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**Scaling up community resilience to climate variability and climate change in Northern Namibia, with special focus on women and children**

**(SCORE Project)**

**ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT - 2017**

<b>Reporting Agency:</b>	Ministry of Environment and Tourism / UNDP
<b>ATLAS Award ID:</b>	00083204
<b>Project ID:</b>	00091803
<b>PIMS #:</b>	4711
<b>Reporting Period:</b>	January – December 2017
<b>Management Arrangements:</b>	NIM
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Ministry of Agriculture Water and Forestry/MET
<b>Project budget (GEF):</b>	USD 3,050,000
<b>Project Co-Finance:</b>	USD 500,000
<b>Annual Budget:</b>	USD
<b>Annual Expenditure (end of Year)</b>	USD
<b>End of Year Balance</b>	USD 813.31

## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AGM	Annual General Meeting
AMTA	Agro Marketing and Trade Agency
ADC	Agricultural Development Centres
CES	Creative Entrepreneurs Solutions
CA	Conservation Agriculture
CES	Creative Entrepreneurs Solutions
EWS	Early Warning System
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GRN	Government Republic of Namibia
IK	Indigenous Knowledge
ITT	Indicator Tracking Table
MAWF	Ministry of Agriculture Water and Forestry
MAWF-DAPEES	MAWF- Directorate of Agricultural Production, Extension and Engineering Services
MAWF-DART	Directorate of Agricultural Research and Training
MET	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
NNFU	Namibia National Farmers Union
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
RBM	Result-based Management
SHG	Self-help Groups
SCORE	Scaling up community resilience to climate variability and climate change in Northern Namibia, with special focus on women and children
PSC	Project Steering Committee
TA	Traditional Authority
TOT	Training of Trainers
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
ADC	Agricultural Development Centres
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation

## 1. Project Summary

The Scaling up community resilience to climate variability and climate change in Northern Namibia, with a special focus on women and children (SCORE Project) Annual Progress Report was prepared by the Project Management Unit (PMU). The report aims to (1) present the achievements of the SCORE project against its set objectives, (2) Highlight lessons learnt and challenges, and (3) presents key recommendations for project implementation in the project zones. The Project is being implemented in the seven northern regions of Namibia namely: **Oshana, Omusati, Ohangwena, Oshikoto, Kunene, Kavango West and Kavango East**. These regions are regularly, and increasingly threatened by extreme weather events such as floods which causes damage to infrastructure and agricultural productivity, as well as severe droughts.

The project intervention is expected to strengthen the adaptive capacity of 4000 households to climate change and reduce their vulnerability to droughts and floods, with 80% of these households being women-led, and children from 75 schools in Northern Namibia.

This is achieved through the following desired outcomes:

- (1) Smallholder adaptive capacity for climate resilient agricultural practices strengthened.
- (2) Reduce vulnerability to droughts and floods.
- (3) Mainstreaming climate change into national agricultural strategy/sectoral policy, including budgetary adjustments for replication and scaling up.

The main implementing partner for this project is the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF), while other key stakeholders include the Ministry of Rural and Urban Development (MRUD), Regional Councils (RC), and other sectors in areas such as academia, agricultural service delivery, financial services and marketing. The project is implemented with funding resources from the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) via the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The Mid Term Review was undertaken during the reporting to assess the progress of the project towards the achievement of the project objectives and outcomes as specified in the project document, determining early signs of project success or failure. This was also performed for the purpose of identifying the necessary changes to be made in order to set the project on track to achieve its intended results. The MTR also reviewed the project's strategy and its risks to sustainability.

As a result of MTR recommendations, an improved project annual work plan, depicting activity implementation as per different regions of the project (as recommended by MTR) was developed and followed. The SCORE project has also adjusted the implementation approach including updating its Monitoring and Evaluation Indicator Tracking Table for data collection and reporting of project results. Agreed that project's monthly reports will be shorter and more focused on qualitative information that briefs PMU on progress while quarterly reports and annual reports will contain both qualitative and quantitative information with the details as presented in the M&E monitoring framework.

Overall there was significant achievements observed during year 2017 including outstanding results obtained on project's development objective and key project outputs – that demonstrate high return on beneficiaries adaptive capacity and resilience of the production

system and livelihoods. An assessment of the Log-frame shows that the project has exceeded the end of project target for the objective.

## 2. Progress toward Project Development Objective against applicable GEF expected outcomes:

- Adaptation action implemented in national/sub-regional developmental framework.
- Sectoral strategies that include specific budgets for adaptation actions.
- 80% change in projected food production in targeted area given existing and projected climate change.
- 11% of population with to improved flood and drought management.

Table 1: Project progress towards development objectives and implementation success against specified project outcomes.

Objective or Outcome	Description			
<b>Objective:</b>	<b>To strengthen the adaptive capacity to reduce vulnerability of rural communities in responding to droughts and floods in Northern Namibia, With special focus women and children.</b>			
	Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Target level at end of project	Level at 31 December 2017
	Reduce vulnerability to the adverse impact of climate change - Disaggregated by gender	Initial survey conducted during PPG. Score = 1. Extreme Vulnerability (men and women in all sites/six regions) recorded	Target Scores = 3. Increased to medium Vulnerability (both men and women in all sites / six project intervention regions) At least 4000 hh, of which 80% are women and children beneficiaries targeted under this objective to reduce vulnerability to floods and drought	Target on track Project resource focused on outputs with maximum returns on innovation and technology transfer (e.g., MDI), Adaptability and resilience; Food security and income generation. A.7 Tractors and Rippers assigned or ploughing for 1837 HH/Beneficiaries. B. 220 Micro-Drip Irrigation Systems assigned or benefiting 724 HH/Beneficiaries. Generally, the project has delivered impressive results for the outputs that it prioritized. An assessment of the Log-frame shows that the project has exceeded the end of project target for the objective. It has reached 4,759 beneficiaries (instead of 4,000).
<b>OUTCOME 1:</b>	<b>STRENGTHENED CAPACITY OF SMALLHOLDER FARMS TO IMPLEMENT CLIMATE RESILIENT AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES.</b>			
	Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Target level at end of project	Level at 31 December 2017
	Climate resilient agricultural practices	Farmers (women and men) are	By the end of the project 4000	Target on Track

	introduced to promote food security and diversified livelihoods.	currently constrained by limited access to CCA knowledge and resilient agricultural practices	hh of small-holders farmers, 80% (3200 hh) of which are women and children have been trained and are applying climate resilient agricultural production practices.	Target on Track Project engaged farmers through training to improve their conservation agriculture and resilient agricultural practices. To date 120 lead farmers for Micro-Drip Irrigation in 16 constituencies were trained to apply conservation agriculture principles to improve production system; 63 lead farmers or responsible teachers were trained from 63 school gardens. 37 coordinators/lead person for each Community Groups underwent training; 230 trained lead farmers under dry land conservation agriculture were trained.
	% of households that have more secure access to livelihood assets (5 point score) – Disaggregated by gender	10 % of households hold assets that can be used to buffer pressure during periods of climate shocks.	4000 households have more secured assets and livelihoods diversified away from traditional crop production, promoting food security	Target on track The project contributed (at the level of influence) by assisting with the provision of 220 micro-drip irrigation systems that maximise crop production and use water efficiently. 220 systems were set up by the project and currently 724 households are benefiting of which 49% are female and 51% male households. These systems assist to diversify livelihoods away from traditional crop production practices that are no longer adequate for changing climates, and further assist in water-savings.  Apart from individual household gardens, community gardens are equally important as they serve as an important asset security because they will cater for the most vulnerable households/individuals in their respective community. Mostly, these do not have access to piped water and sometimes do not have sufficient land nor materials to set up gardens that can be used as assets in case of extremely scarcity.  During the reporting period, 85% of the fresh vegetable gardens were functional or producing. Notably, significant benefits were observed through micro-drip irrigation gardens such as: improved food security at household level. Farmers opted also to sale their products to generate income, records shows that on average farmers can generate N\$2000

				<p>on a single rotation (depends on number of rotations per year).</p> <p>7 Tractors and Rippers are the major assets acquired for the project. During the reporting period 1837 households received ploughing services.</p>
<b>OUTCOME 2:</b>	<b>Small scale agricultural infrastructure introducing to reduce vulnerability to floods and droughts e.g. through restoration of wells and harvesting of floodwater for food security.</b>			
	<b>Description of Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline Level</b>	<b>Target level at end of project</b>	<b>Level at 30 June 2016</b>
	Percentage of area covered by flood and drought resistant infrastructure. population with access to improved flood and drought management (disaggregated by gender).	Currently less than 10% of the targeted land area is covered by effective flood management infrastructure.	80% of targeted land area is covered by efficient flood management infrastructure	<p>Target on Track</p> <p>To date there are 12 Wells and 4 Dams which were restored/or constructed in the project zones that are benefiting 23878 people who are practising flood and drought management measures of which 14446 are females and 9432 males.</p> <p>The area covered by the three earth dams are approximately 40m (length) x 40m (width) x 3m (depth) = 4800 m<sup>3</sup> (480 loads), while the third one is 21000m<sup>3</sup> (2100 loads).</p>
	Percentage of the population receiving relevant climate risk management information	Climate risk information (1 day through to seasonal forecasts) does not currently reach local populations	By the end of the project beneficiaries receive adequate climate risk information and early warning for floods and droughts.	<p>Target on track</p> <p>Radio services; Regional Councillors through community meetings; extension officers of MAWF, and National Early Warning and Food Information Unit in MAWF; and Directorate of Disaster Risk Management in the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) disseminate seasonal forecast and early warning information.</p> <p>Early warning system disseminating seasonal information to farmers developed (completed).</p>
<b>OUTCOME 3:</b>	<b>Mainstream climate change into national agricultural strategy/sector policy, including adjustments to budgets for replication and up-scaling.</b>			
	Number of comprehensive adaptation actions - policies, programmes and budgets – included in development frameworks to support climate	Within the agriculture sector - climate change adaptation is, to varying degrees, hinted at but not explicitly or comprehensively	sector strategies/ for agriculture are integrating and budgeting adaptation measures	<p>Target on track</p> <p>All seven (7) regions include climate smart agriculture and conservation agriculture methods in their annual plans and budgets through the</p>

resilient agricultural practices	addressed, and nor are effective budgets allocated.	such as: -Conservation agriculture -Contingency plans for DRM at regional levels?	decentralization of MAWF extension services to the regions. Number of regional councils include climate smart agriculture methods in their annual plans and budgets (7).
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Table 1 shows that the project is on track:

- Introduced climate resilient agricultural practices that promote food security and diversified livelihoods amongst the smallholder households.
- 64% of households hold assets that can be used to buffer pressure during periods of climate shocks - project target is 10%.
- 23878 people in the project zones are benefiting and have access to established infrastructures for flood and drought resistant.
- The majority of project beneficiaries have received adequate climate risk information and early warning for floods and droughts, including through project advisory and mentorship programme and project communication strategy.

### 3. Progress against planned outputs and activities

The project inputs (financial, human and material resources) were used wisely in order to carry out its activities. Activities undertaken contributed to services or products delivered (outputs) by the project. The project tried to monitor changes brought by the project at different levels including delivery goods and services provided that will subsequently lead to long-term, sustainable change in beneficiaries' lives, in the seven northern regions of Namibia.

Significant achievements on key prioritised outputs were recorded during the reporting period. This include exceeding the end of project target of 4000. Thus the main thrust of the project achievements in 2017 is well illustrated in table 2:

**Table: List of SCORE Outputs, Indicative Activities and Progress**

Output	Indicative activities	December 2017 Updates	Evidence (e.g. publications/reports/etc)
<b>Component 1: Small-holder adaptive capacity for climate resilient agricultural production practices</b>			
Output 1.1 Small-holder advisory and mentorship programme that promotes drought resilient land management and crop production practices established to scale up good practice for 4,000 small-holder farmers	1.1.1 Design and develop a mentorship programme	The mentorship programme is developed and being implemented. Literature review of Namibia's Comprehensive Conservation Agriculture Programme (CCAP) and related programmes including training gaps have been assessed for the development of the mentorship programme. The mentorship programme or the training programme has been refined in	Capacity Needs Assessment Report and Draft manuals on the smallholder advisory and mentorship programme covering the following topics: mentoring, climate change, conservation agriculture, micro-drip irrigation, self-help groups and access to finance.

Output	Indicative activities	December 2017 Updates	Evidence (e.g. publications/reports/etc)
		consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF), and the regional councils.	
	1.1.2 Select participants for the advisory and mentorship programme	A baseline study was conducted with the regions and the beneficiaries for the mentorship programme were identified during the baseline assessment and further refined in consultation with the regional councils. The mentorship programme targets ordinary farmers (45 per constituency) and lead farmers (5 per constituency). These beneficiaries are those in the conservation agriculture and climate smart agriculture programme for dryland cropping in 1.4.1 and micro-drip irrigation programme in 1.5.2	483 smallholder farmers were trained and are participating in the programme under conservation agriculture. While 239 farmers are participating through micro-drip irrigation gardens.  Training reports and project monthly reports.
	1.1.3 Produce mentorship materials	English version of an integrated training manual was developed and currently being translated into Otjiherero, Oshiwambo and Rukwangali language. The project has also adopted and utilized the FAO conservation agriculture (CA) and trainers of trainers (ToT) manuals.	Training materials for advisory and mentorship programme disseminated  1 x micro-drip irrigation manual (600 disseminated) 1 x CA (FAO manual) (600 disseminated) 1 x school garden leaflets (126 disseminated) 1 x FAO ToT manual for extension workers (600 disseminated) 1 x Draft integrated manuals on the smallholder advisory and mentorship programme covering the following topics: mentoring, climate change, conservation agriculture, micro-drip irrigation, self-help groups and access to finance developed.
	1.1.4 Implement a mentorship programme	SCORE PMU Regional Officers in collaboration with DAPEES implemented the mentorship programme using the existing manuals on microdrip irrigation systems, FAO	Training of 600 people and training reports.  1926 training materials for advisory and mentorship programme disseminated.

Output	Indicative activities	December 2017 Updates	Evidence (e.g. publications/reports/etc)
		CA training manuals, FAO ToT manuals and information toolkits.	
Output 1.2 Community self-help groups formed in the project zones to promote implementation and replication of climate smart methods	1.2.1 Form self-help groups	During the reporting period 37 community gardens (that can be termed as self-help groups) were supported by the project. 32 groups are functional and active to replicate climate smart methods.	Project Monitoring and Evaluation Results (Indicator Tracking Table).
	1.2.2 Train the most active farmers and so that other farmers who are not implementing and replicating climate smart methods follow them		
Output 1.3 At least 300 trained farmers' field school leaders and coordinators in drought resilient land management practices serving 4,000 households	1.3.1 Identify and train farmers' field school leaders	A total of 196 lead farmers and coordinators have been trained to date. The project five (5) Lead farmers per constituency for dry-land cropping/conservation agriculture and two (2) representative farmers per community micro-drip gardens, one (1) lead teacher per school micro-drip irrigation garden and 120 individual micro-drip gardening farmers.	Capacity needs assessment and plan for the Directorate of Forestry Capacity needs assessment reports for the four gazetted CFs TORs for M&E training
	1.3.2 Development of farmer training curricula based on the technologies to be scaled up	The same material as in 1.1 and 1.2 advisory and mentorship will be used with focused training for lead farmers and other beneficiaries.  724 households' received information on ripping services as provided by extension services and lead farmers.	Training workshop reports
Output 1.4: 4,000 small-holders plant their land in time to catch the first rains	1.4.1 Provide access to ploughing services to 600 households per region	A total of 1837 households were selected in collaboration with MAWF/DAPEES and targeted to be assisted with ripping services.	Number of regional hectares ploughed and improved crop yield.
	1.4.2 Improve seed distribution	There is significant improvement of seeds distribution to the farmers and 1051 households received improved seeds for cultivation.	

Output	Indicative activities	December 2017 Updates	Evidence (e.g. publications/reports/etc)
	1.4.3 Disseminate seasonal forecast and early warning information	<p>Early warning system disseminating seasonal information to farmers was developed through the project. This activity is highly implemented through partner institutions.</p> <p>The project intend to ascertain observational change of the fields through the impact assessment to be conducted by the University of Namibia (UNAM).</p> <p>The project through its communication and advocacy strategy managed to conduct various radio slots to educate and inform the public about climate smart methods and application. Shared information in community meetings through the Regional Councillor's offices. Also Collaborated with the extension officers of MAWF, and National Early Warning and Food Information Unit in MAWF; and Directorate of Disaster Risk Management in the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) to disseminate seasonal forecast and early warning information.</p>	Project Monitoring and evaluation report
Output 1.5: Fresh vegetables' production through soil improvement and micro-drip irrigation	1.5.1 Create an understanding of the benefits and challenges entailed by the production of fresh vegetables.	85% of fresh vegetable gardens are successfully producing (724 households of which 604 are community groups, 120 are individual gardens and 63 are schools). The project is monitoring all set up micro drip irrigation gardens. 724 fresh vegetable gardens who practices micro-drip irrigation are producing	Project Monitoring and evaluation

Output	Indicative activities	December 2017 Updates	Evidence (e.g. publications/reports/etc)
		for food consumption and income generation.	
	1.5.2 Adopt the drip and bucket irrigation system for vegetable gardens	This output on bucket irrigation was not fully implemented by the project and its being discontinued by virtue of scaling down some activities and the inactivity of CES.	Project Monitoring and evaluation
	1.5.3 Scale up soil improvement interventions that minimize soil erosion and water-related ecosystem services	<p>The project have continuously supported the project beneficiaries through the mentorship programme and ongoing training of lead farmers and coordinators to understand and apply the principles and knowledge of conservation agriculture and climate smart agriculture. Ongoing monitoring of conservation agriculture and climate-smart agriculture in the individual regions is conducted by SCORE regional coordinators through the Local Level Resource Monitoring Tool.</p> <p>A local resource monitoring tool has been developed to feed into the M&amp;E plan. The local level resource monitoring tool records and compare the yield and income generated from dryland cropping and micro-drip irrigation gardens to serve as a proxy of conservation agriculture and climate smart agriculture practices.</p>	
Output 1.6 Crop diversification away from traditional crop production for 75% of households	1.6.1 Promote the use of plastic buckets for the watering of newly planted trees	Project adopted or regarded CA and MDI gardens as new innovation promoting crop diversification (mixed grain crops and vegetables). Away from	
	1.6.2 Scale up sunflower production.		
	1.6.3 Scale up sorghum production.		

Output	Indicative activities	December 2017 Updates	Evidence (e.g. publications/reports/etc)
		<p>traditional mono-cropping.</p> <p>The Scale up of Sunflower, Sorghum and tree planting is linked to afforestation.</p> <p>Activity is discontinued as it's linked to afforestation and linked to AgriBusDev.</p>	
Output 1.7 Improved marketing of sustainably harvested forest and livestock products piloted.	1.7.1 Engage a microfinance expert to develop a long-term microfinance strategy for the project.	The project continue to record individual and community with harvests and sales from their investments (gardens). Information on access to finance is covered under Small-holder Advisory and Mentorship programme. Integrated manual was produced and disseminated.	
	1.7.2 Review and evaluate the existing CES (CLUSA) supported savings groups.	All Micro-drip Irrigation garden beneficiaries that are producing from their gardens have managed to access the informal markets to sell their products to generate incomes - overall, N\$2500 is generated from one rotation. 70% beneficiaries with yield and selling - have generated income	
	1.7.3 Introduce a savings approach to SHGs	Assume sustainability of Good Agricultural Practices after SCORE project as the farmers are already paying for services under GRN CCAP. Project working with regional CCAP Forum and MAWF to ensure sustainability e.g., tractors and financing. Community gardens and individual households with sustainable yields and savings will be monitored and recorded as sustainable saving groups.	

Output	Indicative activities	December 2017 Updates	Evidence (e.g. publications/reports/etc)
		The local level resource monitoring tool will be updated to include recording of savings from yields by those individual or community gardens with active savings.	
	1.7.4 Facilitate access to microloan schemes	Despite evidence of farmer's investments in their gardens, the project could not record number of project beneficiaries who received micro-loans on their own private capacity. After the	Project local level monitoring and M&E reports
Output 1.8 Market linkages established for dryland products working with the private sector	1.7.1 Develop a project plan that establishes which value chains should be specifically pursued through the SCCF financed intervention	Internal Desktop study completed (final value chain strategy completed).	Project local level monitoring and M&E reports
	1.7.2 Facilitate market access and improve marketing expertise	Number of project beneficiaries have been trained through mentorship of micro-drip irrigation gardens on how to grade, clean and package vegetables produced from gardens.	
	1.7.3 Facilitate training in grading, cleaning and packaging of products - Labour-saving technologies should be introduced to enable small-holder farmers to control weeds and improve harvesting methods and post-harvest storage.	Project beneficiaries use dryland products for subsistence, hence tracking of sales is not being executed. Farmers have access to market through private millers and informal markets. There is no records for any sales. Agronomic board of Namibia regulate sales prices.	
	2.4.4 Development of a fire monitoring system incorporating fire interval sequencing information to enhance management strategies and enhance fire control practices among local communities.	This activity will be implemented through a comprehensive and integrated mentorship programme in output 1.1. and Refresher training under output 1.1 will be provided in the remaining project dispensation.	
Output 1.9 Documentation of best practices	1.9.1 Set up local level monitoring, farmer's action research and formal evidence-based impact monitoring systems	A local level resource monitoring tool has been developed to feed into the M&E plan, but	Project local level monitoring and M&E reports

Output	Indicative activities	December 2017 Updates	Evidence (e.g. publications/reports/etc)
	for all project interventions and innovations	with sparsity in coverage of intervention areas.	Final Report on Best Practices
	1.9.2 Link to MAWF/DART agriculture research and other relevant research entities	During 2018, local level resource monitoring tool will be updated to assess the impact of all project interventions and innovations without foreclosing gender disaggregated data. The planned impact assessment study by UNAM under outcome 3 will be undertaken on demonstration plots in intervention constituencies: Oshikoto (1); Ohangwena (1); Oshana (1); Omusati (0); and Kunene (1). Two demonstration plots per region are planned outside project intervention area. On station demonstration sites are planned for Omahenene Research Station, Omashare Research Station and Ogongo campus of UNAM.	
	1.9.3 Provide for research knowledge to be integrated into relevant policy processes (see Outcome 3).	The first knowledge based research activity was conducted at the research station of Omahene. In 2018, the identified linkage will be attained on MAWF/DART research stations of Omahenene, Omashare and Ogongo Agricultural Research stations.	
	1.9.4 Programs for the management and utilisation of Invader bush as an energy source.	The consultancy TOR is completed and the consultant will be employed during 2018 to carry out the planned project impact assessment.	
Output	Indicative activities	December 2017 Updates	Evidence (e.g. publications/reports/etc)

Output	Indicative activities	December 2017 Updates	Evidence (e.g. publications/reports/etc)
Component 2.0: Reduced vulnerability to droughts and floods through the restoration of wells and enhancement of floodwater pools for food security			
Output 2.1 Flood and drought control measures provided to small-holder farmers in flood-prone areas	2.1.1 Identify those project zones that are prone to floods and scope out flood and drought control measures	Information not segregated per households but per total project beneficiaries/population. 12 Wells and 4 Dams were restored/or constructed in the project zones that are benefiting 23878 people.	Project Monthly reports and training reports.  Flood and drought regional assessment reports – conducted in consultation with key stakeholders
	2.1.2 Restoration of traditional wells and enhancement of inland ephemeral floodwater pools for households in the project zone	16 936 individual beneficiaries are benefiting from Wells and Earth dams restoration. 14446 females and 9432 males.	
	2.1.3 Trained communities on the management of harvested water and multipurpose use the water for livestock, irrigation, fresh vegetable production or inland aquaculture	Mobilization meetings and induction meetings on importance of water harvesting and management were held during 15 events in different project sites. These events were conducted as follow:  Oshana –  Okaku constituency (2) Ongenga village 60 people.  Omusati –  Etayi constituency (2) Enoleu village 60 people;  Okalongo constituency (3) Oshiteatemo village 45 people; and  Otamanzi constituency Onaniki village 100 people.  Oshikoto –  Omuthiya constituency Onagankusi village (5) 20 people, Onamulele village 40 people and	

Output	Indicative activities	December 2017 Updates	Evidence (e.g. publications/reports/etc)
		<p>Onakalunga village 30 people; and</p> <p>Onyaanya constituency Iputu village 15 people and Olutala village 35 people.</p> <p>During 2018, the project will record all existing linkage between fresh vegetable gardens and earth dams.</p>	
Output 2.2: Climate-smart Irrigation practiced	<p>2.2.1. Set up irrigation systems in project zones</p> <p>2.2.2. Introduce relevant Conservation Agriculture practices to complement irrigation</p> <p>2.2.3. Train farmers on the proper use and maintenance of irrigation systems</p> <p>2.2.4. Set up a local level resource monitoring programme which applies farmers' action research</p>	<p>The project continue to promote innovation and technology through assets improvement. 220 micro-drip irrigation systems were set up and are functional. This activity is directly linked to output 1.5 above dealing with fresh vegetable gardens.</p> <p>The project has trained 600 beneficiaries on relevant conservation agriculture to compliment irrigation efforts. Training focused also on proper usage and maintenance of irrigation systems.</p> <p>Project M&amp;E framework and Local guide was completed. Specific local level resource monitoring tool finalized in February.</p>	Training reports
Output 2.3: Climate-smart fish farming practiced	<p>2.3.1. Establish fish ranching in project zones</p> <p>2.3.2. Provide farmers with much needed inputs and fingerlings 16 for start-ups</p> <p>2.3.3. Develop a market access strategy for each aquaculture investment</p>	<p>The project has identified and supported 16 fish farms. In total a donation of 50 000 fingerlings were provided. Of 8 farms were permanent and 8 seasonal (active during rain period). Amongst the beneficiaries, a widower's household which support 5 Orphans benefited.</p> <p>Gender disaggregated data monitoring will be properly captured during</p>	Project Indicator Tracking Table

Output	Indicative activities	December 2017 Updates	Evidence (e.g. publications/reports/etc)
		<p>the first quarter of 2018 through project local level monitoring.</p> <p>Final market access strategy for aquaculture investment not feasible as project intervention due to low number of fish farms supported by the project. Project resources were not adequate to excavate new fish farms.</p> <p>In 2018 the project intend to discontinue with this activity as fish ranching cannot be fully implemented without excavators to deepen ponds, or excavate new ponds by doing due diligence including EIAs. The initial cost also is very high.</p>	
<b>OUTCOME 3: Mainstream climate change into national agricultural strategy/sector policy, including adjustments to budgets for replication and up-scaling</b>		<p>The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is drafted with UNAM, FANR and Crop Science to incorporate the SCORE Project impact assessment in their ongoing research. A visit has been undertaken to the Crop Science Department of the UNAM and a follow-up meeting is being arranged to formalize engagement with UNAM through contractual relationship between NIM and Responsible Party (RP) or UNDP rendering direct CO support to NIM project subject to existing corporate assurance measures.</p> <p>The PMU and UNDP will expedite engagement of UNAM as a collaborative partner through direct support to NIM by UNDP.</p>	Final MoU and ToR
Output 3.1: Impact assessment carried out	<p>3.1.1. A participatory monitoring and evaluation process is set up (linked to Outputs below)</p> <p>3.1.2. Establish treatment groups and control groups</p> <p>3.1.3. A questionnaire is developed</p> <p>3.1.4. The pilot questionnaire is tested</p> <p>3.1.5. Sampling and baseline data collection</p> <p>3.1.6. Preparation of policy implications directly linked to Outputs 3.4 and 3.5</p>		

Output	Indicative activities	December 2017 Updates	Evidence (e.g. publications/reports/etc)
Output 3.2: Results-based management (RBM) plan for climate-smart agriculture developed and monitored by the main stakeholder groups and led by the Regional Councils	3.2.1. Regional platforms (RIPs or their equivalents), led by RCs, develop RBM plans with stakeholders in a participatory manner	Impact assessment methodology was developed (outlining treatment and control groups) during the project preparation, The same methodology will be used for an assessment that should be completed by 30 June 2019.	
	3.2.2. Plans are being implemented and progress is being tracked	The engagement modality with UNAM through UNDP as direct support to NIM should be finalized as soon as possible for the commencement of research and the finalization of the baseline report.	
Output 3.3: Namibia National Farmers Union (NNFU). advocacy messages developed and delivered in policy to promote scale-up of climate-smart agricultural methods	3.3.1. Undertake a study to better understand behavioural change context especially amongst vulnerable groups and to develop a targeted advocacy campaign	<p>The project scope does not allow its influence on the establishment of regional platforms targeting RBM plans on climate-smart agriculture. Alternatively, CCAP forum led by MAWF and the NCCSAP through the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) can augment as a platform for deliberations and future implementation of climate-smart agriculture RBM tools at regional levels. The impact assessment has a component on how sustainability of the climate-smart agriculture and conservation agriculture at regional level can be attained.</p> <p>However, a number of regions with regional results-based management plans for climate smart agriculture. This is supported through regional platforms such as constituency</p>	Meeting minutes and Project Indicator Tracking Table

Output	Indicative activities	December 2017 Updates	Evidence (e.g. publications/reports/etc)
		<p>development committees (CDCs).</p> <p>The SCORE Project Regional Officers participate in some constituency development committees (CDCs). However, this platforms are not entirely used for the collection of data for CCAP and NCCSAP but for other developmental programmes.</p> <p>The project participated in the following CDC meetings:</p> <p>Oshana – Okatana constituency (1); Omusati – Okalongo constituency (1) and Okaku constituency (1); Oshikoto – Omuthiya constituency (2) and Onyaanya constituency (1); and Ohangwena - Ongenga constituency (2)</p>	
	3.3.2. Facilitate the developing of advocacy messages and campaigns and their implementation	<p>There was an advocacy campaign launched by the PMU through national stakeholders conferences in the northern communal areas (NCAs) held Rundu and Otjiwarongo</p> <p>Progress as at 01 Feb 2018:</p> <p>Advocacy campiagn launched</p> <p>Final advocacy messages developed (15):</p> <p>Two (2) events on media training on climate change by Hans Seidel Foundation</p> <p>Three (3) events with Green Horizon by National Broadcasting Corporation (NBC)</p>	

Output	Indicative activities	December 2017 Updates	Evidence (e.g. publications/reports/etc)
		Ten (10) radio slots on SCORE Project activities e.g. micro-drip irrigation systems, overall project activities and conservation agriculture	
Output 3.4: Regional Councils, line ministries and other partners (Regional platforms - RIPs or their equivalents - led by RCs) include climate smart agricultural methods, water harvesting, storage and other relevant climate resilience building practices, approaches, techniques and technologies in their annual plans and budgets	3.4.1. Plan the methods of developing and influencing strategy. This would be based on already established procedures and processes such as in MAWF (see AA above) and regional and national development planning processes	Throughout it was made sure that all project's sites in the seven (7) regions have included climate smart agriculture and conservation agriculture methods in their annual plans and budgets through the decentralization of MAWF extension services to the regions.  The emphasize was on regional councils to include climate smart agriculture methods in their annual plans and budgets.	
	3.4.2. Facilitate consultations/dialogues	Consultations and dialogues are done during NCCC, CCAP RDCCs and CDCs meetings. Regional dialogues on climate smart agriculture were held with regional councils during the discussions of their annual plans and budgets.  The following relevant CDC meetings were undertaken:  Oshana – One Meeting in Okatana constituency; Omusati – One meeting in Okalongo constituency and one meeting in Okaku constituency; Oshikoto – two meeting in Omuthiya constituency and One meeting in Onyaanya constituency; and	

Output	Indicative activities	December 2017 Updates	Evidence (e.g. publications/reports/etc)
		Ohangwena – two meeting in Ongenga constituency.  Dialogue will continue using the current platforms.	
Output 3.5: Policy recommendations and a replication plan are developed for continuation of good practice, presented at the project closure workshop and integrated into cross-sectoral and national development planning	3.5.1 Identify key policy opportunities for project interventions and integration of lessons learnt	Key policy meetings including the National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (NCCSAP), Comprehensive Conservation Action Plan (CCAP), National Strategy for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into development (2016-2020) and the strategic plans of relevant sectoral ministries.  Number of policy recommendations institutionalized and mainstreamed into NDP 5.  Final impact assessment report under output 3.1 will include policy recommendations for replication and mainstreaming into relevant policies, strategies, programmes and plans Lessons learnt will be included in the impact assessment	
	3.5.2 Integrate lessons from the mid-term evaluation of SCORE project into NDP 5 planning		
	3.5.3 Consider the lessons drawn from the SCORE project for the MAWF programme proposal and for integration into MAWF operations and budget		
	3.5.4 Mainstream learning into other relevant sector instruments, including microfinance, disaster risk management, preparedness and others		

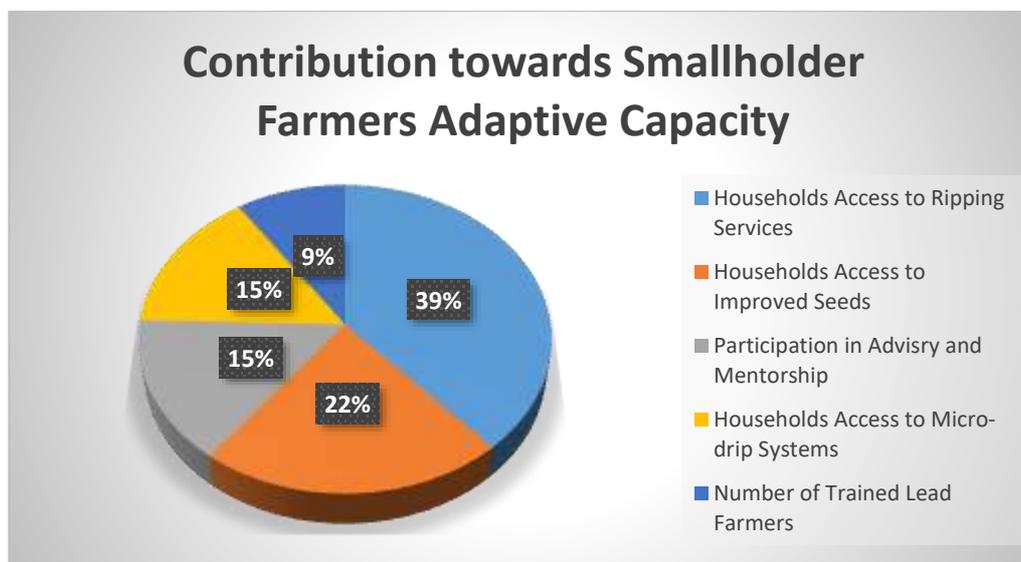
#### 4. Main Thrust of project achievements:

The project has focused on key outputs that continue to strengthen the adaptive capacity of project beneficiaries as summarized in table 2. Table 2 further shows higher number of households who have more secure access to livelihood assets such as ripping services and micro-drip irrigation systems. These assets are crucial to economic resource capacity of the smallholder households in the project zones particularly that most adaptation efforts on the field depend on the financial resources.

Awareness and training of project beneficiaries as conducted through advisory and mentorship programme was highly emphasized to sensitize and improve beneficiaries on climate smart agriculture.

This was seen to be crucial to farmers' adaptive capacity since it provides them with information related to access to input and other things that can support them in their farming activities. The use and maintenance of micro-drip and ripping services technology in climate change adaptation also required some requisite training and education.

Figure 1 below demonstrate key contribution of specific outputs towards strengthening the adaptive capacity of smallholder farmers to implement climate resilient agricultural practices.



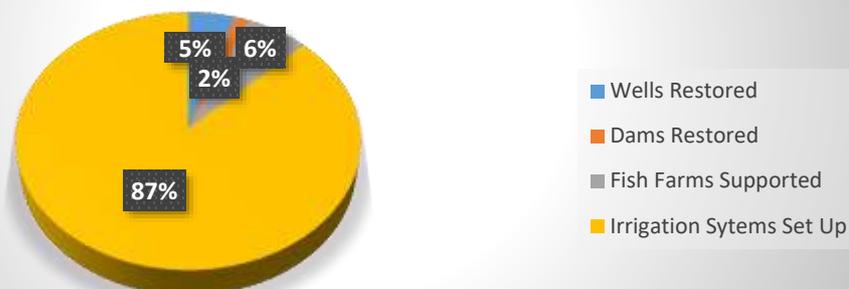
The project has focused on key outputs that continue to help project beneficiaries to reduce their vulnerability to floods and droughts through Wells and Dams restoration and harvesting of floodwater for food security.

During the reporting period the project has managed to improve and restore the operational efficiency of 12 Wells and 4 Dams that are currently benefiting significant higher of 23878 people in the project zones. This intervention has contributed to the productive capacity of smallholders to use the water for domestic purposes including producing major crops and providing water for livestock to improve the majority household's livelihoods.

SCORE project has supported 16 fish farms in the project zones with 50 000 fingerlings. These fish farms are making important contribution to poverty alleviation, food security and social well-being of project beneficiaries as summarized in table 2.

Figure 2 below demonstrate key contribution of specific outputs to reduce their vulnerability to floods and droughts through Wells and Dams restoration and harvesting of floodwater for food security and Fish farms supported by the project.

## Agricultural Infrastructures introduced to reduce Smallholder Farmers to Floods and droughts



### 5. Project Challenges

There are number of key achievements which were not properly documented during the project midterm review. This proof is documented in the draft management response report of UNDP.

Mainstreaming of climate change into national agricultural strategy or policy sector, including adjustments to budget for replication by key stakeholders has not reached an acceptable level yet due to the need for extensive consultations and discussions with key partners and decision makers at both local and regional level. However, MAWF and Regional Councils shown a lot of interest in the project interventions and preliminary results of climate smart interventions.

### 6. Conclusion

The project work plan and implementation approach is re-aligned towards the recommendations of the Mid-term review. This includes strengthening the project local level monitoring to determine the importance of climate smart agriculture as a tool for adapting agriculture to climate variability and climate change. The project strong emphasize will be implementing and researching the principles of conservation agriculture and the underlying good agricultural practices. The expected project's lesson learnt should inform what needs to be changed within the agriculture set up, and in which ways this change should be made, if climate smart agriculture (or just conservation agriculture) were to become the common practices.

Apart from project's amendments adopted during the project inception period – to include Kunene region as an intervention sites for the project, there were few amendments made during the reporting periods. Such as changing some project's indicative targets to be more realistic to project implementation status quo and available resources. It's recommended to drop two regions (Kavango East and West) to focus the limited budget remaining to 5 regions.

Overall the project is on track to achieve the intended objective of addressing four key barriers that hinder stakeholders (in government, civil society, private sector and communities) from adopting practices that address climate risks in baseline programs, thereby weakening adaptive capacity and resilience of the local production systems and livelihoods.

The project has made good progress to implement innovative and technological programmes of climate smart agricultures that helped to address these barriers.

The project has successfully implemented the Conservation Agriculture and Micro-drip Irrigation amongst other key outputs to address the barriers and this was found to be adequate to address the barriers to creating adaptive capacity and resilient production systems and livelihoods in the North.

This was significant despite that the actual project as described in the Project Document sought to address too many issues in too many areas with a very small budget.

Despite high success, the project could not meet all farmers demand for ripping services as there are less tractors per regions. There has been also higher demand for upscaling highly productive gardens to another level