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Project title: Namibia Integrated Landscape Approach for enhancing Livelihoods and Environmental Governance to eradicate poverty (NILALEG)

GEF Implementing Agency : United Nations Development Programme

Country: Republic of
Namibia

Implementing Partner: Ministry of
Environment and Tourism

Management Arrangements:
National Implementation
Modality (NIM)

UNDP-GEF PIMS ID number: 5640

GEF ID number: 9426

Annex O Stakeholder Consultation Process Report

Livelihoods, Gender and Stakeholder Engagement Assessment

Stakeholder Consultation Process Report

**Namibia Integrated Landscape Approach for
Enhancing Livelihoods and Environmental
Governance to Eradicate Poverty**

(NILALEG)

March 2019



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Acronyms

CBOs	Community-Based Organisations
CRO	Chief Regional Officer
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
LDN	Land Degradation Neutrality
MAWF	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry MDGs
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MET	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
MGECW	Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare
MLR	Ministry of Land Reform NILALEG Namibia Integrated Landscape Approach for Enhancing Livelihoods and Environmental Governance
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NUST	Namibia University of Science and Technology
PIF	Project Identification Form
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
SES	Social and Environmental Standard
UNAM	University of Namibia
WFP	World Food Programme

1. Background

The Namibia Integrated Landscape Approach for Enhancing Livelihoods and Environmental Governance to Eradicate Poverty (NILALEG) is a Namibian-government led project to be funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The objective of the project is “to promote an integrated landscape management approach in key agricultural and forest landscapes, reducing poverty through sustainable nature-based livelihoods, protecting and restoring forest as carbon sinks, and promoting Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN)”¹. The outcome envisaged from the NILALEG project is farmers and local communities empowered to manage agricultural lands, rangelands and forest resources on a sustainable basis, biodiversity losses curbed, dryland productivity maintained and carbon sinks enhanced. This is to be achieved through the following outcomes:

1. Strengthening Institutional Coordination and Governance Mechanisms for an Integrated Landscape Management Approach;
2. Implementation of the Integrated Landscape Management Approach in Target Landscapes; and
3. Sustainable Financing for Implementation and Upscaling of the Integrated Landscape Management Approach.

The successful attainment of the NILALEG project’s outcomes and their long-term sustainability thereof depends on a robust involvement of different stakeholders at different stages of the project: from the design phase throughout its implementation phase. Different stakeholders derive different benefits from the agricultural and forest landscapes. Different stakeholders have different claims and different interests over the agricultural and forest landscapes. Their respective engagement therefore enhances acceptance and ownership, and strengthens the social and environmental sustainability and benefits² of the NILALEG project. The NILALEG Project Identification Form (PIF) process and document was completed in 2016. The PIF was granted approval by the GEF in 2017, and subsequently the process of PPG commenced in 2018. This report presents the process of stakeholder’s consultations during the Project Preparation Grant (PPG).

¹ NILALEG PIF Document

² Guidance Note: UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES)

2. Stakeholders' Consultation Process

The stakeholders' consultation process during the PPG was undertaken in four different phases namely: Phase 1: Initiation of the PPG Activities (July – August 2018), Phase 2: Co-Financing and Focal Landscapes Selection (September 2018), and Phase 3: Focal Landscape Level Stakeholders' Consultations (October 2018) and Phase 4: Presentation, Validation and Appraisal of the Project Document. Stakeholders' consultations activities were undertaken through official meetings with key government ministries (at national and regional levels), parastatals, civil society, international development organisations and regional councils; and through community meetings and focus-group discussions with communities' members in the project's proposed Focal Landscapes.

Since 2016 when the NILALEG's PIF process and document was completed and subsequently approved in 2017, new dynamics have come into play – new projects have been developed and new government initiatives have started, some of which were directly relate to the different components (especially at output level) of the NILALEG project. Therefore, consultations during Phase 1 largely focused on updating the key line ministries especially the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF) on the project design, deliberating on their respective roles and discussing on project focal landscapes as proposed in the PIF. These consultations were further instrumental as the PPG consultants were further updated by the key line ministries on activities and initiatives that are already being implemented, but were identified in the PIF to be part of the NILALEG project.

Consultations were also held with the project of Working/Advisory Group, a committee that comprises of multi-stakeholders from both government and non-governmental institutions working in the fields central to the NILALEG project. Further consultations were with other key institutions that may play the roles of Responsible Parties and with the related programme and projects ongoing that will be complementary to the NILALEG project and that will provide co-finance. During Phase 1, the PPG team also undertook a brief familiarisation visit to the proposed landscape areas for the NILALEG project, meeting mainly with key government institutions at regional level - the Regional Councils.

Phase 2 of the PPG was for consultations with key institutions that would provide co-financing for the project. During Phase 2, the PPG team further made presentations on proposed project focal landscapes to get endorsement from the key line ministries. Between Phase 1 and 2, the PPG team undertook a vigorous landscape selection process at two levels: (i) using developed criteria that were applied to the whole country to identify and map forested lands, and (ii) applying filters to the top 20 forested landscapes. These proposals were presented to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and the Ministry of Agriculture Water and Forestry technical team. The two ministries used filters to propose five potential landscapes. The five selected potential landscapes were communicated to the PPG team, which were then presented to the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry senior management. After endorsement from the two key line ministries on the proposed focal landscapes, Phase 3 began. The focus of Phase 3 was consultations with the stakeholders at the focal landscape level. These stakeholders are mainly key officials in the regional councils; key line ministries at regional level; constituencies' Councillors; Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) such as Community Forests and Communal Conservancies; NGOs supporting CBOs; and the communities' members and their respective traditional authorities.

The project consultation process concluded with Phase 4 comprising of several meetings namely: the NILALEG Project public forum attended by stakeholders for varied institutions that have an interest in the project, meeting MET, MAWF and EIF, meeting with UNAM – LND team, and finally the project validation and appraisal workshop.

Schedule of the Stakeholders' Consultation Process

The table below presents a comprehensive schedule of the stakeholders' consultation process disaggregated by gender and a summary of outcomes of discussions from the stakeholder consultation meetings that have direct implications on the project design.

Dates	Stakeholders	# of participants including the PPG Team	Summary of outcomes from the meetings	
PHASE 1: JULY - AUGUST 2018: INITIATION OF THE PPG ACTIVITIES				
Windhoek –Based Consultations 23 July – 25 July 2018				
23 July 2018	Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)	15 participants (7 female)	The NILALEG project must focus on activities that are impact-based and that will provide tangible results in terms of poverty eradication, environmental governance and ecosystem integrity. There are ongoing projects and programmes by development agencies such as FAO and GIZ with focus on activities that are complementary to the NILALEG project. Hence the project should build synergies. The academic institutions have capacities to collaborate with the project in conducting baseline studies and longitudinal impact studies through engagement of students. The support institutions to community based organisations have ongoing activities in the proposed project focal landscapes, which the NILALEG project can build on, and tap on these institutions capacities to deliver some of the outputs and outcomes.	
23 July 2018	Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) World Food Programme (WFP)	15 participants (8 female)		
24 July 2018	NILALEG Working Group (MET, MAWF, MLR Division Integrated Regional Land Use Plans (IRLUPMGECW, UNDP GEF-Small Grants Programme (SGP), UNDP, Environmental Investment Fund (EIF), National Commission on Research Science and Technology)	19 participants (9 female)		
24 July 2018	Namibian Association of Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) Support Organisation	5 participants (4 female)		
24 July 2018	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (Directorate of Research and Development (DRD), NAFOLA, Directorate of Forestry (DoF)	17 participants (5 female)		
24 July 2018	Namibia National Farmers Union (including official NNF)	8 participants (3 female)		
25 July 2018	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (including GIZ-BCMU, GIZ-CAN, GIZ Res Mob and GIZ LBD projects)	14 participants (6 female)		
25 July 2018	Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST)	18 participants (7 female)		
Focal Landscape Familiarisation Visit 27 July – 03 August 2018				
27 July 2018	Kunene Regional Council (KRC, MLR Kunene Region)	12 participants (5 female)		
28 July 2018	Ohangwena Regional Council	12 participants (8 female)		
29 July 2018	Kavango West Regional Council	9 participants (7 female)		
30 July 2018	Kavango West Regional Council	12 participants (5 female)		
31 July 2018	Zambezi Regional Council	21 participants (6 female)		

03 August 2018	MET and MAWF (Windhoek)	11 participants (6 female)	engages with regional council to ensure coordination with other ongoing programmes from different ministries and agencies. There are challenges experienced at regional level: capacity, lack of value addition, financial capacities to upscale. The project could help in addressing some of these challenges. Sustainability of community development initiatives beyond project funding and without further support is a key challenge that the project should ensure it is thought through and integrated in the project design.
PHASE 2: SEPTEMBER 2018 - CO-FINANCING AND LANDSCAPES SELECTION			
Co-financing Consultation Meetings 03 – 04 September 2018			
03 September 2018	Ministry of Environment and Tourism (briefing meeting)	4 participants (3 female)	The NILALEG project touches on the mandates of different institutions, therefore several institutions have agreed to provide co-finance for the project both in-kind and cash.
03 September 2018	Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Organisation NACSO (including WWF)	8 participants (3 participants)	
04 September 2018	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	6 participants (3 female)	
04 September 2018	Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia	5 participants (2 female)	
04 September 2018	Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare	5 participants (4 female)	
04 September 2018	Namibia Nature Foundation	4 participants (3 female)	
Project Landscapes Selection 05 & 18 September 2018			
05 September 2018	Ministry Environment and Tourism and Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry	11 participants (5 female)	The PPG team adopted a thorough process of selecting the project focal landscapes. This process involved full consultations with the key line ministries namely MET and MAWF. Several proposals for focal landscapes were put on the table, how the stakeholders arrived at the current list, others fell off for several reasons for example over investment and over concentration of donor funded projects in particular regions. After a thorough process of the project focal landscapes selection, these two ministries provided an official endorsement on the selection of the project focal landscapes to be: Omaoipanga in Kunene Region, Ruacana in Omusati Region, Okongo in Ohangwena Region, Nkulivere in Kavango West Region and Katima Rural in Zambezi Region.
18 September 2018	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (Senior Management)	18 participants (7 female)	
PHASE 3: LANDSCAPE LEVEL CONSULTATIONS			
Omaoipanga Landscape: 19 – 20 October 2018			
19 October 2018	Kunene Regional Council (meeting with Acting CRO)	3 participants (1 female)	The focal landscape should be broad enough to be inclusive of other communities.
19 October 2018	Kunene Regional Council (meeting with Development Planners)	4 participants (3 female)	
19 October 2018	Ministry of Agriculture Water and Forestry	4 participants (2 female)	The project must use local capacity in the project management structure during the implementation of
19 October 2018	Opuwo Processing Factory	4 participants (1 female)	
20 October 2018	Omaoipanga Village Meeting	19 participants (11 female)	

			<p>focal landscape level activities.</p> <p>The project activities must be embedded in the regional plans (either for the regional councils or DAPEES).</p> <p>The project must invest in alternative livelihoods and provide other alternatives and incentives in cases of setting aside land for restoration activities.</p>
Okongo Focal Landscape 22 – 23 & 24 October 2018			
22 October 2018	Ohangwena Regional Council (CRO)	8 participants (4 female)	<p>Ensure that the needs to the San people, women and the youth are integrated in the project activities. Find new approaches to integrate the San people in mainstream social-economy.</p> <p>Many projects have come in and they do not make tangible impacts. The NILALEG project must ensure that activities are impact-oriented and improve people's livelihoods.</p> <p>The project must stimulate new ways of uses and preservation of natural resources that have greater impacts. The project should also tap on indigenous knowledge documentation and dissemination. The project must focus on value addition.</p> <p>Strengthen the community institutional capacity to monitor and enforce laws against illegal harvesting of timber.</p> <p>Use local youth in the project activities.</p> <p>Sensitise community members on the procurement of project assets, equipment and infrastructures to avoid misunderstanding and mis-expectations.</p>
23 October 2018	Okongo Constituency (with the Constituency Councillor)	5 participants (3 female)	
23 October 2018	Okongo Community Forest/Conservancy	12 participants (5 female)	
23 October 2018	Consultation with the San People in Okongo	3 San People (1 female)	
24 October 2018	Okongo Community Forest/Conservancy	22 participants (7 female) 2 San people	
Nkulivere Focal Landscape 22 – 23 & 26 October 2018			
22 October 2018	Kavango West Regional Council (CRO)	6 participants (3 female)	<p>The concept of Regional Forest Reserve was found not to be fit for the proposed area due to existing settlements patterns and land uses. However, the idea of forest protection approach is supported because of the current unsustainable practices. Forest protection is included in the Integrated Regional Land use Plan.</p> <p>There is uncontrolled illegal settlement, harvesting</p>
23 October 2018	Kavango West Regional Council (including Kwangali Traditional Authority, Office of the Regional Governor, Mpungu Constituency)	9 participants (3 female)	
25 October 2018	Community Meeting at Nkulivere (together with Mpungu Constituency Councillor and Traditional Authority)	29 participants (12 female)	

			putting pressure on the forest resources due to the absence of management structure.
Ruacana Focal Landscape 25 October 2018			
25 October 2018	Ruacana Constituency	3 participants (1 female)	The intention of the Regional Forest Reserve was understood but its implications are not clear. There are existing settlements and land uses in the proposed area. Hence, the stakeholders requested for more information and further consultations on the management structure approach to protect the forests. The need for protection of the forest resources in the proposed landscape was also highlighted in the community discussions because illegal settling and fencing is depleting the resource-base of the communities.
25 October 2018	Uukolonkadhi Conservancy (with Project Coordinator)	3 participants (2 female)	
25 October 2018	Villages along the Kunene River (Aawambo people)	5 participants (3 female)	
25 October 2018	Villages along the Kunene River (Ovahimba people)	8 participants (4 female)	
25 October 2018	Omusati Regional Council (including Ministry of Land Reform and Ministry of Agriculture Water and Forestry)	6 participants (4 female)	
Zambezi Focal Landscape 26 – 29 October 2018			
26 October 2018	Zambezi Regional Council (CRO)	3 participants (3 female)	This area is host to communities from different traditional authorities. When working in this community all the Traditional Authorities in the area should be equally consulted and involved. This area has one of the oldest community forests in Zambezi; however their management structures are barely functional. There is limited capacity. MAWF continues to support restoration activities through seedlings donations programmes, which community feel should be strengthened through the NILALEG project. There is very little interest amongst the youth to participate in activities that are not providing any economic incentives.
27 October 2018	Meeting with Traditional Authority (Senior Induna) Sub-Khuta in the Bukalo Community Forest	3 participants (2 female)	
27 October 2018	Bukalo Community	11 participants (9 female)	
PHASE 4: PRESENTATION, VALIDATION AND APPRAISAL OF THE PROJECT DOCUMENT			
25 January 2019	Skype Meeting – NILALEG Implementation arrangement with EIF	3 participants (2 female)	
04 February 2019	Windhoek – Consultation on Project PSC arrangements, Outcome 2 implementation arrangements and synergies with other projects.	12 participants (6 female)	Consultation on Project PSC arrangements, Outcome 2 implementation arrangements and synergies with other projects.
05 February 2019	Windhoek – Public Forum	34 participants (10 female)	The meeting was to introduce the draft project document to the public. Suggestions were proposed to strengthen the project activities and to ensure that the project deliver tangible and sustainable impacts.

18 March 2019	Windhoek – NILALEG National Project Validation and Appraisal Workshop	41 participants (20 female)	The project document was accepted and endorsed.
19 March 2019	NILALEG – UNAM: LDN Meeting	11 participants (3 female)	This meeting was relevant for the piloting of the Land Degradation Neutrality, and the UNAM team showed support.
04 February 2019	Windhoek – Consultation on Project PSC arrangements, Outcome 2 implementation arrangements and synergies with other projects.	12 participants (6 female)	Consultation on Project PSC arrangements, Outcome 2 implementation arrangements and synergies with other projects.
05 February 2019	Windhoek – Public Forum	34 participants (10 female)	The meeting was to introduce the draft project document to the public. Suggestions were proposed to strengthen the project activities and to ensure that the project deliver tangible and sustainable impacts.
18 March 2019	Windhoek – NILALEG National Project Validation and Appraisal Workshop	41 participants (20 female)	The project document was accepted and endorsed.

Figure 1: Schedule of the Stakeholder Consultation Process

3. Summary

Cumulatively, the PPG team has held forty-eight (48) meetings which were attended by 520 participants, including different stakeholders at different levels (national, regional and local) representing the interests of different stakeholders and attended by 520 participants. These different stakeholders ranged from institutional actors to resources users, from government ministries (at national and regional levels) to parastatals, civil society, organisations supporting community-based organisations, and community-based organisations. Thirty-five (35) meetings of these were with institutional stakeholders attended by 411 participants (179 women and 232 men), while eight (8) of these were with focal landscapes resources users attended by 109 participants (45 women and 64 men). These are respectively presented in the figures on the following page.

Figure 2 below presents the cumulative representation of women versus men participants during the stakeholder consultations. Fifty-four percentages (54%) of the participants were men, while forty-six percentages (46%) were women.

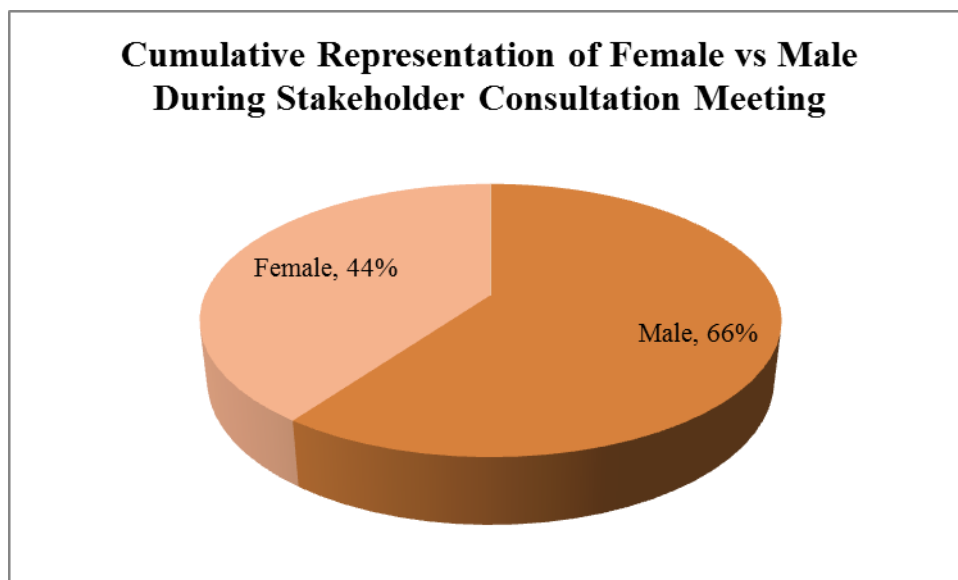


Figure 2: Cumulative Representation of women vs men during Stakeholder Consultation Meetings

Figure 3 below presents the representation of women versus men during the consultations with focal landscape resources users.

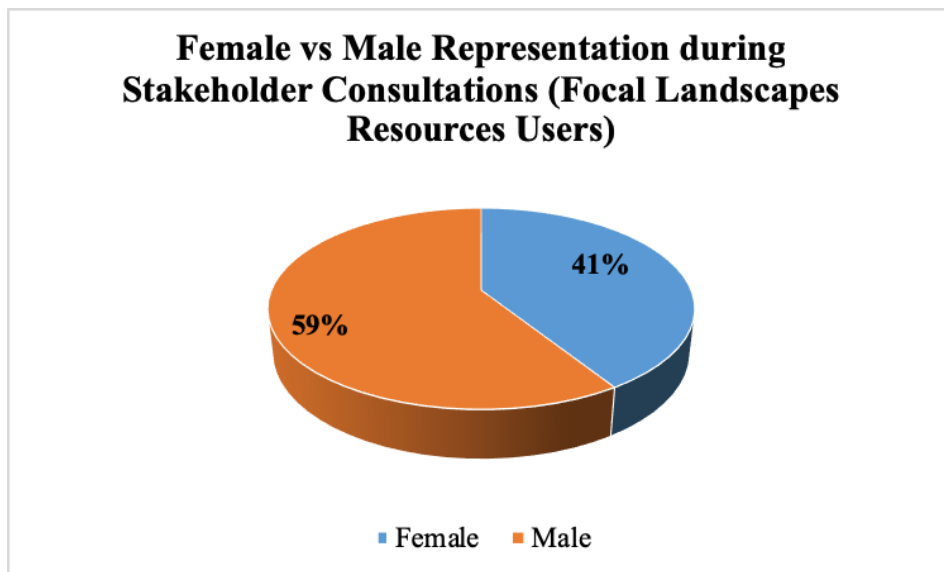


Figure 3: Women vs men Representation during Stakeholder Consultations (Focal Landscapes Resources Users)

As the figures above show, the representation during the consultations was dominated by men. This is a reflection of the social landscape within which the NILALEG project will operate, and therefore the project will need to follow deliberate interventions to ensure that the project is gender responsive. While meetings were dominated by men, a deliberate consideration was made during the stakeholder consultation process at the focal landscape level especially through the focus group discussions to be gender-differentiated. This was important to have the voice of men and women heard. Similarly, while the number of indigenous peoples as participants in the stakeholders meetings is negligible, deliberate efforts were made to talk to them directly so as to capture their voices during the consultation process. The interests of the indigenous people are captured in details in the Action Plan, for which the NILALEG project implementation will take on.

4: Plants and fruit tree species with local and scientific names

Local name	Scientific name
<i>Eembe/Omuye/Omiye</i>	<i>bird plum (Berchemia discolor)</i>
<i>Omagungu</i>	<i>Mopane worm</i>
<i>Eendunga</i>	<i>Makalani palm (Hyphaene petersiana),</i>
<i>Omakokofi</i>	<i>Parinari capensis</i>
<i>Okandongondongo,</i>	<i>Salacia luebbertii</i>
<i>Omauni/Maguni</i>	<i>Cocky monkey orange - Strychnos cocculoides</i>
<i>Omapwaka</i>	<i>Strychnos pungens</i>
<i>Empeke/ Nompeke/ Eembeke</i>	<i>Ximenia caffra</i>
<i>Ghughuva/Mukwa/Omuuva</i>	<i>Kiaat (Pterocarpus angolensis)</i>
<i>Uhahe/Mukutji/Omupupa</i>	<i>Zambezi Teak (Baikiea plurijuga)</i>
<i>Nonsivi/ Usivi/Omushii/</i>	<i>Rosewood (Guibourtia coleosperma)</i>
<i>Manketti/Mongongo/Nongongo/ Omanghete</i>	<i>Schinziophyton rautanenii</i>
<i>Matu</i>	<i>Strychnos Spinosa</i>
<i>Malula/Omugongo/Uwongo</i>	<i>Marula (Sclerocarya birrea)</i>
<i>Lipeta</i>	*
<i>Omaka /Maka/ Omimbwa</i>	<i>*Resin (Commifora spp.)</i>
<i>Nonsimba</i>	*
<i>Mbughu-mbughu</i>	*
<i>Makwegho</i>	*
<i>MafumburaMatumula</i>	<i>*Truffels</i>
<i>Omuzumba</i>	*
<i>Omuhandwa</i>	*
<i>Omambibo,</i>	*
<i>Iiyimati (Fruits)</i>	*
<i>Eeshegele, Eeshe</i>	*
<i>Eembu</i>	*
<i>Eenguli</i>	*

* Scientific names not found