seed funding, as there are no financial products on the lending market to support these initiatives. Moreover, success stories and investments will be promoted to catalyze private sector investments in such sectors. In order

41. **Adaptation alternative:** The project proposes precisely to address the longer-term investment and capacity building requirements to enable communities to better manage their resources and options in a context of increasingly frequent and intense storm events, more prolonged droughts, and difficult long-term climate scenarios. Given the urgency of adaptation and the limited funding instruments, cost-effective adaptation solutions through sustainable investments on ecosystem adaptation should be prioritized by integrating the ability of communities to adapt to climate change, inextricably linked to their access to basic human rights and to the health of the ecosystems they depend on for their livelihoods and wellbeing. Such approaches will include, for example capitalizing on the availability of natural resources to support community based enterprise development in the areas of sustainable agriculture, integrated water resource management, and sustainable forest management interventions that use nature to reduce vulnerability to climate change.

Component 3. Documentation, dissemination and uptake of lessons learned

42. **Baseline:** While policy makers and planners are becoming more aware of the importance of an enhanced response to climate change, Namibia has not yet developed strategies and information hubs for climate change policy adaptation, especially in the area of ecosystem management. An important gap highlighted during the project formulation phase was the lack of knowledge on the available options to integrated EbA within agriculture and natural resource management. While at local level, people are aware of the increasing climatic variability that is negatively affecting their livelihoods, they lack an understanding of the entire chain of climate change, ecosystem integrity, and agricultural production. Despite progress, there remains a lack of understanding of the sectoral and development implications of climate change effects in line ministries. This is an underlying cause of the current situation, in which climate change in general and adaptation in particular is not mainstreamed into development planning processes. Currently there is little collated information available on climate-related risks in the agricultural sector, either at the regional or site level. Management and dissemination of information about climate change-related risks is not carried out systematically, which further also militates against an effective response. Moreover, any lessons learned are not being captured in a fashion that facilitates broader sharing, or that casts light on ways to address an aggravation of the food security situation as a result of climate change. Thus opportunities for cross-fertilization between projects and regions, and to influence policy, are being lost.

43. **Adaptation alternative:** The project will have a strong learning and knowledge management component to capture and disseminate lessons learned and to influence policy. The knowledge management system will be institutionalized within local level institutions, Ministry of Environment and Tourism and the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, which will provide lessons to guide the other regions. This will include lessons learned on the additional burden faced by women and children with respect to climate change. Lessons will be shared through various appropriate regional and global networks, such as the Direct Climate Action Platform (DCAP) of the Green Climate Fund to facilitate learning across countries.

C.3. Project / Programme Description

44. The project will demonstrate practical tools, technologies and capacities for an EbA, community entrenched adaptation action, focusing on water resource management, sustainable management and utilisation of natural resources, and restoration of ecosystems. These interventions will collectively lead towards environmental sustainability and conservation of natural resources, reduce vulnerability of livelihoods to climate risks and increase household welfare (including incomes) of local communities. The knowledge management and replication of activities will be important contributors to the enhanced awareness and knowledge of adaptation responses as well as replication elsewhere. There is enough evidence to suggest that there are significant opportunities to pursue adaptation and mitigation goals simultaneously in dry land agriculture and to adopt integrated landscape approaches that contribute to climate-change goals, food security, ecosystem service provision, and other goals. While there is no one general formula for capturing synergies between adaptation and mitigation, their joint consideration in landscape planning, research, technical support, government policies, and funding mechanisms would significantly help to achieve this goal.

45.In the long term, food security in the targeted project area will be achieved; the natural habitat restored, and climate compatible planning and implementation will be mainstreamed at the systemic and ground level in project intervention areas with full and equal participation of women at all levels. The project outcomes have been designed to be super imposed over one another over time so they build on the community gradually and effectively de-couple their dependence on rain-fed subsistence agriculture that is highly vulnerable to climate change. At the local level, the project will increase the resilient capacity of the community with mitigation co-benefits for both men and women, which when replicated at scale will be an effective instrument to contribute to the national ambition of the Namibia Development Plan 5 and Vision 2030. All the above will be achieved through implementation of three components:

COMPONENT 1: Development and implementation of climate change resilient ecosystem management and production practices that reduce the vulnerability of communities:

46. Adaptation is a continuous process of analysis and innovation. It should be implemented using a learning-by-doing approach, and therefore requires continual adjustments in a process of adaptive management capacities. This component supports the cycle of adaptation from the generation of scenarios through the identification and implementation of measures, evaluation of their effectiveness, and adjustment or fine-tuning of measures in light of performance through building implementation mechanisms for EbA. To reduce the increasing vulnerability of rural population, a mix of traditional and innovative landscape production practices must be implemented to contribute to food security and income generation. To achieve this, the project will support capacity building at both national, sub national, and local levels for landscape governance and coordination. This component facilitates the integration of landscape approaches into the National CBNRM Programme. CBNRM in Namibia is catalyzing social empowerment – a fundamental ingredient to addressing climate change vulnerabilities. Through this established structure, this component will validate ground-truthed productive approaches that enhance the adaptive capacity and coping range of highly vulnerable rural communities. It also proposes to address critical aspects of vulnerability within social structures. These valuable efforts will be documented by the project in order to facilitate their replication and upscaling. The set of practices evaluated and systematized will be an important tool for achieving adaptive management of landscapes and marketing systems within local economies.

47. To achieve the above, a baseline assessment of ecological, social, and economic conditions on the landscape must first be undertaken followed by a phase of community education, mobilization and consensus-building on the state of the landscape and requisite actions for building resilience and meeting local development needs culminating in a Landscape Strategy or Plan with clear objectives, targets and indicators. Support will also be provided for capacity building for landscape governance and coordination towards collective action. Regular monitoring and evaluation of results, followed by analysis, documentation, and communication to stakeholders and other interested communities are part of the project regimen. Taking stock through ex-post assessments, as well as revisiting and modifying the Landscape Strategy, complete the adaptive management cycle and leave the landscape communities poised for another round of local

projects. This component is essential for the success and sustainability of the envisaged community-led climate adaptation action. It prepares the ground, builds partnerships and forges linkages that are central to the success for components 2 and 3. An expectation is that for each landscape, a primary practical risk and climate smart implementation theme(s) will be produced complete with demonstration activities and actions progressed along the focus of these themes. This will entail investment in "*soft engineering*" ecosystem restoration actions implemented in critical ecosystems to reduce vulnerability of ecosystem services and increase resilience of local communities. Implementation of this project component will be coordinated by the MET in close collaboration with respective community-based organizations (CBOs) and support regional agencies. These regional agencies have extensive experience in providing technical assistance and implementing sustainable environmental-production projects. Concomitant activities will be financed through a combination of a number of innovative a means including small grants, professional services and direct payments (cost reimbursements) all through prior negotiated and agreed contracts.

Output 1.1: Institutional landscape governance systems created and/or strengthened through participatory decision-making processes and knowledge sharing at local level.

48. Support will be provided to strengthen or even build landscape governance systems through participatory decision-making processes among community groups within landscapes or with neighboring communities, promoting knowledge sharing including with outside stakeholders. Such governance systems are imagined to be community self-governing bodies to manage community activities and share information relevant for the landscape and exchange biodiversity products. The RCAs, mentioned under par 36 earlier, present a good potential in this respect. This output will further support development of comprehensive landscape adaptation plans through participatory community-based resilience assessment approaches. Participatory processes in the development of these plans are geared towards increasing the understanding, awareness and knowledge on community perceptions of livelihood resilience and economic systems. This will be a central endeavour, which will be achieved through effective knowledge management in the target areas. Following 6 activities are envisaged:

Activity 1.1.1: Develop Landscape Management Strategies and Investment Plans for the eight landscapes covering 225,689 km^2 hectares of land;
Activity 1.1.2: Design training manuals on ecosystem-based adaptation and its application for community-based organizations, NGOs, and government extension services;
Activity 1.1.3: Mainstream of EbA and landscape management into the CBNRM Programme through technical assistance support to landscapes;
Activity 1.1.4: Establishment of a national working group on EbA and landscape conservation within the CBNRM Programme;
Activity 1.1.5: Technical assistance support to landscapes through NACSO Partners;

Output 1.2: Institutional capacity enhanced for ecosystem landscape management and climate change resilience at sub-national and local levels.

49. This output will focus on building institutional capacities at sub-national and local levels for ecosystem and agricultural landscape management as well enhancing climate resilience across the landscapes. At the center of this capacity-building effort will be the integration of sustainable biodiversity management objectives and safeguards as well as climate change concerns into natural resource planning, management and use processes, specifically for wildlife, forestry and agricultural land uses, aiming to catalyze economically and ecologically optimal mixes of land use and practices in the biological corridors. Specifically targeted for the envisaged capacity-building will be government and civil society extension workers, including CBOs leaders, in the sectors of agriculture (both crops and livestock), rural water supply, community-based wildlife management, forestry and communal land administration, rural development and relevant officials of the Regional Councils. Institutional capacity will be improved at the landscape levels for potential climate risk transfer mechanisms identified for different sectors. Following specific activities are anticipated:

Activity 1.2.1: Undertake training at national and sub national, and local levels other to reinforce the ability to deploy the EbA approaches;
Activity 1.2.2: Develop a land use compliance monitoring and enforcement system at landscape level;
Activity 1.2.3: Undertake training for regional extension staff, field officers and local communities to implement EbA protocols for establishment of a climate-resilient natural resource base.
Activity 1.2.4: Develop a business case for EbA through application of socio-economic evaluation tools to measure benefits of a range of ecosystem services

COMPONENT 2: Increase the resilience of productive landscapes to support ecosystem goods and services that improves livelihoods for local communities

50. This component seeks to demonstrate how climate change adaptation, biodiversity conservation and sustainable landscape management objectives can jointly be addressed to create synergistic impact for sustainable local development. It builds on the foundation laid under Component 1 above and seeks to support eligible practical projects initiated, organized and executed at community level but based on funding criteria. This will be achieved though the implementation of a **Small Grant Finance** mechanism. Thus ***taking adaptation to the ground***, this is commensurate with the GCF's notion of ownership, participation, and sustainability. A minimum of 30 small grants for development and implementation of community-led landscape ecosystem-based adaption initiatives will be financed while the size of such grants will range from USD 100,000 - USD 400,000 per grant. Overall, the portfolio of projects must be characterized by equitable distribution within and among landscapes with the implementation led by relevant CBOs supported by CSO and government entities as appropriate. Projects will be designed to a) show both short-term outcomes and longer-term benefits that mature over time and b) yield landscape-wide benefits.

51. Due to envisaged landscape/ecosystem approach (because of scale) preference will be given to applications by coalitions of geographically contiguous conservancies, and/or community forests in partnership with other community-level natural resources management institutions such as the water point management bodies, farmers' associations and grazing associations. The grants approach responds directly to calls from civil society to bring the principle of 'direct access' closer to vulnerable communities themselves, thus empowering them to determine how climate finance will be used, and building institutional capacity for the implementation of adaptation efforts at the local level. The Small Grants Facility is designed to only support projects that are implemented within the eight landscapes. To ensure that there is maximum impact on the projects that will be supported, the preliminary requirement will be to first design a comprehensive EbA plan before the grant funding is accessed. All grant proposals will be informed and guided by the approved comprehensive ecosystem based adaptation plans of the landscape.

Output 2.1: Conservations of biodiversity and ecosystem strengthened through enhanced diversification income-generating activities and development of community livelihood enterprises.

52. This output will be achieved through the implementation of grant making facility that will channel funding through two investment windows, namely 1) Restoration and Climate Proofing, and 2) Eco-Enterprise Adaptation Investments. The first investment window will support the implementation of Landscape Strategies centered on retaining the diversity of the landscape, restoration of buffer zones in landscapes, rewarding multi-functionalities in landscapes and reducing barriers between policy domains such as mitigation versus adaptation, forest versus agriculture and livelihoods.

53. EbA requires financial incentives such as PES but also social incentives such as fairness, respect, recognition, commitment and respect. In conditions of poverty, it is extremely difficult or sometimes impossible to conserve nature. In fact the factor itself is not less important than direct interventions. Therefore, the second investment window will provide assistance in supporting small-scale enterprises that enhances biodiversity conservation goals will be implemented. These may include beekeeping for honey production, tree-planting activities, sustainable enterprise development from bush encroachment, agro-tourism, use of medical herbs, production of handicrafts, etc. A call for proposal through the Small Grants Facility will be launched to support the following interventions in landscapes:

(a). Diversification of agricultural landscapes and agro-forestry systems, including pastures, windbreaks, shelterbelts, riparian forest buffers and integration of crops, livestock and trees in the context of climate change adaption;
(b). Ecosystem restoration activities that also enhance landscape connectivity and increase landscape resilience;
(c). Restoration of river water flows, wetlands, and water quality by protecting and enhancing forest ecosystem services;
(d). Supporting sustainable income generation connected to biodiversity conservation;
(e). Restoration of river water flows, wetlands, and water quality by protecting and enhancing forest ecosystem services; and
(f). Marketing of the corridors as destinations in partnership with the private sector, conservation livelihood opportunity development such as community ranger system establishment and other conservation jobs, development of alternative community revenue streams such as habitat banking.

Grant Investment Window 1: Restoration and Climate Proofing

54. This investment window will support the implementation of landscape and local-level adaptation plans in respective landscapes. Focus will be on planning for and application of EbA options and alternative soft engineering adaptation options. At the core of these investments will be the primary practical risk and climate smart implementation themes and demonstration actions identified for each landscape under Component 1. Some of the eligible initiatives will include:

55. Through these measures, the project aims at reducing the vulnerability of current economic development and livelihoods in the landscape areas, adopting practical measures to protect existing infrastructure in rural areas (roads, water and electricity) through flood control and other soil and water conservation measures, which will ultimately reduce the risk of damage to the infrastructure emanating from climate risk. In doing so, the project will adopt an ecosystem based approach to adaptation, implemented via a community based approach. This window will finance projects that adheres to the below basic principles:

- Promote the resilience of ecosystems and societies;
- Promote multi-sectorial approaches;
- Operate on multi-geographical scales;
- Allow adaptive management;
- Maximize benefits, with a view to development and conservation, as well as avoiding negative impacts of a social and environmental nature;
- Be based on the best local and scientific knowledge available, with a view to generating and disseminating knowledge;
- Use resilient ecosystems, as well as solutions based in nature which must provide a service to people – especially the most vulnerable;
- Participatory, transparent and culturally appropriate processes.
- Provide support to sectorial adaptation (including measures in the national adaptation plans, and influencing sectorial development plans, among others);
- Reduce risks and disasters;
- Complement the infrastructure (restoration of floodplains for avoiding flooding in cities, maintaining the original course of rivers, recovery of riparian forest, etc.);
- Avoid maladaptation (learning from the results of adaptation activities undertaken previously and avoiding accidental impacts on communities and ecosystems, among others).

Table 2: Grant Investment Window 1- Restoration and Climate Proofing

Restoration and Climate Proofing	
Purpose: To build community capacities in climate change resilience and improve adaptation planning Intervention areas: Strengthen ecosystem-based adaptation and planning to enhance resilience of biodiversity and ecosystem functions. Apart from planning, this window will support concrete ecosystem management and conservation measures such as restoration of degraded rangelands, community gardening, tree plantations, restoration of riparian areas.	
Scope	❑ Priorities for biomes: All biomes ❑ Intervention areas: Biodiversity conservation and restoration measures ❑ Impact spheres: adaption ❑ Grant sizes: USD 100 000–USD 300 000 ❑ Duration: 2 years
Cost categories	❑ Infrastructure and equipment ❑ Services for procurement and installation, training and mentoring, equipment ❑ Monitoring of outcomes
EbA measures to be supported	❑ Forests, wetlands and organic soils interventions that support regulatory function within the hydrological regime in the context of water scarcity due to decreasing rainfall and longer dry spell ❑ Pastures and forests that protect communities from enhanced soil erosion due to increasing heavy rainfall;

	❑ Vegetation, where during increased and intensified dry periods it protects against the consequences from enhanced desertification, such as dust pollution; ❑ Riverine landscapes, wetlands or floodplains in flood prone areas and watersheds responding to increased heavy rainfall and rainfall frequency or volume.
Eligibility criteria	❑ Grant can be limited to one CBO ❑ Any infrastructure development must comply with the Environmental Management Act ❑ Interventions need to be linked to projected climate change related impacts on rural facilities ❑ Demonstrates sound financial management experience; ❑ Experience in managing grant funds; ❑ Well established accounting and financial reporting systems, auditing requirements; ❑ Adherence to the implementation of Environmental and Social Safeguard system; and ❑ Demonstrate gender mainstreaming

Grant Investment Window 2: Eco-Enterprise Adaptation Investments

56. This window will focus on financially supporting – through grant funding - community-level locally-owned small to medium enterprises, based on natural resources, as identified under Component 1. It will also involve supporting the strengthening of value chains and market access – local, regional and international - for such natural resource-based products/services, which are identified as being commercially viable. These may include products that are in demand in regional and international markets such as honey, moringa tree products, cammiphora resin, marula oil, fish products, processed baobab pulp as a food supplement, and furniture from bush encroachment. The envisaged package of support must also include requisite training on the technical aspects of operating each specific business but also including general business management and accounting skills. The project will collaborate closely with Namibian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (NCCI) in unlocking market access. Examples of broad parameters under which this window will make funding decisions include:

(a). Supporting sustainable income generation connected to biodiversity conservation;
(b). Marketing of the corridors as destinations in partnership with the private sector, conservation livelihood opportunity development such as community ranger system establishment and other conservation jobs, development of alternative community revenue streams such as habitat banking; and
(c). These will include beekeeping for honey production, tree-planting activities, sustainable enterprise development from bush encroachment, agro-tourism, use of medical herbs, production of handicrafts, etc.

57. Rural communities are the residents, custodians, and everyday users of natural resources in these landscapes. Their lives and livelihoods are based on land productivity, and their cultural and social lives are deeply connected to the forests, grasslands, fields, wetlands, and waterways within their landscapes. In fact, local agricultural practices, grazing patterns, fishing practices, and forest uses are already a major determinant of landscape health. This investment window is therefore proposed to ensure that the aforementioned resources are not over utilized by creating value chains that will generate additional revenue rather increasing the harvesting and utilization of resources which might lead to further degradation. It is also further acknowledged that realizing the value of resources through such incentive creations, communities will better appreciate the significance of sustainable management, therefore achieving long term conservation of natural habitats and ecosystems. Introduction of alternative income generating opportunities is of particular important towards securing long term ecosystem functions in the landscapes. Targeted projects will include manufacturing or organinic fertilizer, honey production, market facilitation for local products, fodder farming, fish farming, etc.

58. Although these options have been described separately, proposals encompassing more than one of these will also be considered if appropriately motivated. The options have been structured in such a way so as to facilitate project development and design as well as implementation. Consideration has also been given to aspects of project management and especially procurement.

Table 3: Grant Investment Windows 2- Eco-Enterprise Adaptation Investments

Eco-Enterprise
Purpose: Support bankable community enterprises from the sustainable use of natural resources, and the attendant protocols and procedures, are an important aspect of the GCF project's exit strategy. Following the identification, establishment and operation of

community-managed businesses, the project will engage the Namibian Chamber of Commerce and Industry to organize at least four national and regional trade fairs to showcase and promote investment in the natural resource- based businesses established by the project.	
Scope	❑ Priorities for biomes: All biomes ❑ Intervention areas: Natural resource based enterprises from the sustainable use of natural resources ❑ Impact spheres: adaption and economic ❑ Grant sizes: USD 100 000–USD 400 000 ❑ Duration: 2 years
Cost categories	❑ Infrastructure and equipment ❑ Services for planning, implementation and management ❑ Training, research and monitoring ❑ Consumables ❑ Operational costs
Eligibility criteria	❑ Grant can be limited to one CBO ❑ Any infrastructure development must comply with the Environmental Management Act ❑ Interventions need to be linked to projected climate change related impacts on rural facilities ❑ Demonstrates sound financial management experience; ❑ Experience in managing grant funds; ❑ Well established accounting and financial reporting systems, auditing requirements; ❑ Adherence to the implementation of Environmental and Social Safeguard system; and ❑ Demonstrate gender mainstreaming

59. It should be noted that the Small Grants Facility is designed to only support projects that are implemented within the eight landscapes. To ensure that there is maximum impact on the projects that will be supported, the preliminary requirement will be to first design a comprehensive EbA plan before the grant funding is accessed. All grant proposals will be informed and guided by the approved comprehensive ecosystem based adaptation plans of the landscape. The following activities will be undertaken to ensure that the Small Grants Facility is implemented:

Activity 2.1.1: Design of guidelines and proposal templates for the Small Grants Facility;
Activity 2:1.2 Undertake training in each landscape to build capacities of all stakeholders on project development and management;
Activity 2.2.3: Implement a Small Grants Facility to support EbA interventions in the eight landscapes;

COMPONENT 3: Documentation, dissemination and uptake of lessons learned.

60. This component will aim to strengthen the capacities of different actors and stakeholders in order to upscale the EbA concept. As a result, capacity building is provided in the mainstreaming of EbA at landscape level. The component will also focus on strengthening the technical, organizational and environmental actors regarding: (i) environmental skills; (ii) joint management of water resources and conflict management, and (vi) environmental monitoring. Lessons learned from current national projects that are in progress will be capitalized and a system to disseminate the knowledge acquired in the Green Climate Fund project will be set up at the local level. Furthermore, the EIF has generated lessons and experiences related to access to the GCF resources as well as implementation of three different funding windows involving the EDA, SAP and normal track. Lessons on the challenges and opportunities arising from these experiences will be documented and shared. To disseminate the knowledge, good EbA practices that are adopted will be disseminated through training / awareness sessions; of spots broadcast in local radio and documentary films. Information on the project will be produced and disseminated among the government authorities, technical and financial partners and beneficiaries. Moreover, a local database will be created for the collection and processing, preservation and dissemination of data sheets, educational tools and other training materials for their replication.

Output 3.1: Effective knowledge management results in informed decision-making at all levels through an integrated information system.

61. Lessons learned and best practice will be identified through rigorous implementation of monitoring and evaluation plans. Grantees, and therefore communities through their CBOs, will be at the center of data collection activities using tools such grants progress and final reports as sources. The type and nature of information gathered and the objective of collection will largely determine the type of the final knowledge products e.g. a video or photo story or just a leaflet, etc. The data collection itself will be done in cooperation with the grantees, local stakeholders and network consultants and using grants progress and final reports. Community livelihood strengthened and sources of income for vulnerable people enhanced and diversified in the target biological corridors. Sharing knowledge and disseminating to the public will be conducted through uploading to youtube.com, the EIF website-www.eifnamibia.com, knowledge fairs, national and international environment and green development events, and GCF platforms. The Project Implementation Unit will play an important role to coordinate this component with the participation of civil society organisations, private sector, government line agencies, regional, and international bodies. Specific Activities under this component includes:

Activity 3.1.1: Develop appropriate knowledge products, including photo stories, presentations and briefing notes, for use in policy advocacy activities;
Activity 3.1.2: Conduct annual policy advocacy activities and local level forums for lesson learned throughout the life of the project, including at relevant national and regional events**;**
Activity 3.1.3: Develop a national EbA Strategy in consultation with the NDC and NAP teams under the National Designated Authority guidance that will mainstream EbA into national development plans; and
Activity 3.1.4: Produce a policy based assessment reports that provide recommendations for up-scalling and mainstreaming EbA into national development plans

C.4. Background Information on Project / Programme Sponsor (Executing Entity)

62. The Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) in Namibia is the sponsor of the proposed project. The MET will be the Executing Entity of the project and responsible for component 1 and 3 and the overall coordination. MET is the line Ministry mandated to oversee implementation of government policies and legislation for biodiversity conservation, environmental protection as well as tourism development. The ministry has four technical directorates and the newly created Department of Environmental Affairs: Directorate of Natural Resource Management, Directorate of Regional Services and Park Management, Department of Environmental Affairs, Directorate of Tourism and Gambling, Directorate of Planning. As the lead technical agency for climate change-related policies, MET's prime function will be ensuring overall coordination of the project at both implementation and policy level. From a policy perspective, MET will serve on the steering committee and as the chair of the National Climate Change Committee, the ministry will be responsible for the overall coordination of a multi-stakeholder committee facilitating the implementation of climate change in Namibia. MET continues to manage a number of development funding interventions, that ranges from Euro 200 000 million to up USD 50 million, notably the UNDP Strengthening the Protected Area Network Project (SPAN) Project, NAMPLACE and KfW funded NAMPARKs Project.

63. The Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia (EIF) is a fully accredited entity of the GCF thus has met the fiduciary responsibilities for managing funds and the Executing Entity responsible for component 2. In addition to the domestic-funded programmes, the EIF has managed micro-scale funding on behalf of the UNDP, UNFCCC, and served as a crucial financial management institution for the eleventh Conference of Parties of the UNCCD (that is, COP 11), a large-scale resource envelope that was deemed very successful, by international standards for same large-scale undertakings. The EIF offers flexibility that a government department will not have; a trait that makes it an attractive national partner to receive and disburse international climate change financing to promote sustainable development. It is a sustainable parastatal entity, as the funding for its running expenses and operations is allocated through the national treasury; hence, its existence is independent of the GCF finances.

C.5. Market Overview (if applicable)

64. Natural resources-based sectors form the backbone of Namibia's economy with mining, fisheries and agriculture alone accounting for around 30 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 85 per cent of exports (MET 2012a). In addition, around 70 per cent of Namibia's population is directly dependent on the natural resource base for income; food;

medicinal and health needs; fuel and shelter. This situation demands that biodiversity, and the ecosystem services it provides, are maintained and enhanced as far as possible for sustainable development.

65.The tourism industry, for which national parks and pristine nature are considered the bedrock, is recognized as the fastest growing sector of the Namibian economy. Travel and tourism was estimated to have accounted for 20.5 per cent of GDP in 2017 (directly and indirectly) (WTTC 2017), and it is a key industry in Namibia linking economic development with poverty alleviation and biodiversity conservation. National parks are promoted as engines of growth in the rural areas by engaging local communities in the management of parks and the sustainable use of natural resources through granting of tourism and hunting concessions, usually in partnership with private sector investors.

66. A green economy sectoral study conducted by United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in 2012 on "Biotrade: A Catalyst for Transitioning to a Green Economy in Namibia" describes how biotrade currently accounts for around 4.5 per cent of Namibia's GDP. This contribution breaks down as follows: Indigenous Natural Products (0.15 per cent); Wildlife (1.08 per cent); Agriculture: Indigenous Crops and Vegetables (0.97 per cent) and Livestock Breeds (1.62 per cent); Indigenous Fisheries and Marine Resources (0.21 per cent); Timber, Non-Timber Forest Products and Other (0.49 per cent). The same report indicates that the contribution of Biotrade to Namibia's economy could increase by 50 per cent over the next 10 years - to 7 per cent of GDP. Namibia has been exploring innovative approaches to develop an industry around the sustainable supply and trade of indigenous natural plant products. This approach has brought products from six indigenous plants to the international market, while several other products are also under development.

67. Wildlife populations have been particularly well maintained in Namibia due to prudent conservation policies and the country's low human population density. There has been a well-documented recovery in Namibia's wildlife populations since the 1980s, when illegal hunting was at its height and the country suffered an extreme drought. Wildlife resource accounts published in 2009, using data from 2004, estimated that wildlife assets are worth N$10.5 billion in Namibia. Wildlife numbers were estimated at just over 2 million (Barnes et al 2009). The process of updating these wildlife accounts is underway but yet to be completed. Considerable investment has been made in recent years into improving the management and infrastructure in protected areas so that these can serve as engines for economic growth in rural areas. An estimated N$186 million was allocated to protected areas management in 2013 compared to N$109 million in 2010. Revenue from protected areas was also expected to increase from N$40 million in 2010 to N$55 million in 2013 (GRN 2013).

68. Therefore, conservation has emerged as an increasingly viable land use in Namibia, particularly since rights to the conditional use of wildlife and forest resources were devolved to local communities through communal conservancies in 1996 and community forests in 2001. It was estimated that community conservation generated over N$58.3 million for local communities in 2012 and has facilitated the creation of 6,477 jobs and 99 enterprises based on natural resources (NACSO 2013), mainly through trophy hunting, accommodation establishments, and the harvesting and sale of natural resource products and crafts. Natural capital refers to the natural assets that generate the flow of natural products and services known as ecosystem services–on which economies depend (Parker, 2012). The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) global initiative categorizes ecosystem services as follows:

- **Provisioning services** – these include outputs from ecosystems such as food, raw materials, fresh water and medicines.
- **Regulating services** – these consist of functions performed by ecosystems that regulate aspects of the environment such as local climate and air quality, carbon sequestration and storage, mitigation of extreme events such as floods, storms and landslides, pollution control, pollination and biological control of pests and disease vectors.
- **Supporting services** – ecosystems provide habitats that support species and maintain genetic diversity
- **Cultural services** – these consist of culturally valuable services such as recreation, mental and physical health, tourism, and inspirations for art and design.

69. Although biodiversity ecosystems support a greater quantity and quality of ecosystem services than degraded ecosystems (Nelleman, 2009), natural capital is seldom adequately factored into economic decisions. Ecosystem services are often treated as "free" public goods, resulting in unsustainable use and loss of biodiversity (Sukhdev, 2014). Economic instruments can be used to translate the economic and social benefits provided by healthy, biodiversity ecosystem services into finance for biodiversity conservation and behavior change to promote sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity.

C.6. Regulation, Taxation and Insurance (if applicable)

70. The Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia is exempted from tax. This project will enjoy full tax exemption on all goods and services except for the salaries of the project implementation unit. For purposes of this project, all capital equipment will be tax exempt, as is the case for all externally sourced grants. However, project personnel from Namibia will pay normal income taxes to meet social security requirements. All capital goods such as cars, equipment will be insured against theft, fire damage and accidents. Project staff will also receive medical insurance benefits, as required under the Labor Act. All these conditions have applied to large projects that Namibia has run in the recent past through the MET. The scale of these ranged from small (for example INC/SNC US$200,000) to medium (for example CPP/US$7,000,000).

C.7. Institutional / Implementation Arrangements

71. Disbursement of funds will be from the Green Climate Fund to the Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia, which will be responsible for budgeting, procurement, and expenditure. The project funds will be deposited in designated account managed by the Environmental Investment Fund. It is envisaged that expenses will be paid directly by the Accredited Entity to the service suppliers in order to enhance accountability and oversight. Government has indicated its wishes to escalate efficient and effective project management and delivery, thus has agreed for the EIF (as an accredited entity of the GCF) within the approval of the EIF Board, to procure certain services by means of creditor's accounts. The Accredited Entity will not have the mandate to effect payment without approval or written directive from the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and this will be integral part of the Subsidiary Agreement. The payment request will strictly state the amount requested, budget line, grantee (recipient), service provider, and description of the items. Upon receipt of the payment request from the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, the Accredited Entity will review to satisfy itself that the requested payment is within the budgeting parameters and aligned with the approved projects by the PSC. Beneficiaries will only receive advance payments for operational expenditures. The financial reporting follows the same channel in a reverse direction. The utilization of funds will be monitored through an internal control framework, which depicts the funds transfer and reporting channels; it shows that funds received by a project account are then channeled through the government structure - national, regional and local- and reported back through the same channels. The channel for fund disbursement and Financial Reporting arrangement highlighted in the following diagram.

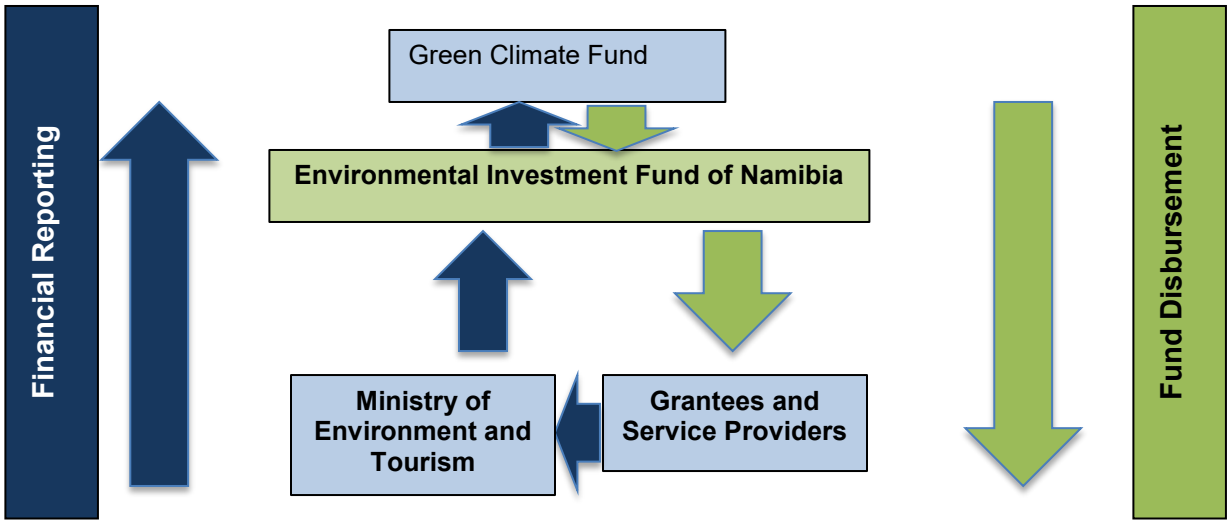


Figure 6: Disbursement of Funds

72. In line with the Accreditation Master Agreement that sets forth, amongst others, the general terms and conditions applicable between the Parties in connection with a Funded Activity, the Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia will enter into Funded Activity Agreement with the Green Climate Fund. Furthermore, the Accredited Entity will carry out the project through signing a Subsidiary Agreement with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and it will incorporate elements such as due diligence, efficiency and in conformity with the appropriate financial, economic, social, environmental and administrative practices of the Green Climate Fund, and shall provide promptly as needed, the funds, facilities, services and other resources required for the Project. The proposed project has been developed against the backdrop of a successful GCF EDA project currently being implemented also in the broader CBNRM sector. While the said project focuses on community livelihoods within the CBNRM areas, the two projects are designed to complement one another. As a result, there are many compelling reasons for the project under discussion to take advantage of

institutional foundation that has been laid by FP024. For this reason, the institutional and implementation arrangements for this project are modelled on FP024.

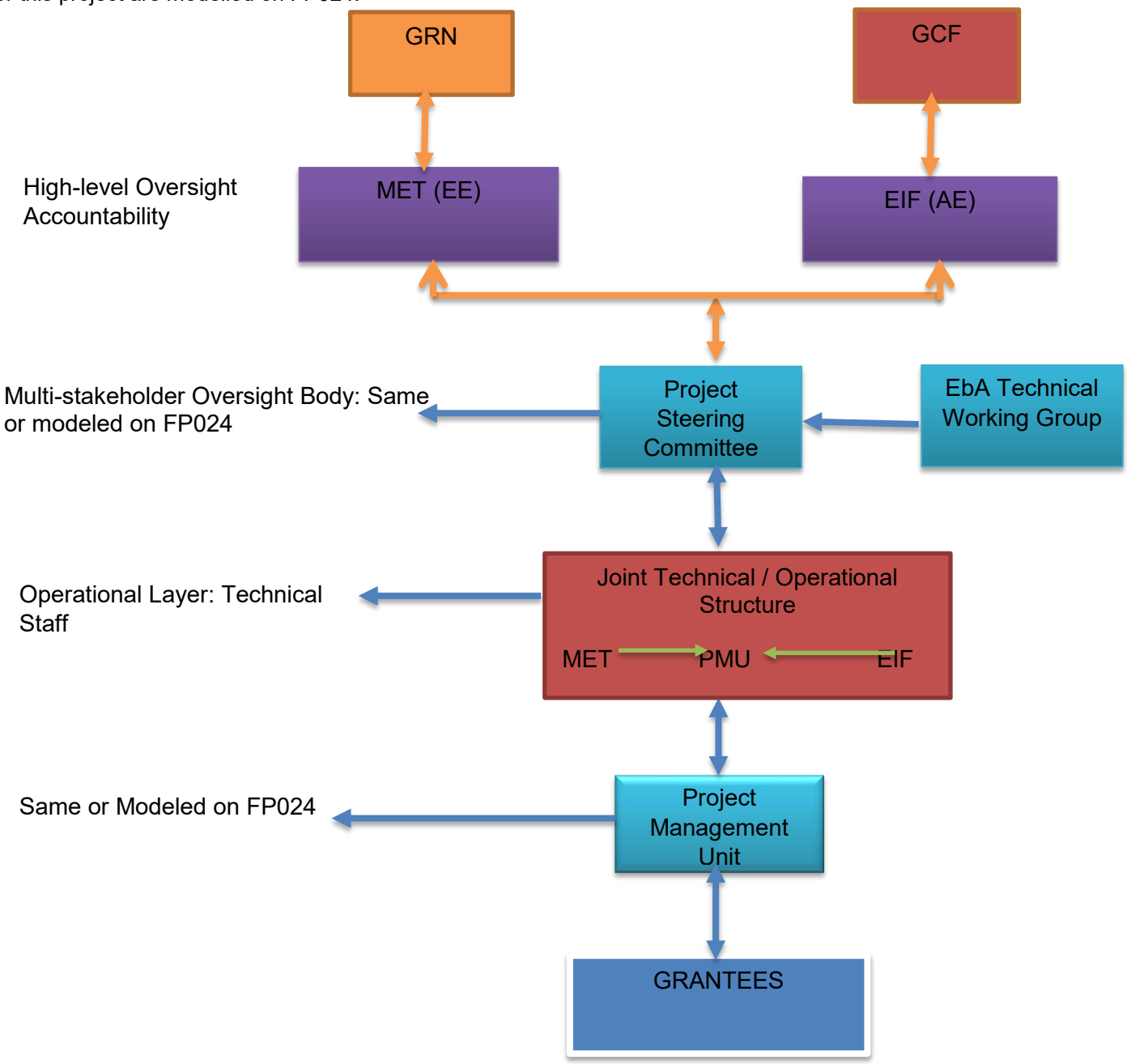


Figure 7: Institutional framework for the project

73. **Implementation Arrangements:** For purposes of efficiency and coordination, the same structure as FP024 is proposed with the exception that the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, which is the Executing Entity (EE) will lead the project delivery, with the EIF implementing only limited agreed crosscutting activities and the grant facility (component 2) as a Delivery Partner (DP). Therefore, there will be a delineation of boundaries between MET as the EE and the administrative tasks of the EIF, which will be clearly spelled out in the Subsidiary Agreement. This approach on component 2 is preferred as all government related contracts are subjected to a legal opinion by the office of the Attorney General and previous lessons demonstrates that such a procedure maybe lengthy and if considered may risk the effectiveness of the Project during implementation.

74. A Subsidiary Agreement between the Executing Entity (MET) and the Accredited Entity will be signed outlining multi-level project implementation arrangements as per Figure 7.

75. **Accredited Entity (AE):** The project will be delivered through the Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia as the Accredited Entity to the GCF. The Accredited Entity will support project implementation by administering the grant facility – as a DP for Component 2 - and recruiting and contracting project personnel and implementation, support and consultant services, including subcontracting. The Accredited Entity will setup a Project Support Team to monitor the Project Management Unit in terms of implementation to ensure that project outcomes/outputs are implemented in accordance with the approved project proposal.

76. **Executing Entity (EE):** The Ministry of Environment and Tourism will be the Executing Entity. Among others, the Executing Entity will be responsible for overall coordination of project activities, ranging from facilitating meetings of the Project Steering Committee including ensuring the implementation of the decisions taken at such platforms, designing and coordinate the training and capacity building at both national and landscape levels, development of grant making protocols and tools, support the development of quality proposals, setting up the EbA technical Working Group and provide secretarial services thereafter, daily implementation of project activities, disseminate information including lessons learned and case studies, undertake monitoring and reporting.

77. **EbA Technical Working Group:** A technical working group will be established at national level with the aim to provide advisory services on EbA to both the Executing Entities and the Project Steering Committee. The technical working group will assist in developing more consistent approaches to project implementation and policy engagement across different partnerships and more systematic lesson learning from the project engagement at local, national and global levels. Moreover, the EbA Technical Working Group will also provide strategic directions on mainstreaming EbA into national policies and programmes. It is envisaged that the committee will include specialists from the field of climate change, natural resource management, biodiversity conservation, CBNRM, economics, social sciences, policy analyst, and environmental engineering.

78. **Project Steering Committee:** The FP024 Project Steering Committee (PSC) will assume additional responsibilities for this project with the purposes of approving proposals, creating synergies, avoiding duplication, monitoring and evaluation of the project as a whole. The primary aim of the PSC is to review landscape management plans, make decisions in relation to selection and award pertaining to grant applications received from eligible CBOs and supporting partners, in line with GCF funding criteria. The PSC may make one of the following decisions on applications under its review as part of its review procedures: a) decline, b) refer back for improvement, or c) approve. The PSC is chaired by a member of the EIF Board nominated by the same (to comply with EIF Act) and will consist of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (as deputy-chair), the EIF (as AE and delivery partner for Component 2) and other members with background expertise covering environmental finance, climate change, CBNRM, social science, biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. Sectors represented in the Project Steering Committee are from the national/local governmental institutions, private sector, beneficiary representatives, Civil Society Organization, and Academic Institution. Equal gender representation on all structures of the project will be promoted. The EIF as AE will ensure that PSC selection decisions conform to eligibility criteria by a) proactively supporting and guiding the Project Management Unit (discussed under para 79 below) in strengthening grant applications before presentation to PSC (see para 82) and b) advising the PSC in meetings. For this to function effectively, MET, in its role as Executing Entity and with support from the EIF, will ensure that a Grand Award Manual (GAM) is duly complied with in relation to, inter alia, selection and award procedures relating to grant applications.

79. **Project Management Unit**: The Project Management Unit (PMU) will consist of three additional dedicated staff members who will be hired by the MET and employed on contract for the duration of the agreement. The PMU will be physically hosted by the MET. They will be employed with GCF funding and will include the following positions:

- **Project Manager**, responsible for overall project coordination and management, preparation of annual work plans, project risk monitoring and reporting towards the Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia board and Green Climate Fund
- **M&E Officer/ Grants Officer**, responsible for monitoring, evaluation and reporting as well as ensuring compliance with environmental and social safeguards (ESS) and for supervision and management of the SAP grant facilities

- **Accountant,** responsible for reconciling financial accounts, produce monthly financial report, assets management, and insurance

80. The Project Manager and Grants Officer will assume the primary responsibility for receiving and processing all grants applications. These staff members will process all applications received as follows:

- Issue acknowledgments of receipt to applicants and record all applications onto the prescribed register
- Perform administrative and technical pre-screening of applications (for completeness and eligibility)
- Ensure relevant EIF staff members administer the Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Assessments on screened applications
- Communicate with applicants in accordance with established procedures of fairness and the Grant Award Manual referred to in the preceding paragraph;
- Prepare and present applications to EIF approval structures – i.e. Technical Advisory Panel (TAP) and the PSC for decision-making
- Implement decisions of the said approval structures (approvals, declines and refer backs) as will be prescribed in the envisaged Grant Award Manual specifically developed for this project. This will also involve communicating and corresponding with applicant as necessary
- Negotiating contracting terms and performance measures with successful applicants
- Prepare grant agreements for signature

81. The PMU will be the only institutional structure to be specifically and purposefully composed and created for the envisaged project. The structures discussed in the remainder of this section will be shared with other GCF projects for reasons related to expediency and cost-efficiency.

82. **Project Support Team:** The Accredited Entity will provide backstopping support to the Project Implementation Unit by establishing a Project Support Team that consists of the Chief Executive Officer, Director of Finance, Director of Operations, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer and the Communication Officer. The support team will play an advisory role with regards to ensure alignment of activities to the GCF result framework and as per the accreditation conditions of the EIF. This will ensure that there is overall good project management throughout the life cycle of the project. Specific risks and low delivery will be averted by ensuring stricter adherence to the existing requirements, such as, a) legal agreements, which are enforceable as government by Namibian contract law, which the project will use with all contractors; (b) counterparty risks, which are a core element of all legal agreements in Namibia; and (c) should the need really arise, the Namibian justice system, to which the Accredited Entity is obligated, is robust with adequate recourse mechanisms all the way to the Supreme Courts. For practical reasons, the Programme Steering Committee will select supporting organizations for the implementation of these crosscutting issues on the open market through a rigorous competitive and transparent public process. Given the broad thematic spectrum of the cross-cutting issues and, particularly, the large geographic spread of the target groups, the corresponding tasks will be distributed among several grantees.

83. **Grantees:** It is expected that component one will support a wide range of stakeholders by facilitating cross-sectoral landscape assessments and planning. The project will invest heavily in developing adaptive capacities at individual, institutional and systematic level. It is expected that CBOs within the landscapes will be the main grantees that will be responsible for implementing measures at landscape level. It is also noted that some CBOs may have capacity challenges and therefore partner with supporting organizations to develop, implement, monitor and report on grant projects. Given the limited experience with and capacity for grant project development and implementation among CBOs, the latter constellation is expected to be used in the majority of grant projects.

84. **Grant Administration:** For efficiency reasons, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism prefers the Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia to be responsible for the overall financial administration of the grant including facilitating payments directly to service providers or grantees. This is because the Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia have proven and effective grant administration infrastructure and system in place, making it easy to implement the project. Upon approval by the Steering Committee, every grant will have a sub-grant contract signed between EIF as a grantor, and the grantees. The scheme of disbursements will be agreed in each subproject in a case by case modality: they will be defined at the stage of the subproject proposal that will be reviewed by the Committees and definitively agreed upon contract signing. The disbursement schedule shall imply two or more disbursements. It may consider that a first advance

of funds lower than 30% of the Non-reimbursable grant will be made (% will be defined in the proposal and upon agreement signature). Finally, once the second disbursement and the corresponding counterpart contribution are paid, the final amount of the approved non-reimbursable grant will be transferred. Upon submission of the payment request, the beneficiary will be required to demonstrate local currency value of in-kind contributions as reflected in the approved budget of their proposal. For the sake of clarity, all sub-grants made under this Project will be non-refundable grants in which beneficiaries will not be required to reimburse the EIF.

85. Besides, subprojects that foresee the purchase of equipment may choose to make the payment directly to the supplier. In these cases, the Accredited Entity will pay the corresponding amount to the supplier upon accountability report of beneficiary's payment to the supplier upon approval by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. For details on Flow of Funds, please refer to section on Implementation Arrangements. The beneficiaries will be reliably informed of the provision approved by the Non-reimbursable grant, granting a term of up to 45 (forty-five) calendar days from the notification for the signing of sub-grant agreement.

86. Sub-grant agreements contemplated in this section C will be tailored in the form of a tripartite agreement, which will be signed between the MET, the Accredited Entity as the grantor, and the Beneficiary. Such agreements shall contain all the information necessary for the execution of the sub-project directly in the text of the agreement or as an annex to it. A tripartite agreement is preferred as the Accredited Entity will maintain oversight of the project activities and disbursements. Among other points, the agreement to subscribe must include the following:

- Approved Non-reimbursable grant total amount
- Duration
- Disbursements programme;
- Data of the account to which the funds will be transferred.

87. The agreement will indicate the penalty in case of breach of any of the requirements established therein. The expense report must be made according to procedures contained in a manual, which will be delivered to the beneficiaries at the time of signing the agreement. A technician in territory will accompany the beneficiary during the execution of the project and will provide assistance to make the acquisitions and draw up the accountability documents.

88. Documentation related to incurred expenses effectively paid, will be presented along with a copy of the invoices together with official receipts / bank transfer vouchers / copies of checks and bank statements. The beneficiary must accompany each accountability with an explanatory note of the expenses incurred, detailing also Name and Last Name, Name of Bank, Branch, Account Number and, where the non-refundable grant must be deposited. The analysis of expense report will be carried out by the Technical Implementation Unit. They will issue an opinion regarding the verifiable products, the technical relevance of the expenses, as well as the validity of the vouchers presented.

89. **Accessing the Grant Facility:** Grantees will be able to access grant funding in two ways. Those CBOs with demonstrated requisite capacity (to develop fundable projects, to implement such projects, to report as required and account for funds disbursed) can apply directly and implement projects on their own. While this will be the preferred modality from the perspective of the MET, the reality is that most CBOs lack this requisite capacity especially because especially given the specialized expertise required in this case. Therefore, it is anticipated that most funding applications will be made in partnership with support organizations. The same applies for project implementation as well as monitoring and reporting. In order to ensure full ownership by the CBOs, such partnership arrangements with support organizations will need to fulfil the following conditions:

- The grant proposals will target initiatives of CBOs. A single CBO could however be permitted to access multiple grant funding through different investment windows is possible.
- A formal agreement of some sort or a supporting letter signed by authorized CBO leadership will be required to always accompany a grant application submitted by a support organization. Such agreement or letter of support must clearly identify support entity's role and responsibilities
- Overhead costs of the supporting organization will be limited to 10% of the total budget in order to ensure that the majority of funding (90%) is utilized for implementation of agreed community-level activities.

- The support organization (if involved) must make provisions for acceptable skills transfer and capacity measures with realistic targets and corresponding objectively verifiable indicators in their respective grant applications.
- In any event, the selection criteria for the support organizations will also be outlined in the Grant Awards Manual.

90. **Grant Duration:** Given that a bulk of activities envisaged for funding under the grant investment are capital activities the duration of grants projects could be of considerably short duration. Such will therefore not exceed durations of 24 months. All projects must be proposed and contracted within a time frame that allows full implementation within the project lifetime, i.e. by the year 2023. Time extensions (also called no cost extensions) of up to 6 months can be requested for, provided:

- The contract partner provides a convincing justification for this request;
- The total duration of an individual grant does not exceed 36 months;
- Time extensions are not requested during the last 6 months of the project implementation;
- Project implementation will be finished at least 6 months before the end of the project lifetime

91. **Call for Proposal**[5]

- MET, in its role as Executing Entity, will make a call announcing the selection criteria for eligible projects. Institutions will apply through an application form, presenting a first draft of the idea/project;
- The call for proposal will run for three months.
- The PMU will assess the conditions of the organizations through a diagnosis, as well as the pertinence and economic viability of the proposed project. The project will assess as well that GCF proceeds cover the incremental costs for adaptation and mitigation;
- Conditional disbursements will be made subject to the Project goals' achievement;
- The CBO shall be provided with proper training for it to make a good use of the Fund and systematically register the operations conducted. Moreover, it shall submit a report with basic financial indicators to the Programme every six months;
- The EIF will subject all grantees to participate in the external audits in order to monitor the project. The EIF will carry out backing and monitoring activities for the organizations that benefit from these Projects; and
- Backing and monitoring activities by EIF will be carried out during the Projects implementation and beyond the Project lifespan for organizations that do require it.

92.**Approval Process**

- The PMU will carry out a completeness check to determine if the project meets the requirements indicated.
- The PMU will assess on the grantee's vulnerability to climate change and that the project proposed responds to a climate related necessity.
- The proposal then goes to the consideration of the Project Support Team that will assess the environmental and social impacts and mitigation actions.
- If these assessments are positive, the proposal is sent to the Steering Committee that will issue an opinion and make a decision. The technical and economic viability of the proposals will be evaluated.
- The proposals that meet all the requirements detailed in the following paragraph will have an opinion recommending their approval. This opinion will be reliably communicated to the beneficiaries.
- The main aspects that the Committee shall consider in the evaluation and decision of approval or denial of proposals are: (a) That the beneficiary belongs to the target population, (b) That the beneficiary is vulnerable to climate change (c) That the proposal is technically viable and economically profitable (d) That the investment involves adaptation or mitigation, (e) That the presentation fulfills all formal aspects.
- The contribution of the proposal to the achievement of the projects objectives and to the objectives of the Green Climate Fund, consistency with GCF's investment criteria.
- The consistency among the proposal's objectives, the project strategic guidelines, and the Fund's result management framework.

[5] The information outlined from this paragraph onwards until the end of section C.7 will inform the content of the envisaged Grant Awards Manual.

- The consistency between the investment, technical support and/or training proposals with the diagnosis posed, as well as the consistency between the diagnosis and the comprehensive approach to the issues posed
- Grantee's implementing capacity, and the duration of projects to align with the project's implementing period.
- Empowerment and autonomy of men and women in relation to participation, decision-making, access and control of resources, technological tools and training.
- Project's viability and sustainability over time.
- Its contribution to the inclusion of women, young population and indigenous peoples.

93. **Investment Criteria:** Each community-based project funded by this project will need to contribute to the outcomes identified in this strategy, and track the relevant outcome level indicators identified above. All project proposals will be reviewed by the Steering Committee following the selection criteria suggested in the table below:

Table 4: Investment Score Guidelines

Criteria	Evaluation Elements	Possible Points
Biodiversity value	• Usage and conservation of local crops, varieties and breeds; • Diversification of locally sourced foods. • Productive value	20
Food security	• Contributing factors: • Halting deforestation; • Restoring watersheds; • Diversifying production systems; • Encouraging sustainable landscape management.	20
Ecosystem protection and biodiversity maintenance that enhances adaptation and mitigation	• Diversification of land-use types and improvement of connection of ecosystem patches; • Promotes climate change adaptation/mitigation • Protection of landscape components maintaining ecosystem functions and services.	20
Livelihood improvement	• Linking income generation to conservation and agro actions;	20
Scope of action and Innovation	• Addressing multiple threats or needs; • Addressing innovative areas.	10
Policy inform and Replication	• Addressing policies; • Affecting the entire site; • Replication potentials.	10
TOTAL		**100**

94. **Criteria for Grant Recipient**

95.Selection of an implementing organization is another important factor for the success of a grant. The project is new to the majority of NGOs and CBOs in Namibia. Therefore, training events and round table discussions will/must be organized for interested organizations, local consultants and stakeholders on a range of issues related to ecosystem-based adaptation and landscape ecosystem-based adaptation. The following criteria will be applied to NGO/CBOs to implement the projects (also refer to para 83):

- Eligibility of organizations - government registered national institution working on environment and green development, scientific community, women groups, youth organizations and rural NGOs, community based organizations such as cooperatives and groups;
- Ability to deliver community projects, considering institutional, technical and financial capacity to manage projects;
- Previous experience of implementing community projects and records of past activities on nature conservation;
- Assurance of community participation in project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation;
- Good knowledge of the ecosystem-based adaptation, socio-ecological production landscapes, landscape resilience, agro-forestry and food security;
- Permanent location or office of the CBOs/NGO to project site will be an advantage.

96. Eligibility:

- Namibian dedicated institutions, organizations, agencies undertaking activities in the territory of these landscapes;
- CSOs inclusive of NGOs (environmental support agencies such as NACSO partner members, etc.) and CBOs (communal conservancies, community forest, basin water management committees, farmers associations, community cooperatives, etc. To be eligible, these organizations should demonstrate their credibility and track record in the areas of environmental sustainability, grants management, and climate change;
- Interventions is strictly on accepted EbA approaches;

97. The Project will <u>not</u> support:

- Issues other than climate change and environmental degradation
- Not support activities a full environmental impact assessment before implementation
- For-profit organizations and activities
- Candidates for political office
- Individual government organizations at the national, regional or local level,
- Individuals, e.g. scholarships
- Capital construction or endowment campaigns
- Local and community-based activities that are not scalable and that do not have an international perspective,
- Huge infrastructural projects will be avoided
- Projects focusing on single species
- Use of agrochemicals, especially chemical fertilizers

98. This project will be implemented at the local level in targeted landscapes. Implementation will involve stakeholders from government, local communities, and civil society. The management arrangements of the project have been designed to provide for coordination and close collaboration among project partners and key stakeholders, and wherever possible, alignment with other ongoing initiatives and programmes of work. Regular feedback and communication on progress with project implementation will be maintained through the Project Steering Committee (PSC), Project Management Unit (PMU) reporting structures, and through the task teams that are established at landscape level.

C.8. Timetable of Project/Programme Implementation

Please provide a project/programme implementation timetable in section I (Annexes). The table below is for illustrative purposes. If the table format below is used, please refer to the activities as numbered in Section H. In the case of outputs, please mark when all the required activities will be completed.

TASK	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19	Q20
Output 1.1: Institutional landscape governance systems created and/or strengthened through participatory decision-making processes and knowledge sharing at local level.																				
Activity 1.1.1: *Develop Landscape Management Strategies and Investment Plans for the eight landscapes covering 225,689 km^2 hectares of land;*		x	x	x																
Activity 1.1.2: *Design training manuals on ecosystem-based adaptation and its application for community-based organizations, NGOs, and government extension services;*			x	x																
Activity 1.1.3: *Mainstream of EbA and landscape management into the CBNRM Programme through technical assistance support to landscapes;*	x	x	x			x			x	x			x	x			x	x		
Activity 1.1.4: *Establishment of a national working group on EbA and landscape conservation within the CBNRM Programme;*			x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Activity 1.1.5: *Technical assistance support to landscapes through NACSO Partners;*		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Output 1.2: Institutional capacity enhanced for ecosystem landscape management and climate change resilience at sub-national and local levels.																				
Activity 1.2.1: *Undertake training at national and sub national, and local levels other to reinforce the ability to deploy the EbA approaches;*			x	x			x	x				x				x		x		
Activity 1.2.2: *Develop a land use compliance monitoring and enforcement system at landscape level;*	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activity 1.2.3: *Undertake training for regional extension staff, field officers and local communities to implement EbA protocols for establishment of a climate-resilient natural resource base*			x	x	x	x					x	x			x	x	x	x		
Activity 1.2.4: *Develop a business case for EbA through application of socio-economic evaluation tools to measure benefits of a range of ecosystem services.*			x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x				x			
Output 2.1: Conservations of biodiversity and ecosystem strengthened through enhanced diversification income-generating activities and development of community livelihood enterprises.																				
Activity 2.1.1: *Design of guidelines and proposal templates for the Small Grants Facility;*	x	x	x	x																
Activity 2:1.2 *Undertake training in each landscape to build capacities of all stakeholders on project development and management;* ;			x	x																

Activity 2.2.3: *Implement a Small Grants Facility to support EbA interventions in the eight landscapes*		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Output 3.1: Effective knowledge management results in informed decision-making at all levels through an integrated information system.																				
Activity 3.1.1: *Develop appropriate knowledge products, including photo stories, presentations and briefing notes, for use in policy advocacy activities*		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activity 3.1.2: *Conduct annual policy advocacy activities and local level forums for lesson learned throughout the life of the project, including at relevant national and regional events;*				x				x				x				x				x
Activity 3.1.3: *Develop a national EbA Strategy in consultation with the NDC and NAP teams under the National Designated Authority guidance that will mainstream EbA into national development plans*	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activity 3.1.4: *Produce a policy based assessment reports that provide recommendations for upscalling and mainstreaming EbA into national development plans*									x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x
Project Management (Including Monitoring)																				
1. Inception Meeting and launch of the project	x	x																		
2. Mid-Term evaluation											x	x								
3. Project Steering Committee Meetings	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
4. Progress Reports (APRs)					x				x				x				x			x
5. Submission of APRs to the GCF					x				x				x				x			x
6. Financial Reports	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
7. Independent Annual Audits					x				x				x				x			x
8. Monitoring and Evaluations	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
9. End of Project Evaluation																		x	x	x

D.1. Value Added for GCF Involvement

99. The GCF's involvement in this project is critical, given the country's current economic context, the particular need that is not being addressed from other sources, and the potential transformation the project will bring in the form of further investments and long-term financial sustainability. Currently, domestic finance for restoring degraded ecosystems and strengthening sustainable management are inadequate. The Government of Namibia is undergoing financial shortfall and therefore has limited ability to increase investment in this area. Current ongoing GCF efforts and other funding sources need to be urgently complemented with additional finance in order to ensure that steps are taken to scale up EbA both in terms of coverage as well as impact on reducing the vulnerability of the poor and marginalized. The importance of the GCF support should not be underestimated, as there are no other sources of fund to implement this urgent adaptation action in Namibia.

100. The specific activities required to restore and sustainably manage health ecosystem in the face of climate change, especially in the context of rural livelihood opportunities, are not financially viable for private sector investment at this time. Initial restoration of ecosystems and putting in place landscape adaptation plans, will create a market for potential investments in eco-tourism which would further incentivize continued sustainable management of these ecosystems. The GCF investment is essential given the current financing landscape, but it is also an opportunity to catalyze market forces, which will further shift natural resource users towards a climate resilient development path.

101. This project will upscale initiatives implemented at local level hence its impact and importance to Namibia cannot be overstated. Several complementary financial instruments will be used to promote the upscaling of the project's approach to EbA across the country. These will be based on approaches demonstrated by other past and ongoing initiatives (including national, regional and international examples). The project will maintain close coordination and cooperation with related initiatives and stakeholders with the objective of identifying emerging opportunities for technical and financial assistance, such as the GCF Empower to Adapt Project. The identification and development of appropriate financing mechanisms will be strongly dependent on accurate assessments of the rate of return of investments. The project will consequently focus on providing representatives of participating rural communities with technical support.

D.2. Exit Strategy

102. The project will be implemented through the regular Government structures involving CBOs, NGOs and civil society thus helping to create a sense of ownership at all levels. As technical support to the intended project beneficiaries will be provided through the existing Government structures, this will further strengthen its capacity in MET and improve on technologies. The Government of Namibia is committed to further support and strengthen the extension service, which will provide increased opportunities for rolling-out project results. The project will focus on delivering the benefits of extension services to men and women equally.

103. A participatory approach, which has already been initiated through collaboration and consultations with national government departments and other stakeholders in designing the project, will include capacity building of the lead institutions as well as other stakeholders, including the private sector. Suitable policy and technical, legal and institutional capacity will be established at both landscape level to ensure continued sustained engagement in ecosystem management and resilient livelihoods. Participation of communities is, for example, an instrumental part of restoration and adaptation.

104. In addition to the above, the capacity building component of the project will ensure that implementing entities have proper policies and implementation guides, and gender integration checklist that they will use during the project's life and after it phases out. To ensure its success and sustainability, the project will provide a series of capacity development and skill trainings on gender within the various project components and budget lines. These interventions will be delivered by locally established training institutions and will have a transformative and long-lasting impact on gender equality and women's empowerment by demonstrating the multiple values of gender responsive planning and budgeting.

105. Systematically mainstreaming local adaptation approaches into local, regional and national government structures, policies, laws and planning processes is usually the best way to support the wide-scale replication of local approaches and achieve impact at scale. As part of the exit strategy of the proposed GCF project, activities under this result will focus on developing a national EbA upscaling strategy and generating policy recommendations to support the sustained

replication and upscaling of the project's activities beyond the implementation period. Opportunities for mainstreaming EbA into national development planning will include the upcoming revisions to the National Agricultural Policy, Namibia Development Plan 6, and Vision 2030. The project's approach to generating policy recommendations will be guided by the iterative National Adaptation Plan) that is planned to be developed and Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) processes in the country. The development of an EbA upscaling strategy, aligned with the project's policy recommendations, will include the identification of potential public, private and bilateral sources of funding to address financing gaps.

106. The project will undertake two workshops in participation with the NDC and NAP development teams under the National Designated Authority to: i) identify potential synergies and harmonies between the proposed national EbA strategy and related national policies and commitments on climate change such as the INDC; ii) propose concrete policy recommendations for the integration of EbA into emerging national policies and priorities; and iii) integrate the activities and targets of the GCF project into the updated INDC. This commitment will result in the maintenance and/or growth of the businesses developed by the GCF project after the closure of the project. The inclusion of members of the national climate change coordination committee on the project's steering committee will ensure that the project's EbA upscaling strategy is well-aligned with other ongoing initiatives and is effectively integrated into national response to climate change. An important element of the national EbA strategy will be the identification of additional sources of financing to support the implementation of a national EbA strategy, including public, private and bilateral sources. Building on this, the project ensures that the investments as well as the results of the interventions are sustained beyond the project period and in the longer-term through the following elements of project design and implementation:

a) **Capacity building for integrated, locally owned solutions:** GCF resources will be invested in building capacities for climate-resilient and EbA implementation, integrated solutions for integrated natural resource management following a landscape or ecosystem approach based management. The project promotes institutional planning and coordination across government officials and communities to overcome the sectoral and piecemeal approach to water management that had been adopted in the past. Project outputs will also contribute to enhancing organisational capacity of farmers to plan for and implement climate-risk informed local solutions, adopt technologies and systems for climate- resilient production and integrate climate information and advisories for landscape management ensuring their financial and human resource viability post-project.
b) **Private sector role and participation:** The active steps for ensuring private sector participation are designed with and through the Namibian Chamber of Commerce and Industry. There are available marketing instruments with provisions for private sector role players, however, farmer's potential and contribution are not yet penetrating these – because they are much more vulnerable. And although government provides agricultural extension services, with the extent and significance of the climate risks the coping is beyond the farmers' capacities, such that they are reaching tipping points. This private sector sustainability element is to ensure that farm produce will penetrate local, regional and national markets.
c) **Co-investments by government institutions and communities:** The project leverages domestic co-financing in the form of government financing that supports baseline funding of the proposed interventions as well as co-mingling of resources to support project implementation. Moreover, the newly established Community Conservation Fund of Namibia has been identified as a key vehicle to sustain the project beyond GCF funding.

E.1. Impact Potential

Potential of the project/programme to contribute to the achievement of the Fund's objectives and result areas

E.1.1. Mitigation / adaptation impact potential

107. The proposed grant facility seeks to facilitate direct access and utilization of climate change finance by rural communities through their legally-established management institutions. This approach seeks to support locally-determined adaptation and mitigation solutions as a direct response to local needs, vulnerabilities and opportunities related to climate change. This highly empowering approach places the local communities at the centre of the project implementation. The envisaged project is expected to impact an anticipated total 216 000 (NACSO, 2017) beneficiaries. These represents 7.5% of Namibia's total population. This is critical in a country where large numbers of inhabitants

are rural dwellers who will carry a significant cost in relation to climate change impacts if they do not have access to adaptive approaches, technologies and funding.

108. It is further envisaged that the proposed project will secure the current estimated 3,501 sustainable climate-resilient jobs (50% female, 50% male) while a strong potential exists for an additional 150 – 200 spin-off or seasonal jobs being created. Between 800–1,000 households are likely to benefit through community-level adaptation projects that will be financed by the respective landscapes. Over 100 people will be directly trained in awareness of climate threats and related appropriate responses.

E.1.2. Key impact potential indicator

Provide specific numerical values for the indicators below.

GCF core indicators	*Expected tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO_2 eq) to be reduced or avoided (Mitigation only)*	*Annual*	
		Lifetime	
	• *Expected total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries, disaggregated by gender (reduced vulnerability or increased resilience);* • *Number of beneficiaries relative to total population, disaggregated by gender (adaptation only)*	*Total*	About 60,000 direct beneficiaries (50% female and 50% male) and 156,000 indirect beneficiaries
		Percentage (%)	25% with male and female split equally
Other relevant indicators	•		

Describe the detailed methodology used for calculating the indicators above.

- *30% of the landscape population expected increase in the number of households with access to water*
- *60% of households have access to climate information for decision-making*
- *70% of the landscapes expected to enhance resilience of ecosystems*
- *Others*

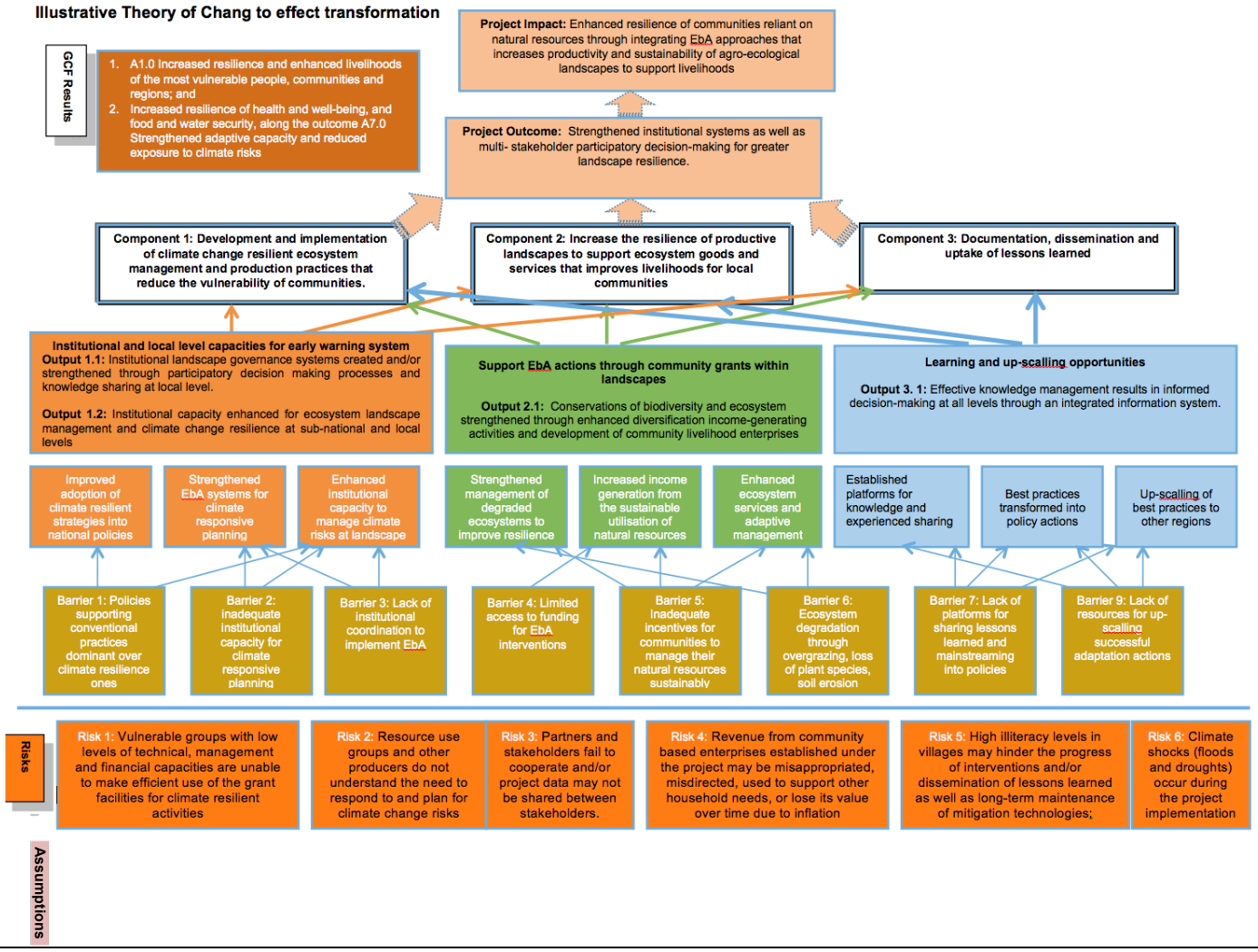
E.2. Paradigm Shift Potential

Degree to which the proposed activity can catalyze impact beyond a one-off project/programme investment

E.2.1. Potential for scaling up and replication (Provide a numerical multiple and supporting rationale)

109. The CBNRM initiative by its very nature, is a very innovative and transformational concept. It successfully challenged the natural resource management paradigm that prevailed globally until the 1980s by directly transferring (devolving) to local communities the management and utilization rights over the natural resources, especially wildlife and forestry resources. This devolution represents an unprecedented paradigm shift. As a result of this CBNRM national programme, 20% of Namibia's land surface is under locally-driven sustainable management, with unknown recoveries in wildlife populations as well as unprecedented investments in tourism development, local-level capacity-building and multi-stakeholder (public sector, community and private sector) collaboration. Evidence abound in literature on how this concept has already been replicated worldwide. This replication is a further paradigm shift. In

southern Africa, CBNRM is increasingly being adopted as a means of poverty reduction in the national development strategies of countries.



Assumption 1: Selected landscapes are appropriate for reducing vulnerability of ecosystems and increase resilience

Assumption 2: Promotion of resilient livelihoods based on natural resource assets will improve community income, access to markets and finance

Assumption 3: Capacity building, learning and decision making process will influence EbA mainstreaming into national development plans and improve investments

Figure 8: Illustration of the Theory of Change. Risk mitigation measures are ellaborates under G.1

110. The rationale for the Theory of Change (TOC) above demonstrates how communalities will be transformed by intensively growing their natural resource base to build resilience to climate change and to strengthen economic sectors based on natural resources such as indigenous fruits/fibres/medicines, timber and other wild-collected products such as honey. The change in perceptions will result in a paradigm shift whereby national budget allocations and private sector funds will be invested in the restoration of degraded ecosystems in a climate-resilient manner to increase the supplies of commercially valuable ecosystem goods and services. The project is construed through several interdependent components, which are amalgamated to deliver a paradigm shift that benefits largely adaptation through cross-cutting outputs although it also has some resonant mitigation co-benefits. The information and knowledge generated by the project will provide an improved evidence base to support further investment in, and promotion of, EbA as part of Namibia's response to climate change. The upscaling of EbA by other initiatives will be supported through the integration of EbA and related approaches into various sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies and plans – including the Namibia Agricultural Policy (2015), the Forest Act, 2001 (Number 12 of 2001), and the Community-based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) Policy.

111. This project will use EbA as a cost-effective and low risk approach for building climate resilience over large areas to promote climate-resilient sustainable development. This will be achieved firstly by restoring degraded ecosystems and landscapes with climate resilient species that provide goods for consumption or sale; Knowledge on implementing and monitoring large-scale EbA to support natural resource management at landscape level will generate and disseminate lessons throughout the country and across the Southern African Region. Additionally, the capacity of the Government will be increased to support large-scale implementation of this approach, and to mainstream EbA into policies, plans and processes.

112. The transformation resilience and paradigm shift will be achieved through mainstreaming EbA into local and national government planning. Institutional, governance and policy context in which EbA operates is pivotal to the ultimate success of the project. This is as true for local institutions as for the higher-level institutions and policies on which communities depend on. As such, the development of the EbA Strategy emanating from lessons learned and experiences will guide integration of landscape interventions on existing policies such as the CBNRM Programme, National Agricultural Policies, and the National Development Plan 6. Moving away from the stand-alone project and ensuring that best practices are accurately and systematically communicated both horizontally across communities and vertically across levels of governance and action. Systematically mainstreaming local adaptation approaches into local, regional and national government structures, policies, laws and planning processes is usually the best way to support the wide-scale replication of local approaches and achieve impact at scale.

113. Resilience capacity is often multi-dimensional and encompasses economic (e.g. natural capital, human capital, social capital and financial capital), technological (e.g. improved agricultural/livestock practices, management practices, etc.), environmental (e.g. resources, natural resource management practices), infrastructure-related (e.g. water infrastructure, etc.), safety nets and institutional (e.g. governance/leadership, regulation, etc.), resources, and capabilities. In the process, asset levels and quality can be improved and/or repaired, landscapes can be restored, soils improved, new skills and abilities can be learned, and new markets can be developed or accessed. Taken together, these changes result in improved livelihood security and income per capita. Given that the approach delivers mitigation co-benefits, this will further contribute to achievement of the project and gender responsive strategy. The following critical elements will be the mechanisms that will be valuable to replicate the project at scale:

- Annual local level forums on landscape management strategies and EbA tools will be organized as part of the parcel of the project to exchange experience amongst landscapes but will also include participation of

areas and entities, which are not targeted directly by this project. This is for the purpose of upscalling the project activities to other areas and inline with the SAP requirements;

- EbA policy brief will be prepared for decision makers so to make an informed decision;
- Knowledge management and outreach programs and events will be organized at all levels to capture relevant views and critics from all stakeholders including women groups;
- Research and academia will be involved in synthesizing relevant project results and to generate valuable lessons to inform the design process of other national programs;
- Lessons captured will include, amongst others, how an integrated gender responsive design, implementation, and monitoring modality of this project has influenced its outcome;
- Joint stakeholders monitoring and supervision missions including the non-government actors will be organized to draw lessons and best practices through beneficiary consultations (focus groups of women) and field observations;
- Conducting workshops, seminars, and other lesson learning events on how the lessons learned from this project could be used to inform other national programs;
- Share lessons learned and experience with different climate change forums such as the DCAP and side events at the UNFCCC COPs

E.2.2. Potential for knowledge and learning

114. The project will establish a knowledge base to support large-scale implementation of EbA importantly, the potential return on investment of the project's EbA interventions will be rigorously analysed for each proposed project site at the conservancy/CF level using the Market Analysis and Development (MA&D) process. This process includes analyses of: a) markets; b) resource sustainability; c) institutional capacity; and d) technical knowledge. The increased capacity of government stakeholders to integrate EbA principles into ongoing departmental activities will further contribute to upscaling the proposed GCF project's activities.

115. In addition to knowledge and information generated through the MA&D process and M&E of the project's activities, respectively, the project will develop a strategic framework to promote long-term national research on EbA, including the large-scale EbA interventions implemented by the GCF project. This applied research will focus on assessing and refining the efficacy of a wide range of EbA protocols. Importantly, this research will include a wide range of national, regional and international institutions and experts. Moreover, the project will produce early lessons and experiences regarding climate finance access and implementation that will take in account experiences on three different funding windows, EDA, SAP and regular access. Opportunities to collaborate with other developing countries in the context of South-South Cooperation will also be explored. Additionally, regional adaptation networks such as African Adaptation Knowledge Network (AAKNet) and the Global Adaptation Network (GAN) will assist in using and sharing project results.

E.2.3. Contribution to the creation of an enabling environment

116. As outlined in the previous section, if successful, the project will not only trigger the sustained support and expansion of the EbA concept by the Namibian government, but also spread this innovative direct funding approach for community-based adaptation internationally.

E.2.4. Contribution to regulatory framework and policies

117. CBNRM in Namibia has over the years proven its ability to catalyse policy development. To this end, CBNRM-inspired provisions are (have been) contained in various Rural Development Programmes, National Development Plans and Vision 2030 and the 2016 Harambee Prosperity Plan (HPP). Additionally, CBNRM, which started off as a purely wildlife and tourism initiative, has triggered policy reforms such as the community forestry policy, community-based (water) management policy, the national policy on Comprehensive Conservation Agriculture and efforts related to communal area land/grazing management. Given this background, this project lends itself for the generation of ideas and experiences other national government programmes can gather and replicate through larger initiatives. Key in this process is the improved understanding of the perspectives and experiences of vulnerable populations, and increased buy-in from policy makers in matters related to climate resilient infrastructure and low emission tourism activities onsite. The proposed project therefore has a huge potential to contribute to shaping future rural area support policies, particularly with regards to climate change interventions that are locally determined and thus respond to specific local needs and priorities.

E.3. Sustainable Development Potential

Wider benefits and priorities

E.3.1. Environmental, social and economic co-benefits, including gender-sensitive development impact

118. **Environmental co-benefits:** The project will address the problems of poverty, environmental degradation and climate-led disasters in the project areas and will serve as a model for scaling up in other areas around the country. By ensuring that knowledge of ecosystems services at risk of climate change and the impacts of degradation of natural resources to resilience of local economies and livelihoods form the basis of community based adaptation plans, along with building capacity for the implementation of the natural resources management component of such plans, the project will directly contribute to the SDGs 13, 14 and 15 by integrating the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources). Therefore, the project will deliver a range of environmental benefits. These include reducing adverse impacts associated with poor and inappropriate land uses, land management practices, land allocation and infrastructure placement processes, and investments in ecological infrastructure and opening up of areas to create wildlife dispersal areas. This will help to restore ecosystem function and protect the integrity of the natural environment.

119. The project will promote the integration of climate change risks into spatial planning and land allocation processes in the eight landscapes. Improvements associated with investments in stormwater drainage systems will result in decreased erosion from rural and urban settlements, resulting in improved soil conservation, improvements in the ecological functioning of wetlands and streams and improvements in water quality and quantity. Through its investments in ecological infrastructure, the project will support the rehabilitation and restoration of grasslands, riparian environment and natural bushland. The grassland restoration and rehabilitation interventions will increase species diversity, reduce soil erosion (with associated carbon benefits), reduce riverine corridor degradation and improve water quality, flood attenuation and the availability of grass for livestock. Invasive alien plant removal and associated rehabilitation of bushland will increase species diversity, and improve ecological functioning with associated benefits for fire management and agriculture.

120. The projects ecological infrastructure pilot projects will form part of a body of evidence that is being compiled in Namibia as part of the CBNRM Programme to make the case for investments in natural systems that support social and economic wellbeing, and that collectively promote the concept of ecosystem based adaptation. By capturing best practices and lessons, the capacity building activities of the project will demonstrate how investments in the natural environment can deliver co-benefits in climate change adaptation interventions, and the importance of ecosystem based adaptation as part of an integrated approach to building resilience to climate induced risks. Furthermore, the interventions above will collectively lead towards environmental sustainability and conservation of natural resources, reduce vulnerability of livelihoods to climate risks and increase household welfare (including incomes) of local communities. In order to ensure that any potential impacts are timeously identified and appropriately mitigated, an Environmental and Social Risk Management plan has been developed for the project in accordance with the GCF criteria.

121. **Social co-benefits*:*** Job creation is the major anticipated social co-benefit. This ties in with the perspective of the Namibian government that views conservancies as an important source of employment generation in areas where

unemployment is high. The social benefits linked to employment generation are important, and thus, the social net benefits are higher than the financial net benefits to the conservancy itself. CBOs can benefit from income generating nature-based enterprises as a result of lower operational costs; these savings can be invested in local-level climate change adaptation technologies and activities, thereby enhancing resilience and reducing vulnerability. The condition precedent of having an approved and earmarked fund that is monitored by both the EIF and MET will ensure that funds are used for the intended purpose by each conservancy.

122. The rural areas in the targeted landscapes operate are characterized by highly limited opportunities for earning cash income, making these jobs extremely important for people in rural areas. The paucity of rural job opportunities also contributes to the phenomenon of urban migration, which is placing additional pressures on water and power resources in Namibian urban centres. By securing tourism jobs in rural areas, this project will also help stem the tide of rural-urban migration. Social sustainability will be ensured through the use of the community based approach to adaptation. This will be supported by the formulation of an exit strategy to ensure that project initiatives are mainstreamed into local processes. The exit strategy of the project will be based on five pillars:

- Sensitization and awareness at all levels to promote climate resilient development,
- Participatory development and monitoring of plans and policies,
- Community and NGOs implementation of activities, and
- Development of vibrant community infrastructure envisaged under the government decentralization program.
- The capacity built through this program will also enable them to implement several other projects for other donors.

123. **Economic co-benefits:** The project is expected to benefit approximately 216,000 or 7.5% of the total population. These beneficiaries include vulnerable groups such as women, people living with HIV/AIDS, the youth and the disabled. One of the biggest challenges within all development programming is how to ensure that individuals and societies adapt beyond the programme cycle of an intervention (in this case beyond 2022). This is crucial to climate change adaptation, because adaptation is a continuous process. People need to acquire the capacity to adapt for generations to come. This project aims to meet immediate needs but also build adaptive capacity for the long-term. This will be done through improving understanding among technical personnel and local communities on the linkages between the social and ecological systems and acquisition of the necessary skills for application of adaptive approaches. In this regard, the communities will benefit from formulating community based adaptation plans. Although the project will not have the resources to finance all the components of the resilience plans, the communities will benefit from the strategic thinking that they will go through in formulating these plans, which will indeed increase their understanding of climate change and its likely impacts on current and future investments in livelihood support systems and local economic development. This is empowering, and prepares them to engage other development partners with a list of priority areas for support.

124. It is estimated that women make up more than 50% of the beneficiaries and they lead in most smallholder enterprises. Direct beneficiaries also include household dependants such as children, youth and the disabled in the project areas because of increased food production and possible higher household incomes. As explained in the section above, it is expected that household incomes accruing to women is spent on health, nutrition and education. Indirect project beneficiaries include rural households located in proximity of the hot-spot areas/natural forests and wetlands (including those within national parks and forest reserves and on adjacent customary land) whose improved management under the project will provide a more sustainable natural resource base and additional livelihood options.

E.4. Needs of the Recipient

Vulnerability and financing needs of the beneficiary country and population

E.4.1. Vulnerability of country and beneficiary groups (Adaptation only)

125. **Namibia's climate vulnerability:** To start with, Namibia's high vulnerability is causally linked to Namibia's natural resource-based national economy, her arid nature, and variability in climatic patterns, as well as socio-economic factors, such a high divergence of income levels, which limit the adaptive capacity of its population (GRN, 2002; Dirkx*et al*, 2008; MET, 2011). Furthermore, Namibia's vulnerability to impacts of climate change has been

adequately outlined in section 1.2 above. This primarily centres on anticipated exponential increases in temperatures which will lead to substantial increases in the rate of evaporation. It is estimated that the potential evaporation is at least five times greater than average rain received over most of the country. In actual fact, concerns are being expressed that evaporation will disturb the water balance leading to severe water shortages as experienced in the central parts during 2015 and 2016 until copious rains fell during the 2017 rainy season.

126. The country's poor rural population, particularly subsistence pastoralists and dry land farmers who depend heavily on subsistence farming, will be affected most as they are already facing existing vulnerabilities in terms of social, economic and gender imbalances. Under these conditions, natural resources such as forest products, grazing for livestock and rain-fed agriculture on which these poor people depend, are also in turn vulnerable and sensitive to anthropogenic climate change (Reid *et al*, 2007; GRN, 2002). Poverty is therefore a central factor determining people's vulnerability to climate change and their adaptive capacities. The vulnerability assessment report (2011) singles out two vulnerability aspects: 1) the likelihood that an individual or group will be exposed to and will be adversely affected by new climatic circumstances; and b) the capacity/ability of an individual/group to anticipate, cope with, resist and recover from the impacts of environmental change.

127. Therefore, the capacity to adapt to climate variability and climate change understandably depends to a great extent on resources available to a given group, individual and in Namibia also varies from region to region and among socio-economic groups. Essentially, it is those with the least capacity to adapt who are generally the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate variability and change. The rural poor resort in this category. The same 2011 report points out that livelihood vulnerability to climate change is acute in the Zambezi, Kavango East and West, Omusati, Ohangwena, Oshana, Kunene, Otjozondjupa and Omaheke regions. The listed regions make up more than 85% of the CBNRM area. In these regions, the regional and household livelihood system is based on subsistence production on communal land, that is, on small crop plots that surround people's homesteads, natural products, whilst livestock largely graze on communal pastures and woodlands (Mendelsohn, 2006). Climate change-induced risks threatening to erode conservation gains of the CBNRM programme are also adequately outlined in meticulous detail in section 1.2.1 above. Poor rural communities residing in these areas, as outlined above, bear the brunt of these risks which include:

- Recurrent droughts and low rainfall.
- Loss of forest cover and species.
- Inadequate access to climate information.
- Extreme temperatures.
- Biodiversity loss and species movement.
- Recurrent floods in higher rainfall regions and other extremes such as flash floods in drier regions.

128. Declines in charismatic wildlife populations, directly associated with at least three of the threats listed above, will result in wildlife and scenery watching as well as photographic tourists seeking other habitats that offer more substantial populations. The resultant decline in nature based enterprises will have a direct adverse impact on local livelihoods. The impacts of these changes include loss of income opportunities and jobs, loss of primary production to provide ecosystem goods and services, and increased levels of poverty as CBNRM residents depend on natural resources for their livelihoods. CBOs entities in rural Namibia often have very limited access to the financial, technical and human resources required to enhance their resilience to climate change. Rural activities related to land use, land-use changes, and the use of fossil energy sources, have a significant impact on the livelihoods of rural dwellers. Often, because of variable incomes resulting from fluctuating year-to-year natural resource yields, rural dwellers' access to suitable sources of funding is less reliable and more constrained than that of their urban counterparts living on regular incomes.

E.4.2. Financial, economic, social and institutional needs

129. Adaptation costs are high, because of the geography of the country and its dependence on small-scale rain fed agriculture, with smallholders in the country. This limits the interest of households to invest in land development, farm mechanization and climate smart agriculture. Currently, the country is facing a range of economic problems including the impacts of the global recession and country's dependence on imports of food, oil and manufactured products. Therefore, budgetary resources for the country's development plan for the next five years are already severely constrained and there are limited resources to meet the additional costs of adaptation. Limited resources are allocated to climate change adaptation and mitigation in Namibia due to competing priorities. Review of budget allocations revealed that most of the national budget is allocated for health and education. In addition to several positions of the national climate change focal institution (the MET) being vacant, the dearth of operational funds reduces the ability of the current staff to conduct field visits

E.5. Country Ownership

Beneficiary country (ies) ownership of, and capacity to implement, a funded project or programme

E.5.1. Existence of a national climate strategy and coherence with existing plans and policies, including NAMAs, NAPAs and NAPs

130. Namibia signed and ratified the UNFCCC and, by so doing, committed herself to the adoption and implementation of policies and measures to adapt to climate change and to manage existing climate risks, including improving resilience preparedness and adaptation capacities. Namibia further signed the Paris Agreement on 22 April 2016 which is a complementary global agreement that deals with greenhouse gas emissions mitigation, adaptation and finance which will come into effect in the year 2020.

131. The project design is fully informed by the vulnerability assessments undertaken as part of Namibia's preparations of the INC, SNC, BUR1, and TNC. The objectives and activities are in line with the strategic aims of the 2011 National Policy on Climate Change (NPCC) and its accompanying strategy and action plan (NCCSAP) as approved by Cabinet in 2014. The seven principles provide strategic guidance for a response to climate change that is nationally appropriate, effective, efficient, fair, non-discriminatory, inclusive and timely. The project reflects the voluntary intentions of Namibia enshrined in the INDC (2015), which is setting the supreme adaptation and mitigation options, targets and national focus-in the medium-to long-term. The GRN lead coordinating entity for climate change, that is, MET, which is also the NDA for both GCF and AF has been part and parcel throughout the entire project formulation stage, thus ensured that there is direct and full alignment between this project and INDC, especially AFOLU priority actions.

132. Namibia's CBNRM programme, since 1996, has been a national rural development and natural resources management programme, which was initiated by the MET. The programme is a unique collaboration between the government, rural communities (through conservancies and community forests) and other development partners. The programme derives legitimacy from the National Policy on Wildlife Management and Utilisation (CBNRM policy) of 1995, the Nature Conservation Amendment Act No. 5 of 1996 and the Forestry Act No. 12 of 200, amongst others. More specifically, the proposed project directly responds to priorities as outlined in:

- **The Constitution of Namibia (Article 95):** which highlights the need to develop and implement policies to maintain the ecosystems, ecological processes and biological diversity for the benefit of the present and future generations.
- **Namibia's Vision 2030:** (GRN, 2004 p. 76 ff.), in which the expansion of the CBNRM programme beyond wildlife and tourism is favoured.
- **Namibia's National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan:** (Ministry of Environment and Tourism, 2015), in which the highest priority theme for adaptation activities is "food security and sustainable biological resource base". The document states that "*Namibia's biodiversity is fundamental to livelihood generation and a national asset of significant value. In addition, it underpins an important nature-based tourism industry. Climate change impacts (sea level rise, changes in temperature and rainfall) may affect natural resources: temporal and spatial shifts in habitat/habitat loss, loss of biodiversity and ecosystems, species diversity, and invasive species, among others.*"
- **Namibia's National Policy on Climate Change:** (Ministry of Environment and Tourism, 2011a), stressing the strong role to be played by local CBOs and NGOs:

- *"The policy recognizes the importance of meaningful participation in the planning, development and implementation of climate change activities at local, regional and national level. The policy recognizes the need to ensure the participation of women, children and other vulnerable/marginalized groups and individuals, as well as the use of appropriate local knowledge for adaptation."*
- *"The policy recognizes the important role of the participation of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Faith Based Organizations and the private sector in climate change adaptation and mitigation. In particular NGOs, CBOs and Faith Based Organizations should contribute to climate change awareness and advocacy."*

- **INDCs of Namibia:** (GRN, 2015), for which the great majority of Namibia's mitigation contributions is projected to result from changes in the agriculture, forestry and land use (AFOLU) sector, which CBNRM is closely linked to. Based on the above, the proposed project enjoys full country ownership in the sense of alignment with national policies and priorities.

133. **Accredited Entity and Executing Entity Capacity:** The Accredited Entity, proposed Executing Entities (EEs) and all relevant stakeholders possess demonstrated technical and fiduciary capacities for successfully implanting all activities proposed in this grant proposal. There is strong government and NGO technical support that covers natural resource management, business enterprise development, and institutional backstopping (including financial management and governance).

134. The Environmental Investment Fund– the Accredited Entity was established by The Environmental Investment Act 13 of 2001. It is a statutory state-owned entity outside the public service with clear and separate roles and functions distinct from any government body or entity. The Fund is government by the Board of Directors that reports directly to the Minister of Environment and Tourism. The EIF invests in and supports projects and activities that promote the national development strategy of the Government of the Republic of Namibia but for which it is currently unable to provide the required financial investments. There is thus a strong link between the Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia and maximizing country ownership. The EIF passed GCF financial management, legal and institutional scrutiny leading to its accreditation, in July 2015, as Namibia's first direct access entity under micro category. Implementation of the project will be done according to the procedures of the EIF with full oversight of its Board. Furthermore, the Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia has an ongoing grant making programme with policies, procedures, and systems in place and such experience will be beneficial for the EDA Promoting Resilient CBTE project. GCF, through its 14th Board meeting in October 2016, approved 2 grant proposals submitted by the EIF, each worth US$10 million. **These projects are referenced FP023 and FP024, respectively, in GCF documents.** The implementation of these projects–one of which is funded through the same EDA window- commenced in the second half of 2017. This demonstrates the EIF's capacity for successfully overseeing the implementation of the envisaged EDA project.

135. Civil society organizations and other relevant CBOs in the CBNRM sector have also sufficiently demonstrated their collective abilities to receive, manage and account for major donor financial resources. The World Bank-Integrated Community-Based Ecosystem Management (ICEMA) Project, Integrated Sustainable Land Management (ISLM) Programme and the Millennium Challenge Account are some of the funding programmes through which Communal Conservancies and Community Forest entities managed to access grant funding and successfully implemented their projects. **Engagement with NDA, CSOs and Stakeholders:** The proposed project enjoys the full support of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, which is the NDA for the GCF. **The attached copy of NDA no-objection letter bears testimony to this effect.**

136. The Project was fully developed with direct engagement and inclusive of government ministries responsible for climate change, communal conservancies, community forest and NACSO CBNRM partners. The NDA remains a crucial player in ensuring that the proposed project did not duplicate or overlap with other planned activities to be supported except from strategic points.

137. The proposed project emanated from the initial brainstorming session held on 23-24 July 2015, at Gross Barmen, Okahandja, that was attended by representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF), National Planning Commission (NPC), Namibia National Farmers Union (NNFU), Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET), and environmental consultants from civil society. Since then, the

envisaged project has been part of Namibia's provisional GCF pipeline and EIF's entity work programme. The EIF subsequently secured a "Readiness Grant" funding from the GCF in November 2016 specifically for the development of this proposal. This readiness funding made provision for undertaking multi-stakeholder consultations in CBNRM regions, one validation workshop and the development of a stakeholder outreach strategy. To this, EIF, in June 2017 undertook 5 regional stakeholder consultation sessions in rural regions where CBNRM activities take place. The objective was to secure inputs from stakeholders into the envisaged project. Stakeholders who participated, include conservancies, community forests, traditional leaders, regional councils, NGOs and regionally-based officials of relevant government ministries. The validation will be hosted with a cross-section of the same stakeholders where this proposal was widely endorsed. Report on regional multi-stakeholder consultations is attached to this document. In addition to the above, the EIF also conducted focussed technical consultations with the following stakeholders:

- A gender advocates and practitioners through a "Gender and Climate" workshop in 21 August 2017; and
- An Advisory Working Group of Namibia CBNRM Support Organization (NACSO) on 5th September 2017. This working group specialises in supporting communal area conservancies.

138. The NDA and GCF National Focal Point were also briefed on an ongoing basis. The Project has therefore resulted from a broad inclusive process involving all stakeholders, that is, national government, regional and local government, traditional authorities, local farmers, and representatives of ongoing project initiatives, for example UN supported, GEF supported, etcetera.

E.5.2. Capacity of accredited entities and executing entities to deliver

139. The envisaged grant funding responds directly to the well-considered objective of the GCF modality of facilitating and supporting direct community action in climate change adaptation and mitigation. Global grant funding instruments, such as the UNDP-GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) demonstrated that grants are often more effective at delivering tangible benefits that respond to direct needs of beneficiary communities, and should thus be sustained. Direct community involvement through community-based adaptation activities increases the chance of sustainability as community members have a sense of ownership of the projects and thus potentially an incentive for sustainability is created. This enhanced direct access approach has been endorsed by Namibian stakeholders who, at the above-mentioned consultation platforms, called for a mechanism that will empower local communities to conceive and drive local adaptation responses directly.

140. The project will be implemented through existing structures, and will thus save costs in project mobilization and inception. Such existing structures include the EIF's internal structures as outlined earlier in this proposal as well as tailor-made multi-stakeholder institutional mechanisms that the EIF and the NDA recently put in place to oversee the implementation of the first project which commenced in 2017. Another factor contributing to efficiency and cost-effectiveness is that potential grant recipients and small grant projects will be screened and prioritized against specific pre-determined selection criteria. These criteria will be used from the project concept through to the project proposal development stage. Lastly, for the proposed project, a minimum of 85% of the project budget will be spent on grant projects, while overhead costs will be capped at 15%.

E.5.3. Engagement with NDAs, civil society organizations and other relevant stakeholders

141. The Concept Note for the project was developed for this project, for which all-major Government stakeholders were consulted and consensus was developed with regard to project being an EbA project to support climate change resilience. This original concept has been refined to ensure that the project encapsulates tangible adaptation activities. The concept note was approved by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and received a No objection letter for submission to the Simplified Approval Process call under the GCF.

142. Consultations over the development of the project starting with an inception meeting with EIF and MET (NDA). After consultations further consultations 8 landscapes were chosen for implementation. The vulnerability-defining characteristics that were used for selection of landscapes are as follows: (a) transformed areas vulnerable to increased run-off due to hardened surfaces and lack of basal cover; (b) degraded catchments that can be rehabilitated, with the potential for downstream benefits; (c) communities reliant on boreholes, springs, dams, water tanks, rainfall and rivers for water supply; (d) areas known to have a high frequency of flooding and storm events; (e) areas projected to receive increased short duration rainfall, associated with flash flooding. (f) Geographic Information System (GIS) screening and identification of key ecosystems and natural resource reliant communities.

143. A number of follow-up meetings were held with stakeholders to elaborate on the focus of the project, in line with national priorities were undertaken. Field visits and local level meetings were held including representatives of CBOs, NGOs and government. The Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia, which is accredited as the National Implementing Entity has been a critical facilitator in this process functioning in close partnership with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, which is the Designated Authority. A number of participatory meetings that were aimed at developing and refining the concept took place. The development of this GCF funding proposal was undertaken in close collaboration with multiple representatives of government, non-governmental organizations and bilateral development agencies.

E.6. Efficiency and Effectiveness

Economic and, if appropriate, financial soundness of the project/programme

E.6.1. Cost-effectiveness and efficiency

144. The envisaged grant funding responds directly to the well-considered objective of the GCF of facilitating and supporting direct community action in climate change adaptation and mitigation. Global grant funding instruments, such as the UNDP-GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) demonstrated that grants are often more effective at delivering tangible benefits that respond to direct needs of beneficiary communities, and should thus be sustained. Direct community involvement through community-based adaptation activities increases the chance of sustainability as community members have a sense of ownership of the projects and thus potentially an incentive for sustainability is created. This enhanced direct access approach has been endorsed by Namibian stakeholders who, at the above-mentioned consultation platforms, called for a mechanism that will empower local communities to conceive and drive local adaptation responses directly.

145. The project will be implemented through existing structures, and will thus save costs in project mobilization and inception. Such existing structures include the EIF's internal structures as outlined earlier in this proposal as well as tailor-made multi-stakeholder institutional mechanisms that the EIF and the NDA recently put in place to oversee the implementation of the first EDA project which commenced in 2017. Another factor contributing to efficiency and cost-effectiveness is that potential grant recipients and small grant projects will be screened and prioritized against specific pre-determined selection criteria. These criteria will be used from the project concept through to the project proposal development stage. Lastly, for the proposed project, a minimum of 85% of the project budget will be spent on grant projects, while overhead costs will be capped at 15%.

146. Community-based natural resource management was initially seen in part as a response to an environmental problem. However, it is now viewed as an institutional or organisational development programme whereby natural resources are used to empower local people economically. There is some evidence to suggest that EbA can be a cost-effective approach to adaptation and considerable evidence that it can generate a multitude of social, economic and environmental co-benefits. Communities have been using natural resources, genetic diversity and their knowledge about the functioning of species and ecosystems to adapt to climate variability for generations.

E.6.2. Co-financing, leveraging and mobilized long-term investments (mitigation only)

N/A

E.6.3. Financial viability

147. The CBA techniques were used to address the second objective of the study – i.e., evaluate economic feasibility of the proposed EbA project. The study used the NPV and IRR as the CBA evaluation tools. The computed NPV and IRR generate the positive values and the desire rate of return, respectively, from the fourth year onwards. Given that the benefits from the proposed EbA project are expected to accrue for more than four years, it can be concluded that the proposed EbA project is economically feasible. Therefore, based on the economic analysis, it is recommended that it make economic sense to commit financial and other resources to the implementation of the proposed EbA project.

E.6.4. Application of best practices

148. The Accredited Entity made a concerted effort to draw a relevant body of knowledge in designing this project. Apart from the EIF's own experience dating from 2012, best practice and lessons have been drawn from the following grant-making initiatives:

- Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama (COMDEKS) Programme
- Country Pilot Partnership (CPP) for Integrated Sustainable Land Management (2006 – 2011)
- Namibia Protected Landscape Conservation Areas Initiative (NAM-PLACE) Project (2011 – 2016)
- Sustainable Management of Namibia's Forested Lands (NAFOLA) Project (2014 – 2019)
- The UNDP-GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) – which the EIF coincidentally has been hosting for the past 4 years
- The Global Environment Facility (in general)
- The Millennium Challenge Account – Namibia

149. It is further pertinent not to lose sight of the fact that this proposal follows on the heels of the Empower to adapt EDA project that was developed and approved in 2016. As a result, there are a number of cases where the Accredited Entity saw value in not re-inventing the proverbial wheel because, if successful, implementation of these 2 projects will overlap. The best practices adopted from the first EDA therefore are a collaboration and partnership approach, and project management and monitoring.

150. **Collaboration and Partnership:** Collaboration among environmental organizations and with other sectors can produce significant and lasting benefits. To ensure that this partnership achieves the desired outcomes, the EDA Project makes the entire process interactive, so that partners in collaboration are involved in a meaningful way in framing its structure and priorities, have enough flexibility to learn and adjust, and help define an evaluation framework. Furthermore, the project will look for issues with overlapping interests and readiness for new approaches, and insist that potential partners in collaboration are having initial discussions before applying for funding support.

151. **Project management and monitoring:** Good governance and a management structure to assess, approve, contract, and monitor the implementation of projects are essential for a successful grant-making programme. Efforts have been made to integrate these aspects in the project by designing investment areas of the project, criteria, a project steering committee, and the Project Management Unit.

E.6.5. Key efficiency and effectiveness indicators

GCF core indicators	Estimated cost per t CO_2 eq, defined as total investment cost / expected lifetime emission reductions (mitigation only)
	N/A
	Expected volume of finance to be leveraged by the proposed project/programme and as a result of the Fund's financing, disaggregated by public and private sources (mitigation only)
	N/A
Other relevant indicators (e.g. estimated cost per co-benefit generated as a result of the project/programme)	

**** The information can be drawn from the project/programme appraisal document.***

F.1. Economic and Financial Analysis

152. Consistent with the goals of economic analyses of climate change adaptation projects or investment, the study had two objectives. The first objective focuses on estimating the economic cost of climate change; the residual cost of climate change; and the economic benefits of the proposed EbA project (or the economic cost of inaction). The second objective focused on evaluating the economic feasibility of the proposed EbA project (i.e., if the proposed project meets the economic efficiency criterion – i.e., Whether the concomitant benefits of the proposed project outweigh its concomitant costs).

153. To address the setout objectives, the study developed a conceptual framework for the economic analysis. The conceptual framework was developed using the guidelines for Conducting Economic Analysis of Climate Proofing Investment (i.e., climate change adaptation investment), developed by the ADB (2015). Further, the conceptual framework integrates ecosystem valuation techniques for ecosystems; system dynamic modeling techniques and cost benefit analysis techniques. The ecosystem valuation technique that was used is called the Factor Income Approach. Under this approach, ecosystems in the target conservancies were valued based on their direct anthropogenic values

i.e., based on the direct economic benefits that communities derive from ecosystem services. The proxy indicator that was used in the economic valuation of the target ecosystems is the income that communities in the target ecosystems derive from CBNRM activities. Based on 2016 information – i.e., the latest data available – the economic benefits from ecosystems that accrue to communities in the target conservancies was conservatively estimated at N$7.58 per Ha (translating to N$47,918,603).

154. System Dynamic modelling techniques were used to generate long-term projections of economic benefits from ecosystems, which could potentially accrue to communities in the target conservancies. The long-term projections were done under three defined scenarios – i.e., *No Climate Change*; *Climate Change with the EbA project*; and *Climate Change without the EbA project*, which are consistent with the economic analysis of climate change adaptation investment. The projected streams of economic benefits, under the three defined scenarios, were discount to estimate their present values. The estimated present values were used to compute the economic cost of climate change; the residual cost of climate change; and the economic benefits of the proposed EbA project. The baseline economic benefits were estimated at three scale levels – i.e., conservancy, regional level (i.e., Kunene and Zambezi regions) and project level (i.e., both Kunene and Zambezi regions). Further, estimated baseline economic benefits are expressed is the conventional format for expressing the economic values of ecosystems – i.e., *Namibian Dollars per Hectare (N$ per Ha)*. Equation below is a mathematical illustration of how the economic benefits were estimated:

$$\boldsymbol{EB} = \frac{\boldsymbol{CBNRM\ Income\ (in\ N\$)}}{\boldsymbol{Total\ Area\ (in\ Hectares)}} \ldots\ldots (\boldsymbol{eq\ 1})$$

155. Where: ***EB*** represents the economic benefits estimated at *conservancy, regional or project levels*; ***CBNRM Income*** represents the income generated by communities from CBNRM activities, estimated at *conservancy, regional or project levels*; ***Total Area*** represents the area of the *conservancy, the total area of the conservancies in the region or the total area of all the targeted conservancies*. The economic cost of climate change, in the target conservancies, was estimated at N$3.53 per Ha (i.e., translating to N$ 22 313 158.96). The estimated economic cost of climate change represents about 46.6% of the current value of economic benefits that communities derive from ecosystems. The estimated economic cost of climate change represents the current value of economic benefits that communities, in the target conservancies, are likely to loss due to climate change.

Table 5: Estimates of the economic cost, the residual cost and the economic benefits of EbA

	Economic Benefits	
	(N$ per Hectare)	Total (N$)
Economic cost of climate change	3.53	22 313 158.96
Economic Benefits of EbA	3.20	20 221 165.56
Residual cost of climate change	0.33	2 091 993.41

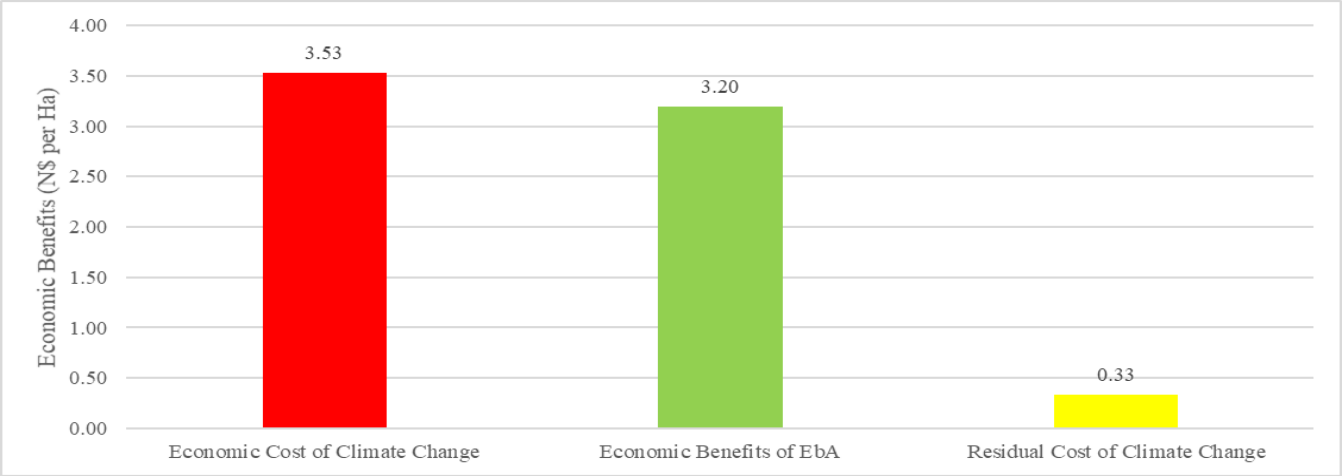


Figure 9: The economic cost, residual cost and economic benefits of EbA

156. The economic benefit of the proposed EbA project is estimated at N$3.20 per Ha (i.e., translating to N$ 20 221 165.56). The estimated economic benefits represent the value of economic benefits that communities in the target conservancies could potential recover – through the implementation of the proposed EbA project – from the climate change induced losses in economic benefits. In other words, of the N$ 22 313 158.96 that communities in the target conservancies losses due to climate change N$ 20 221 165.56 (i.e., 90.6%) could potential be recovered through the implementation of the proposed EbA project. The economic benefits of climate change also represent the economic cost of inaction.

Table 6: Estimated baseline economic benefits from ecosystems at regional and project scale levels

Region	**Total CBNRM Income (N$) in 2016** ***(a)***	**Total Conservancy Area (Ha) in 2016** ***(b)***	**Baseline economic benefits (N$ per Ha)** ***(a)/(b)***
Kunene	16,903,652	5,913,748	2.86
Zambezi	31,014,951	408,836	75.86
Total	***47,918,603***	***6,322,584***	***7.58***

157. The residual cost of climate change was estimated at N$0.33 per Ha (i.e., translating to N$2 091 993.41). The estimated residual cost represents the value in economic benefits that will be permanently lost due to climate change. Further, the estimated residual costs represent about 4.4% of the current value of economic benefits that target communities are deriving from ecosystems.

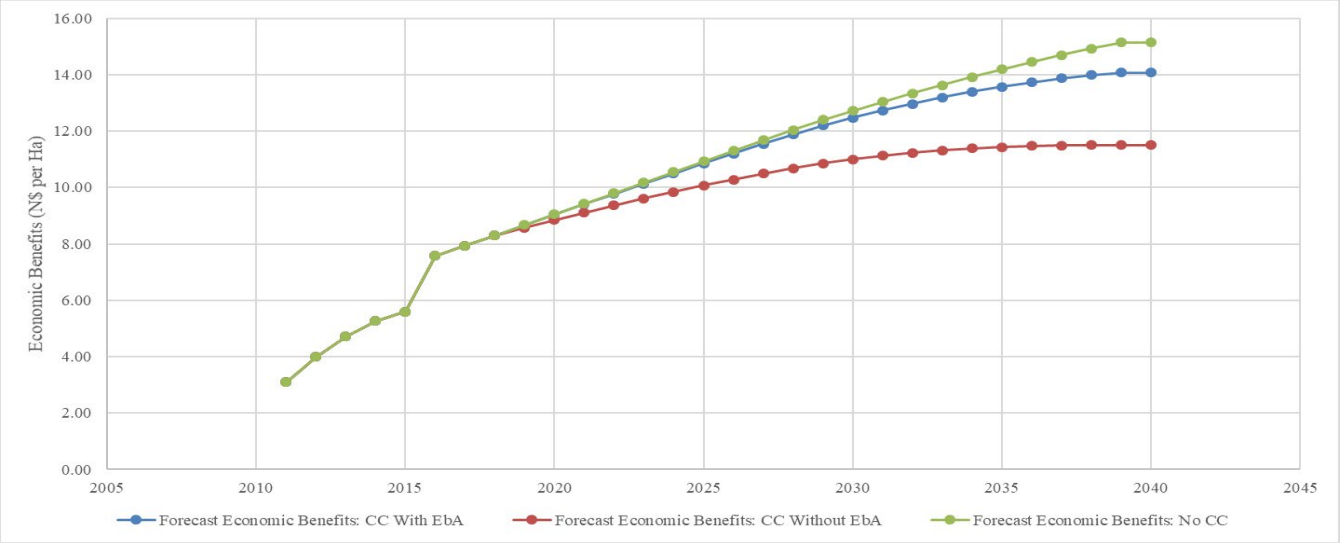


Figure 10: Projections of the economic benefits from ecosystems in both the Zambezi and the Kunene region, under the three scenarios – i.e., No Climate change (No CC); Climate change with the EbA project (CC with EbA); and Climate Change without the EbA project (CC without EbA).

158. Finally, the CBA techniques were used to address the second objective of the study i.e., evaluate economic feasibility of the proposed EbA project. The study used the NPV and IRR as the CBA evaluation tools. The computed NPV and IRR generate the positive values and the desire rate of return, respectively, from the fourth year onwards. Given that the benefits from the proposed EbA project are expected to accrue for more than four years, it can be concluded that the proposed EbA project is economically feasible. Therefore, based on the economic analysis, it is recommended that it make economic sense to commit financial and other resources to the implementation of the proposed EbA project.

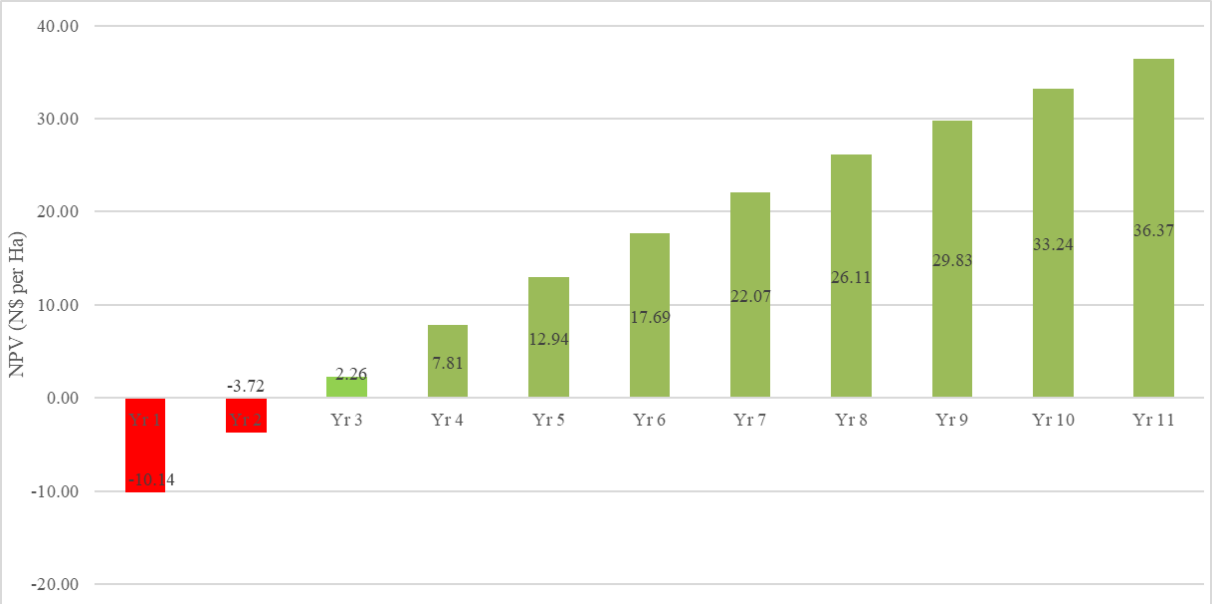


Figure 11: The Net Present Value (NPV) of the proposed EbA project (discount rate @ 12%)

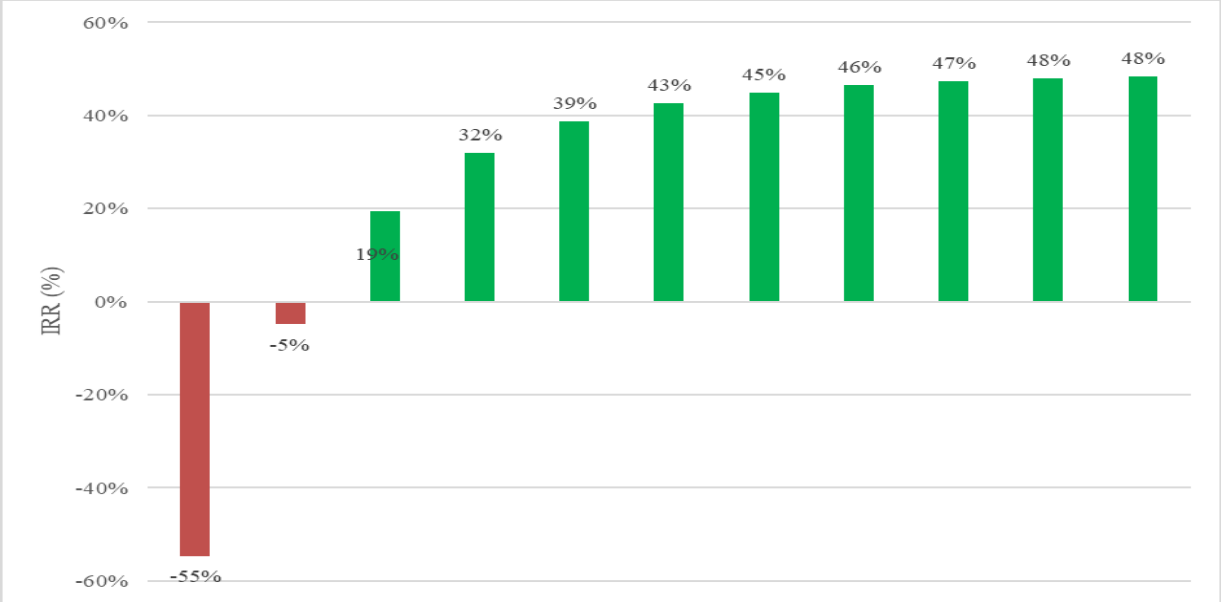


Figure 12: The Internal Rate of Return of the proposed EbA project

F.2. Technical Evaluation

159. The project development phase included the identification of multiple potential approaches to EbA. The Feasibility Assessment included assessments of those approaches to EbA which would be compatible with the project's dual objectives of reducing climate change vulnerability while supporting a paradigm shift that would promote the establishment and up-scaling of community-based businesses based on the sustainable management, harvesting and marketing of commercially valuable natural resources. The proposed interventions of the project, including both those activities focused on EbA in natural ecosystems (such as climate-resilient restoration of forest, savanna, woodland, and mangroves to increase the generation of commercially valuable products and ecosystem services) as well as agricultural landscapes (such as establishment of home gardens and enrichment planting of within and adjacent to agricultural plots) were all determined to be cost effective, technically feasible and aligned with the project's stated objectives.

160. Numerous past and present successes in the Namibian biodiversity sector demonstrate that investments in ecosystem and accompanying value chains are transformational in building the resilience of vulnerable communities and ecosystems to climate change impacts. Most of the reforestation and sustainable natural resource management activities have long been implemented across different agro-ecologies of Namibia, in the process having undergone rigorous improvement and refinement over the years. Given that the country is endowed with an ideal climate for selected forest species and low-cost labour, the chosen technologies/practices in the forest sector (for example, afforestation and reforestation and solar technologies) are appropriate technologies/practices for adaptation (and, incidentally, mitigation). Afforestation/reforestation will be achieved through mobilizing local resources, including labour.

F.3. Environmental, Social Assessment, including Gender Considerations

161. The project design has explicitly included consideration of potential environmental and social impacts of the project's activities, as well as mitigating measures to reduce the likelihood and severity of any unforeseen negative impacts. The project's activities were evaluated through the Environmental Social and Management Framework (EMSF). This process indicated that the potential social and environmental risks of the project are low enough to be considered negligible. For example, to mitigate the risk that the project will negatively affect land tenure arrangements, including communal and/or customary/traditional land tenure patterns, the project's approach is to prioritise those areas which have clear and transparent tenure arrangements, as well as explicitly described local measures for conflict resolution.

162. The project will make use of existing social and environmental safeguards that are applied in terms of national policies to ensure that no negative unintended consequences occur as a result of the project's activities. As per the standards of the EIF Environmental and Safeguards Compliance Policy and other Policies, all FIs acting as EEs for this programme will be required to develop and implement an Environmental and Social Management System commensurate to the risks, and approved by the EIF to first disbursement. Only sub-projects that are qualified as category C under EIF policies will be funded by the Facility. **No category "A" or "B" transaction will be eligible** for funding under this programme. For a more detailed description, please refer to the Environmental and Social Management Report appended to this report.

163. In the long term, the expected outcome and impact of the project is that ecosystem functions and associated hydrological and ecological benefits of target landscapes will be fully restored. The project is expected to yield positive environmental impacts that will contribute to Namibia's obligations as a contracting party to several environment protocols and conventions, including the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity. Key environmental processes such as nutrient recycling, vegetation succession, water levels and flow patterns, climate modulations, carbon sequestration, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and biodiversity conservation will be enhanced.

164. Women in Namibia tend to have unequal access to and control over resources, particularly in rural areas (Iipinge et al., 2000). Women are more vulnerable to the effects of climate change than men primarily as they constitute the majority of the poor and are more dependent for their livelihood on natural resources that are threatened by climate change. Furthermore, women already face numerous social, economic and political barriers that limit their adaptive capacity. Since women are mainly charged with the responsibility to secure water, food and fuel for cooking and heating, they face the greatest challenges. When coupled with unequal access to resources and to decision-making processes, limited mobility further places women in rural areas in a position where they are disproportionately affected by climate change. It is thus very important to identify gender-sensitive strategies to respond to the environmental and humanitarian crises caused by climate change. The specific vulnerability of women in Namibia is notable in a number of areas. For example, almost half of the severely food insecure households are headed by women, as well as a third of the moderately food insecure. These female-headed households, which represent about a fifth of total households, also have a significantly higher overall incidence of extreme poverty.

165. Gender equality, including fairness, just and equitable access to all resources, is an important priority in Namibia's National Development Plan and is one of the Sustainable Development Goals principles. The Namibian Constitution, in Article 10 (Bill of Rights), guarantees equality before the law and outlaws discrimination on the grounds of sex and gender. Building on this, the National Gender Policy (2010) contains a full chapter on "gender and environment" while Namibia's National Policy on Climate Change (2010) and the subsequent National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan for the 2013–2020 period both contain strategic provisions for gender safeguards and mainstreaming. These are all aimed at facilitating equal participation of both men and women in development initiatives.

166. The Project will impact women's empowerment positively. Community based adaptation planning, learning, reflection and monitoring. CBA addresses social drivers of vulnerability including gender inequality and other factors related to social exclusion. CBA also constitutes an effective vehicle for building resilience of vulnerable individuals, households and communities from the ground up, while addressing the objectives of wealth creation and poverty reduction. Apart from these interventions, there will be many project activities involving stakeholder participation, including at a management level and equal representation of each gender in these activities will be strongly encouraged especially women's representation. Therefore, the project will have variable impacts on women, different ethnic groups and social classes. Through the CBA approach, the differences between men and women activities will become clear and the project will strive to target the relevant social or gender groups to ensure effectiveness of the project, while at the same time aware of the need for equitable access to benefits of the project. This will in particular be important with the financial tools (grant facility), and the establishment of the income generating activities. No society is homogeneous, and while it is important to spread project benefits equitably, considerations for sustainability requires that capacity and interest be matched carefully with engagement with financial tools. However, the project has a huge array of benefits, and the important point will be to develop and apply criteria for matching benefits to social and gender groups, and that the process be done transparently and involve high levels of consultation.

167. To ensure the project's effectiveness in achieving gender-related objectives, its design included the preparation of a gender assessment and a Gender Action Plan (GAP), outlining the key components of the programme's gender strategy. An assessment of the gender-sensitive development impact potential will be conducted during the preparation of individual sub-projects under the project. Each sub-project will adopt a standard approach to monitoring gender–disaggregated indicators, as to ensure each sub-project can feed into the project's overall indicator system. The eligibility criteria and selection methods to identify and select the participants to the women-focused training activities will be defined by the specific consulting activities to be financed with the TA envelope.

168. The predominantly masculine labor migration influences household structures and, in many cases, increases women's burdens. Women are vulnerable to climate change effects because of their high dependence on resources. People-centered community-based early warning information dissemination will directly address women's vulnerabilities and exposure to disaster risk. Women are often the caretakers and homemakers and have limited access to resources to protect their lives and property. During community-sensitization as well as design and implementation, women beneficiaries will be targeted for their engagement and ownership of the community-based early warning systems.

169. **Grievance redress mechanism.** The accredited entity has designed the appeals and grievances procedures for both institutional and project-level grievance redress instrument. This information will be disseminated through the following instruments: a) full details will be posted on EIF website (project webpage); b) a leaflet will be developed which will be included in the project information kit (same will attached to the grant applications forms and grant agreement); c) it will be disseminated and substantively discussed during August 2018 stakeholder workshop as well as during inception phase and annual stakeholder engagement.

F.4. Financial Management and Procurement

170. The Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia has expertise in working with donor funds and has a good track record in implementing 36 programs and projects using sound financial management practices. The Directorate of Administration and Finance adheres to policies and procedures that meet donor agencies' requirements. For this project, it will be responsible for fiduciary aspects and will be accountable for all financial and investment activities. International accounting financial reporting standards will be applied to the project. The standard accounting procedures for auditing of Project expenditure is followed by the EIF on an annual basis. The EIF assumes overall responsibility for financial management of the projects, and ensure that funds are used efficiently to support the intended activities. A certified external auditor will submit all accounts to the GCF on an annual basis. The audits are documented by a signed audit report. The public maintains the right to inspect the account on request as well as study reports, accounts, inventories and other relevant materials. The EIF Procurement Policy is closely aligned to the GCF and national laws in order to facilitate services within standardized framework. See the EIF procurement policy http://eifnamibia.com/media/PROCUREMENT_POLICY_Aug_2016.pdf

171. The EIF has a financial management system (Sage X3 Financial Accounting Software) that allows separations of accounts from other projects and that is authorized by a Board resolution. The project will therefore have a dedicated account. The system makes it easy to track and account for funding while offering financial transparency in reporting. In terms of disbursements and payments, the EIF will facilitate direct payments to suppliers or contractors upon approval of such request by the EDA Project Manager and Accountant with supporting documentations attached such as contracts, milestone reports, quotations, invoices, etc. Direct payments will make it easier to withhold or claim back tax as the EIF is exempted from tax. In terms of operational costs for grantees, an advance payment system is in place to enable mobility of project activities and implementation. Grantees are therefore required to report on their advance on a quarterly basis with supporting documentations submitted. The Project Accountant and the M&E will thereafter reconcile the financial report with the agreed milestone and recommends subsequent payments. Site visits are also undertaken to verify the expenditures and activities on the ground. An Operational Manual on Grant Management was submitted to the GCF detailing this proves. See the Financial Policy http://eifnamibia.com/media/FINANCIAL_MANAGEMENT_POLICY_July_2016.pdf. Further financial and prudential polices for the fraud and whistleblower can be downloaded at

http://www.eifnamibia.com/index.php/downloads/documents/policies-acts

172. The EIF, working with the governance structure of the project will ensure: (i) the substantive quality of the project implementation, (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, sub-national and local partners. Government has indicated its wishes to escalate efficient and effective project management and delivery, thus has agreed for the EIF (as an accredited entity of the GCF) within the approval of the EIF Board, to procure certain services by means of signing Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) where, for instance, additional and extra specialised national or global services providers may be required. The MoAs will govern the contract arrangements, thus will clearly spell out the responsibilities and roles regarding the delivery of the project outputs and the judicious use of the project resources allocated to them. To expedite project implementation, the EIF will sub-contract civil society as deemed appropriate and feasible within this project.

173. Projects funded through Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia are submitted to the Ministry of Finance with the aim to monitor financial transactions of the project. Furthermore, all project bank accounts are authorized by the Ministry of Finance before been opened by the Bank of Namibia. All GCF accounts are held at the Bank of Namibia. Furthermore, the Bank of Namibia established the Financial Intelligence Centre, which is the Financial Intelligence Unit of the Government of the Republic of Namibia and it is designed to:

- Combat money laundering, financing of terrorism activities and other financial crimes within the borders of Namibia, and
- Protect the integrity and stability of the financial system, by monitoring and supervising the anti-money laundering and anti-financing of terrorism controls and systems implemented by businesses that are vulnerable to money laundering or terrorist financing and by producing intelligence products that incorporates the analysis of relevant classified information. Please see this link for more information https://www.fic.na.

174. Furthermore, the Namibian Government established the Anti-Corruption Commission an independent agency created through an Act of Parliament, the Anti-Corruption Act, 2003 (Act No. 8 of 2003) to combat and prevent corruption in Namibia. As the leading agency in Namibia that investigates corruption offences. The agency is also responsible for taking measures for the prevention of corruption in public bodies and private bodies including revision of practices, systems and procedures which may be prone or conducive to corrupt practices, advising such bodies on ways to prevent corruption and educating the public on the evils and dangers of corruption. See the following website for more information: https://www.accnamibia.org/index.php/home/

175. The Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia developed a policy on Anti-Corruption in line with the national provisions for monitoring corruption in the country and devised several ways for reporting corruption incidents and allegations. Among others, the Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia has developed a process to receive oral or written complaints from members of the public and other institutions. Complaints may be submitted in person to any of the offices of the Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia, or telephonically or by post, email, fax or by registering a complaint on this website. In turn, the Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia assesses the nature of the complaints and reports to the Anti-Corruption Commission for further investigation.

G.1. Risk Assessment Summary

176. The main indicator of project success will be the successful recognition of climate change risks and need for adaptation by natural resource reliant communities, which will result in tangible investments in adaptation, environmental management and risk financing measures. Along these lines, Outcome and Output-level indicators have been defined and summarized in the Project Logic Framework (see Annex 10.5).

. Risk Factors and Mitigation Measures

Selected Risk Factor 1

Description	Risk category	Level of impact	Probability of risk occurring
Vulnerable groups with low levels of technical, management and financial capacities are unable to make efficient use of the grant facilities for climate resilient activities	Other	Low (<5% of project value)	Low

Mitigation Measure(s)

The project will tackle this risk factor directly by increasing awareness, capacity and knowledge across vulnerable stakeholder groups of the purpose, scope, objectives and operations associated with the investment windows of the grant mechanism, and by providing technical assistance to examine the feasibility of providing coverage for climate resilient activities. The project's awareness raising campaign will target vulnerable communities and thus generate interest and involvement of key stakeholder groups (indigenous groups and women). In terms of the risks related to the level of technical management and financial capacity of vulnerable groups, the project will build on the existing financial management experience and capacities of the different communities.

Selected Risk Factor 2

Description	Risk category	Level of impact	Probability of risk occurring
Resource use groups and other producers do not understand the need to respond to and plan for climate change risks	Social and environmental	Low (<5% of project value)	Low

Mitigation Measure(s)

Communities are already suffering from permanent impacts of climate change and variability. If climatic information is translated so that it becomes understandable, as the Project proposes to do through participatory planning of landscape strategies, the result should be a high degree of ownership of the process on the part of local communities

Selected Risk Factor 3

Description	Risk category	Level of impact	Probability of risk occurring
Partners and stakeholders fail to cooperate and/or project data may not be shared between stakeholders.	Technical and operational	Medium (5.1-20% of project value)	Medium

Mitigation Measure(s)

The inception workshop will further define stakeholders' responsibilities and project management arrangements to align them with mandates, responsibilities and capacities of national and local organizations. Formal MOUs that define roles and responsibilities will be used and data dissemination and sharing procedures will be established that are mutually agreed and beneficial for all concerned.

Selected Risk Factor 4

Description	Risk category	Level of impact	Probability of risk occurring
Revenue from community based enterprises established under the project may be misappropriated, misdirected, used to support other household needs, or lose its value over time due to inflation	Technical and operational	Low (<5% of project value)	Low
Mitigation Measure(s)			
The project will develop clear operational guidelines, apply them diligently; The project will engage both men and women with prior inclination/experience in business. The fund will be maintained in US$ account in a bank to protect it from local inflation, further the unspent amount will be invested in high-interest schemes to maintain its value. The service charge collected from communities will also help in keeping its value.			
Selected Risk Factor 5			
Description	Risk category	Level of impact	Probability of risk occurring
High illiteracy levels in villages may hinder the progress of interventions and/or dissemination of lessons learned as well as long-term maintenance of mitigation technologies;	Other	Low (<5% of project value)	Low
Mitigation Measure(s)			
Train management committees and farmers involved in various interventions to ensure that they understand the tasks at hand. Disseminate project lessons via workshops, television and radio programmes in local languages to ensure that they reach a larger audience.			
Selected Risk Factor 6			
Description	Risk category	Level of impact	Probability of risk occurring
Climate shocks (floods and droughts) occur during the project implementation phase	Technical and operational	Medium (5.1-20% of project value)	Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)			
EIF and other Agencies will provide support to Regional Governments through relief project so that the attention from climate change program is not diverted. This will also be an opportunity to highlight the importance of climate change			
Other Potential Risks in the Horizon			
Please describe other potential issues, which will be monitored as "emerging risks" during the life of the projects (i.e., issues that have not yet raised to the level of "risk factor" but which will need monitoring). This could include issues related to external stakeholders such as project beneficiaries or the pool of potential contractors.			

177. The project risks range from information risk, policy risk, financial viability risk to risk related to environmental and social safeguards, which are detailed in the section below. The longstanding experience by the EIF in managing those risks in its transactions will allow the EIF and its executing partners to successfully mitigate them in sub-projects of the project by, among other things, providing technical assistance to sub-projects, proactive communication with policy makers and utilizations of EIFs wide network of country specialists in the field, application of project due diligence and use of EIFs social and environmental risk procedures.

178. Mitigating climate change risks in the focus areas will be the major added-value of the Facility. The proposed Facility will enable final beneficiaries to become more resilient to identified threats. The success of this project is predicated upon shifting the mindset of district administrations, local authorities and land and resource users to accept and act on two issues:

- that the integration of climate change adaptation in development plans, programmes and land use practices makes economic sense and reduces the risks of climate-induced losses and damages over the long term;

- that a combination of ecological, physical and policy measures provide a more cost effective means of adaptation, and thus of improving the effectiveness of the baseline programmes.

H.1. Logic Framework

Please specify the logic framework in accordance with the GCF's Performance Measurement Framework under the Results Management Framework.

H.1.1. Paradigm Shift Objectives and Impacts at the Fund level[6]						
Paradigm shift objectives						
Increased climate-resilient sustainable development	The proposed project will improve climate-resilient development through ecosystem-based adaptation coordination and multi-sectoral intervention, consisting of a combination of climate services, adaptation measures and capacity building. Livelihoods will be diversified and climate-resilient, food insecure will be better adapted to climate shocks, and institutional management of climate risks strengthened. The project activities will restore and sustainably contribute to a healthy ecosystem in the face of climate change, especially in the context of rural livelihood opportunities, upscale initiatives implemented at local level and whereby national budget allocations and private sector funds will be invested in the restoration of degraded ecosystems in a climate-resilient manner to increase the supplies of commercially valuable ecosystem goods and services.					
Expected Result	**Indicator**	**Means of Verification (MoV)**	**Base line**	**Target**		**Assumptions**
				Mid-term (if applicable)	Final	
Fund-level impacts						

[6] Information on the Fund's expected results and indicators can be found in its Performance Measurement Frameworks available at the following link (Please note that some indicators are under refinement): http://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/239759/5.3_-_Performance_Measurement_Frameworks__PMF_.pdf/60941cef-7c87-475f-809e-4ebf1acbb3f4

A1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities and regions	1.1 Total Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries; Number o beneficiaries relative to total population	Monitoring and evaluation reports, Survey reports, project term evaluations	0	30,000 direct and 120,000 indirect beneficiaries (50% women – with special consideration for female headed household and 50% men)	60,000 direct and 156,000 indirect beneficiaries (50% women – with special consideration for female headed household and 50% men)	Communities at landscape levels are motivated by enhanced livelihood options and diversified income generating opportunities
A2.0 Increased resilience of health and well-being, and food and water security	2.2 Increase the number of food-secure households in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts within the 8 landscape	Monitoring and evaluation reports, Survey reports, project term evaluations	18,680	27 357 household disaggregated by male and female headed household	54 713 households disaggregated by male and female headed household	
A3.0 Increased resilience of infrastructure and the built environment to climate change threats	3.1 Total number and value of physical assets made more resilient to climate variability and change, considering human benefits	Monitoring and evaluation report, APR,	0	At least 20 physical asset with a combined value of US$2 million made more resilient to climate variability, considering human benefit	At least 40 physical asset with a combined value of US$3.910 million made more resilient to climate variability, considering human benefit	Landscape committees apply systems and skills provided under the project implementation.
A4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services	4.1 Coverage/scale of target landscapes /ecosystems protected and strengthened in response to climate variability and change rehabilitated and restored with vegetation reducing the loss of top soil, protecting river banks and improved soil fertility	Monitoring and evaluation report, APR	30,000	Restoration of 50,000 ha of productive rangelands	Restoration of 100,000 ha of productive rangelands	Landscape Management Committee applies EbA systems and implements attained skills to enhance ecosystem adaptation measures.
			2,000	10,000 hectares of degraded forest, woodland, and savannahs of transformed land (including cultivated areas, fallow land and	10,000 hectares of degraded forest, woodland, and savannahs of transformed land (including cultivated areas, fallow land and roadside verges)	

				roadside verges)		

H.1.2. Outcomes, Outputs, Activities and Inputs at Project/Programme level

Expected Result	Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions
				Mid-term (if applicable)	Final	
Project/programme Outcomes	**Outcomes that contribute to Fund-level impacts**					
5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development	5.1 Degree of integration/ mainstreaming of EbA in landscape planning and coordination in information sharing and project implementation	Monitoring and evaluation reports, Survey reports, project term evaluations	0	50% integration of EbA into landscape planning	70% integration of EbA into landscape planning	Systematic and institutional capacity at national and local level is established to mainstream EbA approaches into developmental plans
	Number of EbA Plans developed in the targeted landscape	Quarterly report, APR	0	Five (5) EbA plan developed	Eight (8) EbA plan developed	
	5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms developed and implemented in the landscape [7]	Quarterly report, APR	Level 0	Functional effective coordination mechanism established and implemented to level 2	Functional effective coordination mechanism established and implemented to level 4	
6.0 Increased generation and use of climate information in decision-making	6.1 Evidence that climate data is collected, analyzed and applied to decision-making in all the 8 landscape for ecosystem based adaptation at critical times by the conservancies/and community forest segregated by gender	Monitoring and evaluation reports, Survey reports, project term evaluations	0	40% of project stakeholders use climate information in their decision making of which 50% are women and 50% men	80% of project stakeholders use climate information in their decision making of which 50% are women and 50% men	Farmers are convinced of the importance and effectiveness of the adaptation measures as a result of the availability of climate information
7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks	7.1 Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses, and public sector services use improved tools, instruments, strategies and activities (including those supported by the Fund) to respond to climate variability and climate change	Monitoring and evaluation reports, Survey reports, project term evaluations	0	Improved services, tools, strategies and interventions benefiting 25% of households (50% women and 50% men) with special consideratio n of the	Improved services, tools, strategies and interventions benefiting 50% of households (50% women and 50% men) with special consideration of the marginalized community	Concrete EbA interventions are effectively implemented through development of natural resource-based products that strengthen livelihoods

				marginalized community		
A8.0 Strengthened awareness of climate threats and risk-reduction processes and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development	8.1: Number of males and females made aware of climate threats and related appropriate responses	Monitoring and evaluation reports, project term evaluations	13,667	30 000 direct and 120 000 indirect male and female beneficiaries (50% women & 50% men)	60 000 direct and 156 000 indirect male and female beneficiaries (50% women & 50% men)	All targeted landscape successfully implements EbA strategies to improve their responsiveness to climate change
Project/programme outputs	**Outputs that contribute to outcomes**					
1.1: Institutional landscape governance systems created and/or strengthened through participatory decision making processes and knowledge sharing at local level.	1.1.1 Number of functional Landscape governance systems'	EbA guidelines & manual, Monitoring and evaluation report	0	About 5 landscape with functional landscape governance system	8 landscape with functional landscape governance system	The tools, frameworks and are sufficient to respond to climate change and that the beneficiaries make use of them.
	1.1.2 Number of CBO's, NGO's, extension staff trained on ecosystem based adaptation	Monitoring and evaluation report, project mid-term report, APR	0	30 CBO's, 10 NGO's, 40 extension staff trained on EbA	30 CBO's, 10 NGO's, 40 extension staff trained on EbA	
	1.1.3 Level of integration of ecosystem based adaptation measures into regional and local level conservation plans	Local conservation plans, Monitoring and evaluation report	0	70% of the landscape developing and implementing ecosystem based adaptation measures/initiatives into their conservation plan	100% of the landscape developing and implementing ecosystem based adaptation measures/initiatives into their conservation plan	
	1.1.4 Percentage of population in the 8 landscapes with	Monitoring and evaluation report, Survey	0	40% of project stakeholders	80% of project stakeholders use climate	

[7] This seeks to measure evidence of the level of effectiveness of the coordination mechanism between the landscape management units, sub national, and national institutions.

	access to improved climate information	report, project mid-term report		use climate information in their decision making of which 50% are women and 50% men	information in their decision making of which 50% are women and 50% men	
	1.1.5 Availability of national EbA sustainability mechanism mainstreamed into landscape	Investment plan, monitoring and evaluation report	0	4 landscape with approved sustainable investment plan	8 landscape with approved sustainable investment plan	
1.2: Institutional capacity enhanced for ecosystem landscape management and climate change resilience at sub-national and local levels	1.2.1 Number of landscape with comprehensive ecosystem-based adaptation plan in place and meteorological service early warning information integrated	Monitoring and evaluation report, Local management plans	0	5 landscape with ecosystem based adaptation plans and meteorological information system	8 landscape with ecosystem based adaptation plans and meteorological information system	Communities are willing to use adaptation planning tools
	1.2.2 Number of landscape systems with approved manuals	Local management system, monitoring and evaluation report, APR	0	5 landscape with approved manuals on sustainable natural resources enterprises	8 landscape with approved manuals on sustainable natural resources enterprises	
	1.2.3 Number of CBO's, NGO's, extension staff trained on ecosystem based adaptation issues i.e. diversification of agricultural landscapes, agro-forestry, ecosystem restoration, sustainable income generation and others	Monitoring and evaluation report, project mid-term report, APR	0	30 CBO's, 10 NGO's, 40 extension staff trained on EbA	30 CBO's, 10 NGO's, 40 extension staff trained on EbA	Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and other local community members are willing to participate in activities related to strengthening of markets based on goods produced from a climate-resilient natural resource base
2.1 Conservations of biodiversity and ecosystem strengthened through enhanced diversification	2.1.1 Number of sustainable income generation initiatives		0	4 Sustainable income generation		Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and other local community members are willing to participate in

income-generating activities and development of community livelihood enterprises	focusing on diversification of agricultural landscape and agro-forestry developed and implemented	CBO's report, M&E report and APR		initiatives implemented	8 Sustainable income generation initiatives implemented	activities related to strengthening of markets based on goods produced from a climate-resilient natural resource base
	2.1.2 Number of media/or platform used for placing call for proposal and create project awareness	Social media interactive report (Facebook and Twitter), Newspaper adverts, NCCI minutes	0	4 platform or more (NCCI events, radio, direct to targeted landscape, website, TV...)	4 platform or more (NCCI events, radio, direct to targeted landscape, website, TV...)	Platform used are accessible to the masses or most beneficiaries
	2.1.3 Number of functional and sustainable small-scale Eco-Enterprises established in different landscape	CBO's report, M&E report and APR	0	5 functional and sustainable enterprises in different landscape	10 functional and sustainable enterprises in different landscape	CBOs are committed towards establishing of sustainable enterprises that enhances EbA objectives
	2.1.4 Degree of ecosystem restoration activities being implemented within the 8 landscape i.e. river flow, wetland, water quality, forest…etc	CBO's report, M&E	0	40% level of restoration achieved in the overall 8 landscape by implementing their respective/applicable restoration activities	60% level of restoration achieved in the overall 8 landscape by implementing their respective/applicable restoration activities	Restoration activities are complimented by other on-going interventions and attracts multi stakeholders participation
3.1: Effective knowledge management results in informed decision-making at all levels through an integrated information system	3.1.1 Number of Quality knowledge management products developed and, shared'	Project document	0	At least 4 knowledge management products acceptable for international publishing standards and information evidently being used in training, planning &	At least 6 knowledge products acceptable for international publishing standards and information evidently being used in training, planning & implementation of project program	Communities apply learnt skills, overcome biases and cultural and other lethargies to embrace new Early Warning System/Platform and climate change information forms part of decision making

				implementation of project		
	3.1.2 Degree at which community members benefiting and using information from landscape level based disaster management systems	Survey report, project mid-term report	0	At least 50% of targeted communities (Split 50% men and 50% female)	At least 80% of targeted communities (Split 50% men and 50% female)	
	3.1.3 Number of national awareness initiatives including stakeholder engagement conducted	Quarterly report, and APR	0	2 initiatives for stakeholder engagement conducted in each landscape	4 initiatives for stakeholder engagement conducted in each landscape	Platforms and mode of communication are good enough for the targeted beneficiaries
	3.1.4 National EbA strategy developed in consultation with the NDC and NAP for mainstreaming EbA into National Development Plan (NDP)	EbA strategy, NDP	0	EbA strategy in place	EbA strategy in place	Sufficient stakeholder engagement and participation to mainstream ecosystem diversification issues in the strategy
	3.1.5 Policy based assessment report on EbA with recommendations for upscaling and mainstreaming EbA into NDP produced	Policy based assessment report	0	Policy based assessment report produced	Policy based assessment report produced	

Output 1.1 Institutional landscape governance systems created and/or strengthened through participatory decision making processes and knowledge sharing at local level.

Activities	Description	Inputs	Description
Activity 1.1.1: Develop Landscape Management Strategies and Investment Plans for the eight landscapes covering 225,689 km^2 hectares of land; **Activity 1.1.2:** Design training manuals on ecosystem-based adaptation and its application for community-based organizations, NGOs, and government extension services**;** **Activity 1.1.3:** Mainstream of EbA and landscape	Activities under this component are essential for the success and sustainability of the envisaged community-led climate adaption action within the targeted landscape. It prepares the ground, builds partnerships and forges linkages that are central to the success of components 2 and 3 of this project. Operational and planning framework will be designed under this output to provide guidelines in both crafting quality project	• Awareness raising, stakeholder consultations and procuring professional expertise • Develop guidelines and manual for ecosystem adaptation plans • Provide training to CBO's and NGO''s and other relevant stakeholders	To help communities into a path of resilience building, a multi-faceted approach to planning is required in the 8 landscapes. Further landscape assessment will be in collaboration with the targeted beneficiaries as well as key role players in the implementation of this project. Advancing the knowledge on community perception of resilience of livelihoods and economic systems, to formulate comprehensive community-based

management into the CBNRM Programme through technical assistance support to landscapes; and **Activity 1.1.4:** Establishment of a national working group on EbA and landscape conservation within the CBNRM Programme; **Activity 1.1.5:** Technical assistance support to landscapes through NACSO Partners;	proposals and successful implementation of the other two components. Stakeholder's consultation/or engagement to enhance synergy among the key stakeholders, executing entities, as well as beneficiaries will be realized under this process.	• Develop the current vulnerability profiles for the different groups of resource users and assess the economic, social and institutional/political context • Integrate early warming information and interpretation into ecosystem based adaptation planning	adaptation plans is equally critical at this stage.
1.2: Institutional capacity enhanced for ecosystem landscape management and climate change resilience at sub-national and local levels			
Activities	**Description**	**Inputs**	**Description**

Activity 1.2.1: Undertake training at national and sub national, and local levels other to reinforce the ability to deploy the EbA approaches; **Activity 1.2.2:** Develop a land use compliance monitoring and enforcement system at landscape level; **Activity 1.2.3:** Undertake training for regional extension staff, field officers and local communities to implement EbA protocols for establishment of a climate-resilient natural resource base. **Activity 1.2.4:** Develop a business case for EbA through application of socio-economic evaluation tools to measure benefits of a range of ecosystem services.	Capacity building of relevant staff on operation and maintenance of climate monitoring equipment, data interpretation, modeling and forecasting. Enhance institutional capacity for integrated management of biodiversity and ecosystem services that will provide conducive environment for operationalization of the biological corridor network in the targeted landscape.	• Participatory mapping of land use and ecosystems in consultation with conservancy and CF committees and extension officers • Undertake the assessments and analyse information to establish current resilience levels for each target landscape • Procure expertise services to develop manual for sustainable natural resources enterprises • Incorporate biodiversity conservation objectives & safeguards in the wildlife, forest, agricultural land use, & natural resource use planning & management process • Facilitate the use of data generated and the resilience analysis to formulate comprehensive community based adaptation plans	Once the comprehensive ecosystem adaptation plans are developed for each landscape and approved in consultation with all key relevant stakeholders, component 2 and 3 of the project will be able to kick-off of smoothly. To ensure that there is maximum impact on the projects that will be supported, the preliminary requirement will be to first design a comprehensive ecosystem based adaptation plan before the grant funding is accessed.
2.1: Conservations of biodiversity and ecosystem strengthened through enhanced diversification income-generating activities and development of community livelihood enterprises.			
Activities	**Description**	**Inputs**	**Description**
Activity 2.1.1: Design of guidelines and proposal templates for the Small Grants Facility; **Activity 2:1.2** Undertake training in each landscape to build capacities of all stakeholders on project management; **Activity 2.2.3:** Implement a Small Grants Facility to	This component will seek to reduce vulnerabilities of assets and rural communities through promoting and scaling up a set of "soft engineering solutions" and ecosystem-based protection measures that can sustain proper ecosystem functioning and productivity in each of the conservancies and community forests i.e. conservation of existing wetlands	• A suitable and user friendly proposal templates is designed • Procure/contract service providers to train CBO's and NGO's and extension workers to ensure quality proposal • Place/or announce call for proposal in	Capacity building for the intended beneficiaries and implementers of this project is of critical important. Livelihood diversification is highly encourage to increase climate change resilient and adaptation for sustainable income generation activities which will be achieved through the implementation of climate proof projects and climate adaptation initiatives.

support EbA interventions in the eight landscapes	and sustainable natural resource management. A call for proposal through the Small Grants Facility will be launched to support several interventions in the 8 landscapes e.g. diversification of agricultural landscapes and agro-forestry systems, forest and ecosystem restoration, promotion of eco and agro-tourism and visitor centre, handicraft production, forest fire management, alternative fuel/energy technologies, natural resource enterprises management etc. Establishing community-managed businesses based on the natural resources, while strengthening the value chains and market access for products/services which are identified as being commercially viable.	the radio, television, newspaper, website, direct channel to targeted landscape • Facilitate the implementation of successful project ideas/proposal and ensure sustainability • Conduct monitoring and evaluation	
3.1: Effective knowledge management results in informed decision-making at all levels through an integrated information system.			
Activity 3.1.1: Develop appropriate knowledge products, including photo stories, presentations and briefing notes, for use in policy advocacy activities; **Activity 3.1.2:** Conduct annual policy advocacy activities and local level forums for lesson learned throughout the life of the project, including at relevant national and regional events**;** **Activity 3.1.3:** Develop a national EbA Strategy in consultation with the NDC and NAP teams under the National Designated Authority guidance that will mainstream EbA into national development plans; and **Activity 3.1.4:** Produce a policy based assessment reports that provide recommendations for up-scalling and mainstreaming EbA into national development plans.	The listed activities are fundamental in demonstrating projects impact and success as well as capturing all lessons learned during the implementation phase. The approached to be used for packaging lesson learned and unfolding events during the project implementation is critical and should be well defined beforehand to avoid information gap.	• Procure/contract service providers for documenting lesson learned, documentaries, audios, and capturing all best practises over the implementation period • Plan national, and regional awareness raising meetings/workshop to sensitize all key stakeholders in the targeted landscape • Share lesson learned over the media, website, trade fairs/agricultural shows, etc…	The inputs will add value to project sustainability, information sharing and awareness creation at different level.

H.2. Arrangements for Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation

179. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is one of several implementation and management tools that support successful delivery of this project. Without careful monitoring, the necessary data are not collected; hence learning cannot be achieved and evaluation cannot be done well. Monitoring and evaluation is one of the core responsibilities of the Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia. The Project Management Unit, Project Steering Committee, MET, and other key stakeholders will conduct regular monitoring and supervision of this project. The monitoring and reporting system of the proposed project will be gender sensitive and will follow guidance from the GCF and comply with GCF M&E policy, ensuring that the project maintains a simple and interactive monitoring system allowing for regular reporting and learning at all levels. It is expected that it will be based on the following core activities:

180. **Activity Recording/Process Documentation:** Progress monitoring will provide evidence on accomplishment of the core activities planned under each Output and Activity, which will be scrutinized by assigning milestones and implementation timelines. This will help the strategic and operational managers to identify which activities are ahead, behind or on schedule. All individual and household-level indicators will be disaggregated by sex. The executing entities will be responsible for ensuring routine monitoring on the use of inputs (including finances) and implementation of activities.

181. **Reporting Arrangements:** Overall responsibility for monitoring and evaluation will rest with the Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia as an accredited entity while the Ministry of Environment and Tourism will carryout M&E activities concurrently with project execution. Outcomes and outputs will be monitored during project implementation using data compiled by the Project Management Unit, with reporting from project levels, and supervised by the Project Steering Committee. Additionally, the Project Management Unit will be responsible for preparing six-monthly monitoring and evaluation reports (semi-annual progress reports) that will be submitted to the Project Steering Committee. The reports will contain adequate information for the Steering Committee to make necessary recommendations and decisions on project implementation before submitted to the Executing Entities and eventually to the Green Climate Fund. The bi-annual technical report will consist of a review of landscape implementation reports and field monitoring reports to ensure technical compatibility. Quarterly reporting will capture activity and output-level information. The narrative section of the quarterly report, therefore, will include a summary of activities and outputs contributing to expected outcomes. The Logic Framework will guide monitoring of impacts and results, which will be the basis for a Performance Management Framework. Tracking the number of policies, plans and regulations to mainstream EbA that are presented to national government will be monitored against the Outcomes.

182. **Annual Institutional Learning Events:** The EE's will undertake an annual learning event to reflect on the changes being observed and to take stock of progress made. These learning events will help sharing of experiences and lesson-learning among the participating entities (including regional entities, as relevant).

183. **Annual Performance Assessment:** The Executing entities will submit an annual Performance Assessment Report (PAR) on the project Outputs. The PARs inform two monitoring activities at the project coordination level – annual monitoring missions and annual reviews/reports – and will leverage the lessons and insights from responses to the M&E. The reporting process is similar to that for quarterly reports. Executing entities will aggregate component reports before submission to their respective Project Management Unit. The report combines national and GCF reporting requirements, which include but are not limited to, reporting on:

- Progress made towards project Objective and project Outcomes – each with indicators, baseline data and end-of-project targets (cumulative);
- Project Outputs delivered per project Outcome (annual);
- Financial reports;

- Lesson learned/good practice; and
- Annual Work Plan (for the following year).

184. **Mid-Term Review:** The mid-term review of all activities implemented is scheduled for mid-2022, with accountability objective to look at the relevance, appropriateness, effectiveness, impact, future strategic programming, and alignment to priorities. The review will assess progress against project activities and outcomes through counterfactual approach. The will aim to target 50% of the initial total budget and implementation of activities. The review will therefore be instrumental for contributing through operational and strategic recommendations to improved implementation for the remaining period of the remaining project's life. The following consideration on M&E will be implemented: a) An interim evaluation report within two and half years from the start of the project implementation, b) Project completion report within 3 months from the end of project implementation, and c) final independent evaluation report will be due within 6 months from the end of project implementation.

185. **End of Project Review:** An independent final evaluation is recommended to be initiated within three months prior to the actual completion date of the GCF intervention to complain within 6 months from the end of project implementation delivery date. The evaluation will aim at identifying outcomes achieved, their sustainability and actual or potential impacts. It will also have the purpose of indicating future actions needed to assure continuity of the process developed through the project.

186. Additional details on methodologies for monitoring and reporting of the key outcome of the project/programme: Monitoring and reporting for the project are outlined as the means of verification in Table H. 1.2 above, where progress on each indictor from the baseline to the mid-point and end point targets for those indicator will be tracked. For output 1, an M&E plan will be developed by the Project Management Unit to track and monitor progress on the achievement of set target as per the logical framework. A full assessment will be done through field visit and report assessment to establish the number of CBO's with functional Landscape Governance Systems, and Plans measure the level of integration and mainstreaming of ecosystem based adaptation measures in their regional and local level conservation plan. A detailed household survey will be conducted as part of Activity 1.1.3 to assess the level of population with access to improved ecosystem services within different landscape, level of woman participating in both training and ecosystem based adaptation initiatives and others. Under output 2, verification of the existence of sustainable income generation initiatives will be done through field visit and monitoring the level of income generation through grantee progress report and their financial statements, (supported by the monitoring and evaluation budget). Simple questionnaire will be designed to assess the level of adaptive capacities for CBOs to manage and coordinate landscape activities including integration to national programmes. Output 3, will be monitored through the Project Management Unit administration system. The number of quality knowledge management products being developed and shared will be verified through their physical availability, (e.g. track them on the website, annual/quarterly publication), measures the level of utilization of the provided information through quick survey amongst the beneficiaries, assess the inclusion of EbA initiatives into national Development Plan (NDP) and other national strategies by going through those national documents.

I. Supporting Documents for Funding Proposal

☒	NDA No-objection Letter
☒	Feasibility Study
☒	Integrated Financial Model that provides sensitivity analysis of critical elements (xls format, if applicable)
☐	Confirmation letter or letter of commitment for co-financing commitment (If applicable)
☐	Project/Programme Confirmation/Term Sheet (including cost/budget breakdown, disbursement schedule, etc.) – *see the Accreditation Master Agreement, Annex I*
☒	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Environmental and Social Management Plan (If applicable)
☐	Appraisal Report or Due Diligence Report with recommendations (If applicable)
☐	Evaluation Report of the baseline project (If applicable)
☒	Map indicating the location of the project/programme (Kindly see annex of the Feasibility Study for detailed landscape maps)
☒	Timetable of project/programme implementation

** Please note that a funding proposal will be considered complete only upon receipt of all the applicable supporting documents.*