



## Project Results Framework

<p><b>This project will contribute to achieving the following Country Programme Outcome as defined in CPAP:</b>  <b>Outcome 12:</b> By 2018, institutional frameworks and policies needed to implement the Environmental Management Act (2007); National Climate Change Policy (2011); Tourism Bill and Strategy; and Protected Areas and Wildlife Management Bill; and International Conventions, are in place and are being implemented effectively. <b>Outcome indicator:</b> Number of environmental institutions fully equipped with standards, guidelines and specialized skills.</p>				
<p><b>Country Programme Outcome Indicator:</b>  <b>Outcome 2:</b> Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance.  <b>Output 2.5</b> Legal and regulatory frameworks, policies and institutions enabled to ensure the conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, in line with international conservations and national legislation.</p>				
<p><b>Primary Applicable Key Environment and Sustainable Development Key Result Area (same as that on the cover page, circle one):</b> Promote climate change adaptation</p>				
<p><b>Applicable GEF Strategic Objective and Program:</b>          Objective CCA-1: Reduce vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional and global level          Objective CCA-3: Promote transfer and adoption of adaptation technology</p>				
<p><b>Applicable GEF Expected Outcomes:</b>          Outcome 1.1: Mainstreamed adaptation in broader development frameworks in targeted vulnerable areas          Outcome 1.2: Reduced vulnerability in development sectors          Outcome 1.3.: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas          Outcome 2.1: Increased knowledge and understanding of climate variability and change-induced risks in targeted vulnerable areas          Outcome 2.2: Strengthened adaptive capacity to reduce risks to climate-induced economic losses</p>				
<p><b>Applicable GEF Outcome Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☐ Indicator 1.1.1: Adaptation action implemented in national/sub-regional development framework</li> <li>☐ Indicator 1.1.1.2: Sectoral strategies that include specific budgets for adaptation actions</li> <li>☐ Indicator 1.2.8 80 % change in projected food production in targeted area given existing and projected climate change</li> <li>☐ Indicator 1.2.11: % of populations with access to improved flood and drought management</li> </ul>				
	<b>Indicator (AMAT)</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Risks and Assumptions</b>

			<b>End of Project</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>	
<p><b>Project Objective<sup>18</sup></b> To strengthen the adaptive capacity to reduce vulnerability of rural communities in responding to droughts and floods in Northern Namibia, with a special focus on women and children.</p>	<p>Vulnerability and risk perception index (Score) - Disaggregated by gender</p>	<p>Initial survey conducted during PPG. Score = 1. Extreme Vulnerability (men and women in all sites/six regions)</p>	<p>Target Scores = 3. Medium Vulnerability (both men and women in all sites / five 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 (Project implementation took place in seven regions, reduced to five after mid-term review)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vulnerability Assessment carried out by UNAM and OPM</li> <li>- Baseline data of targeted communities established, household surveys done yearly</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	<p><b>Assumption:</b> The Implementing partner and communities are willing and efficiently implement the project. Risks of floods and droughts sufficiently mitigated in project zones</p>
<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> Strengthened capacity of Smallholder farms to implement climate resilient agricultural practices.</p>	<p>Climate resilient agricultural practices introduced to promote food security and diversified livelihoods.</p> <p>% of households that have more secure access to livelihood assets (5 point score) – Disaggregated by gender</p>	<p>Farmers (women and men) currently constrained by limited access to CCA knowledge and resilient agricultural practices</p> <p>10 % of households hold assets that can be used to buffer pressure during periods of climate shocks.</p>	<p>By the end of the project 4000 hh of small-holders farmers, 80% (3200 hh) of which are women and children have been trained and are applying climate resilient agricultural production practices.</p> <p>4000 households have more secured assets and livelihoods diversified away from traditional crop production, promoting food security</p>	<p>Gender disaggregated community survey; community level vulnerability reduction assessment</p> <p>Household survey conducted annually CCA Capacity assessment, evidence of training and demonstration of knowledge transfers</p>	<p><b>Assumption:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 4000 beneficiaries are willing to participate in the project</li> <li>- Farmers participation in the advisory and mentorship programme and SHG are formed and fully functioning for implementation of activities</li> <li>- Govt is functioning and project implementation</li> </ul>

					<p>efficient and well- coordinated</p> <p><b>Risks</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support services such as land preparation, seed availability, etc, on a timely basis</li> <li>- Low and variable organisational capacities for the implementation of the activities</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome 2:</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.</p>	<p>Percentage of area covered by flood and drought infrastructure. Population with access to improved flood and drought management (disaggregated by gender)</p>	<p>Currently less than 10% of the targeted land area is covered by effective flood management infrastructure.</p>	<p>80% of targeted land area is covered by efficient flood management infrastructure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Impact assessment survey report produced</li> </ul>	<p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adequate equipment and support services are available</li> <li>- The implementing partner is capable of delivering the project activities</li> </ul> <p><b>Risk</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maladaptive practices e.g. traditional wells are not properly restored and maintained and farmers harvesting fingerlings before maturity</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome 3:</b> Mainstream climate change into national</p>	<p>Number of comprehensive adaptation actions - policies, programmes</p>	<p>Within the agriculture sector climate change adaptation is, to varying degrees, hinted at but not explicitly or</p>	<p>sector strategies/ for agriculture are integrating and budgeting</p>	<p>Impact assessment survey report produced</p>	<p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Govt is willing and internal political</li> </ul>

<p>agricultural strategy/sector policy, including adjustments to budgets for replication and up-scaling.</p>	<p>and budgets – included in development frameworks to support climate resilient agricultural practices</p>	<p>comprehensively addressed, and nor are effective budgets allocated</p>	<p>adaptation measures such as:          -Conservation agriculture          -Contingency plans for DRM at regional levels?</p>	<p>Result based management planned for climate smart agriculture developed and monitored</p>	<p>complexities allow for the inclusion of CCA in planning and budgeting of development frameworks.</p> <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of political will to mainstream climate change into budgets</li> </ul>
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