**Management Response template**

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UNDP Management Response Template

[Final Evaluation for the CCA] Date: 19 May 2012

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| **Evaluation Recommendation or Issue 1:**  **Commercial Boer goat Ram activities be scaled up for the benefit of vulnerable smallholder farmers in Omusati region through the MAWF existing schemes. A financing scheme should be devised for vulnerable farmers that are unable to afford the upfront cost of purchasing the rams**. | | | | | |
| **Management Response:** MAWF is scaling up the commercial Boer goat ram activities through the existing small livestock schemes. This will benefit vulnerable smallholder’s farmers in the Omusati. Boer Goat Ram activities to be implemented in the 2013 and 2014 financial budget. The total budget is USD 250,000 | | | | | |
| **Key Action(s)** | **Time Frame** | **Responsible Unit(s)** | **Tracking** | | |
| **Comments** | **Status** | |
| 1.1 Buying and distribution of the boer goat to Omusati Region | 2013-2014 | MAWF |  | MAWF has budgeted for the scaling up of the Boer Goat Ram | |
| 1.2 Training of the farmers on small stock husbandry. |  |  |  |  | |
| **Evaluation Recommendation or Issue 2:**  Develop sales and marketing channels for the various guinea fowl products and most CCA beneficiaries sold their eggs only to individual farmers or on informal markets. The sale of guinea fowl for meat and for breeding was not greatly explored, and there exists great potential to expand both of these activities. | | | | | |
| **Management Response:** The MAWF has identified and developed a programme for guinea fowls production USD 100,000 for 2012 and 2013 financial year. Expansion will occur in forest rich area for the production of guinea fowls. Therefore the sales and marketing channels will be developed and improved once production has gained momentum. | | | | | |
| **Key Action(s)** | **Time Frame** | **Responsible Unit(s)** | **Tracking** | | |
| **Comments** | **Status** | |
| 2.1 2 days workshop to identify activities for guinea fowls production  2.2 Marketing and sales channels to be developed | August 2012 | MAWF  Community Forests |  | Budget approved to cater for the expansion of the guinea fowls production. | |
| **Evaluation Recommendation 3.**  The drip irrigation system proved suitable in Omusati region and in the long term, water is also more readily available from Etaka Canal and Olushandja Dam and relatively fertile soil. However, the start-up costs estimated at USD 11,000 for 1 – 2 hectare would be prohibitive for many smallholder farmers. Reform of existing financing scheme and identification of viable financing models would be required to accommodate emerging small holders’ farmers in the region.  **.** | | | | | |
| **Management Response: Reform on the existing financing schemes of Development Bank of Namibia will be reviewed to accommodate drip irrigation of emerging small farmers** | | | | | |
| **Key Action(s)** | **Time Frame** | **Responsible Unit(s)** | **Tracking** | | |
| **Comments** | | **Status** |
| 3.1 Review existing financing scheme on irrigation | 2013 | MAWF; DBN |  | | Not yet imitated |
| **Evaluation Recommendation or Issue 4:**  **To reinforce the initiative of plastic granaries in the region and beyond, it is recommended that a subsidization mechanism (soft loan) should be introduced through the MAWF so that farmers can purchase the granaries on credit or at reduced rates, particularly for farmers operating in the vulnerable “Efundja” flood zone. It is anticipated that the scheme would reduce the financial barriers to the supply and purchase of plastic granaries including reduction (first cost reduction) of the price and ready availability of finance. In the circumstances, the scheme would reinforce trade, economy of scale and create a new trade dynamic in domestic economy.** | | | | | |
| **Management Response:** The initiative for the plastic granaries has been used as a pilot mechanism to test the viability and durability of the mechanisms, however, MAWF feels that the results was not conclusive and are will use the research directorate within the ministry to conduct further research on the plastic granaries before any decision are made on the subsidize option. | | | | | |
| **Key Action(s)** | **Time Frame** | **Responsible Unit(s)** | **Tracking** | | |
| **Comments** | **Status** | |
| 4.1 Discussion to be done between DEES and Research and Training to conduct a research on the viability and durability of plastic granaries. | July 2012 | MAWF DEES and Research |  | Ongoing | |
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| **Evaluation Recommendation or Issue 5:**  **One of the three Outcomes of the project was to establish policies and strategies at constituency level. Since this was put at abeyance to allow the development of Namibia’s Climate Change Policy, it is recommended that the establishment of these sub-policies and strategies be revisited since Omusati Region is most prone to climate change variability.** | | | | | |
| **Management Response:** National strategy and action plan for climate change adaptation are being developed that will also cater for Omusati region. In addition, the OPM has developed DRR regional contingency plans that are specific to regional needs including climate change vulnerability. | | | | | |
| **Key Action(s)** | **Time Frame** | **Responsible Unit(s)** | **Tracking** | | |
| **Comments** | **Status** | |
| 5.1 Finalization of the national strategy and action plan for adaption to climate change.  5.2 Implementation of the contingency plans | August 2012  2012 - | MET, AAP  OPM, DRM |  | National strategy and action plans draft being reviewed. | |
| **Evaluation Recommendation or Issue 6:**  **The project has proved its relevance to the development priorities of the country and the Omusati Region on the basis that, through impact assessments, improved vegetation and crops among the affected communities have been noted. The lessons need to be tested in other regions which may offer different challenges.** | | | | | |
| **Management Response:** Articles and booklets on the lessons learnt through the implementation of the CCA activities including the irrigation and crop production has been developed and dissemination across. In addition, a lesson learnt report has been produced by the CALLC project that has included the improved vegetation and crops production within the CALLC pilot areas. The CALLC lesson learnt report demonstrate that strengthened institutional capacity at local level is necessary for sustainable land management of which project activities are aligned with the decentralization policy/ decentralization implementation plan that is being spearheaded by the Regional Planning and Regional Councils within the MRLGHRD | | | | | |
| **Key Action(s)** | **Time Frame** | **Responsible Unit(s)** | **Tracking** | | |
| **Comments** | **Status** | |
| 6.1 Regional Planning division to facilitate utilization of the CALLC Project lessons learnt to ensure that lessons inform future decision-making and strategy development for SLM and CCA.  6.2 Translated booklets on lesson to be disseminated to the north central regions. | January 2012  July 2012- | MRLGHRD (RC, RP) MAWF,DEES |  | Translation on the booklets to be completed in June 2012 | |
| **Evaluation Recommendation or Issue 7:**  **Climate variability will be as much a feature of climate change as a trend towards drier conditions. Communities need to be prepared for climate variability, be it droughts or floods. Communities need to be ready to respond *flexibly*, and on the basis of good weather forecast information. An adaptation strategy that is good for droughts is not likely to be good for floods. Future efforts will need to look at how farmer-level adaptation strategies can be adjusted to prevent losses associated with floods as well as droughts, aided by weather forecast information.** | | | | | |
| **Management Response:** National strategy and action plan for climate change adaptation being developed will cater for both drought /flood and this will be linked to the National Policy on Disaster Risk Management strategies. Risk assessment and mapping must be conducted to provide information which is needed in setting priorities for reducing, mitigating and preventing strategies and designing early warning systems. The 2008/09 floods highlighted the importance of reducing risks in Namibia and the improvement of the early warning system. The resulting Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) recommended that flood mapping should be undertaken as one of the important measures. The Hydrology Division within the Department of Water Affairs of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry together with other key stakeholders are currently implementing a flood mapping exercise through a Northern Namibia Climate and Flood Resiliency project being funded by the World Bank. In addition, the Africa Adaptation Project Namibia (AAP NAM) working in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) carried out an assessment on the existing early warning system and information centers. This will assist in designing the framework for an improved and more efficient national EWS that will adequately prepare for potentially destructive climatic events posed by floods and droughts. A firm communication plan will be developed for delivering warning messages to farmers in potentially affected locations. Therefore, communication channels for alerts and warnings will be identified as part of the early warning system plan. | | | | | |
| **Key Action(s)** | **Time Frame** | **Responsible Unit(s)** | **Tracking** | | |
| **Comments** | **Status** | |
| 7.1 Finalization of the national strategy and action plan for adaption to climate change  7.2 Flood mapping developed through the Northern Namibia Climate and Flood Resiliency project  7.3 Development of the National EWS  7.4 Development of a communication plan | August 2012  2011-2013  2012-2013 | MET, AAP  MAWF  OPM, MET, MAWF |  | National strategy and action plans draft being reviewed.  Technical team currently Developing initial flood maps for Okavango region. | |
| **Evaluation Recommendation or Issue 8:**  **Government effort to raising awareness of alternative adaptation options is not to be underestimated and should be adequately resourced.** | | | | | |
| **Management Response:** Awareness materials and awareness tool kits on alternative adaption options have been a priority of MAWF, MET, MFMR through prior and current projects such AAP, CCA, SPAN, AAP, NACOMA. | | | | | |
| **Key Action(s)** | **Time Frame** | **Responsible Unit(s)** | **Tracking** | | |
| **Comments** | **Status** | |
| 8.1 Awareness raising on alternative adaptation adequately resourced | 2012 - | MAWF, MET, MFMR |  | ongoing | |
| **Evaluation Recommendation or Issue 9 :**  **The Meteorological office climate decision-support tools need to be demand-focused, and respond to farmer’s needs for short-term forecast tools.** | | | | | |
| **Management Response:** Hydrology Division within the Department of Water Affairs of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry utilizes rainfall forecast bulletin provided by the Meteorological services to prepare for national flood warnings. At the moment the Namibian government is setting up a comprehensive National Early Warning System, which will be integrated into current systems. This system, called the National Policy on Disaster Risk Management Climate Risk Management Early Warning System is being developed that is based on people-centred approaches. These approaches will empower individuals and communities facing hazards to act in sufficient time and in an appropriate manner to reduce personal injury, loss of life, damage of property, the environment and loss of livelihoods. Series of information centres will be established in high risk areas to inform vulnerable populations in a timely and effective manner. A firm communication plan will be developed for delivering warning messages to farmers in potentially affected locations. Therefore, communication channels for alerts and warnings will be identified as part of the early warning system plan. UNDP is currently supporting OPM to strengthening capacity for integrating DRR and climate change adaptation (CCA) into development planning and response system management in six northern regions most affected by flash floods. | | | | | |
| **Key Action(s)** | **Time Frame** | **Responsible Unit(s)** | **Tracking** | | |
| **Comments** | **Status** | |
| 9.1 Development of the National EWS: National Policy on Disaster Risk Management Climate Risk Management Early Warning System  9.2 Strengthening capacity for integrating DRR and climate change adaptation (CCA) into development planning and response system management | 2012-2013  2011-2012 | OPM, MET, MAWF |  | Ongoing  ongoing | |
| **Evaluation Recommendation or Issue 10: It is noted that the water for the drip irrigation systems and aquaculture ponds are being extracted from the Etaka Canal and Olushandja Dam using fuel driven generator sets. It is recommended that solar powered water pumping systems for irrigation purposes are employed at the site and future projects in order for the CCA activities in the Omusati region contributing to climate mitigation by reducing or avoiding CO2 emissions.** | | | | | |
| **Management Response:** Energy Policy Paper has a provision to increase the utilization of affordable energy supply such as of solar powered for agriculture production and other economic sectors. Government is currently facilitating adequate financing schemes for renewable energy applications through the Solar Home Systems Revolving Fund Project pilot phase of the Ministry of Mines and Energy. Farmers can apply for a fund which is being administered by the ministry at minimal interest rate, and USD 6,000 maximum loan is lend to a farmer for PV pumps for irrigation systems. | | | | | |
| **Key Action(s)** | **Time Frame** | **Responsible Unit(s)** | **Tracking** | | |
| **Comments** | **Status** | |
| 10.1 Solar Home Systems Revolving Fund lending loans to farmers to acquire renewable energy application. | For the next 20 years | MME |  | ongoing | |
| **Evaluation Recommendation or Issue 11:**  **For future programmatic intervention, 5 year projects would be more effective in terms of allowing sufficient time to measure results.** | | | | | |
| **Management Response:** Programming period of intervention is determine by the category and size of the project, but it is recognized that a longer-term project timeframe would allow for project impact to be more accurately measured... | | | | | |
| **Key Action(s)** | **Time Frame** | **Responsible Unit(s)** | **Tracking** | | |
| **Comments** | **Status** | |
| 11.1 Discussion on the programming approach will be held with GEF OP and IPs involved in the defining, designing and implementation of the interventions. | 2012 | GRNs, EC, UNDP/GEF |  | Not yet initiated | |