SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

NAMIBIA

COUNTRY REPORT CARD
FY 2017 - 2022

Country Programme Name	Namibia		
Year Started	2003		
Portfolio Profile	**GEF**	**Non-GEF**	**Total**
Number of projects	152	74	**226**
Grant amount committed	3,759,143	2,437,253	**6,196,396**
Project level co-financing in cash	3,401,717	1,638,136	**5,039,853**
Project level co-financing in kind	1,586,492	925,779	**2,512,271**
Total co-financing *			**9,989,377**

Source: SGP database as of July 2022
*** Total co-financing = Total project level co-financing (in cash and in kind) + Non-GEF grant amount committed**

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)							
Biodiversity	**1**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**3**	**5**
Climate Change	**-**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**3**	**3**	**7**
Land Degradation	**-**	**1**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**2**
Capacity Development	**-**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**
Chemicals and Waste	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**
Total Projects Completed	**2**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**6**	**16**

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2022)

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
** Kindly note figures in column "Total Value 2016-2022" have undergone comprehensive quality assurance that supports aggregation of results over time. This includes removal of duplicative data over time and/or inclusion of more results based on verification by SGP country teams.							
PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES							
Biodiversity							
Number of biodiversity projects completed	1	-	-	1	-	3	5
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	-	-	-	1	-	4	5
Hectares of PAs	-	-	-	6,630	-	15,000	21,630
Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Hectares of ICCAs	-	-	-	6,630	-	5,000	11,630
Number of biodiversity based products sustainably produced	1	-	-	1	-	3	5
Number of significant species conserved	2	-	-	6	-	1	9
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	1	-	-	1	-	2	4
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	7,000	-	-	6,630	-	20,000	33,630
Climate Change							
Number of climate change projects completed	-	-	1	-	3	3	7
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	No	No	No	Yes	No	1

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	-	-	-	-	100	-	100
Breakdown of projects							
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Energy efficiency solutions projects	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Land Degradation							
Number of land degradation projects completed	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	-	360	-	919	-	-	1,279
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	-	360	-	919	-	-	1,279
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	-	10,000	-	170	-	-	10,170
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	-	72	-	13	-	-	85
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	-	2	-	2	-	-	4
Chemicals and Waste							
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Solid Waste avoided from open burning (kg)	4	-	-	-	-	-	4

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release (kg)	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
E-waste collected or recycled (kg)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Number of national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste management established or strengthened	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio							
Organic farming	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	1
Awareness raising and capacity development	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	1
Capacity Development							
Number of capacity development projects completed	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Number of community based organizations with strengthened capacities	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	-	-	-	-	-	15	15
GRANTMAKER PLUS							
CSO-Government Dialogue							
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	1	10	3	-	-	-	14
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	23	15	-	-	-	-	38
South-South Exchange							
Number of South-South exchanges supported	-	-	-	4	-	1	5
Gender							
Number of gender responsive completed projects	2	-	1	2	3	-	8

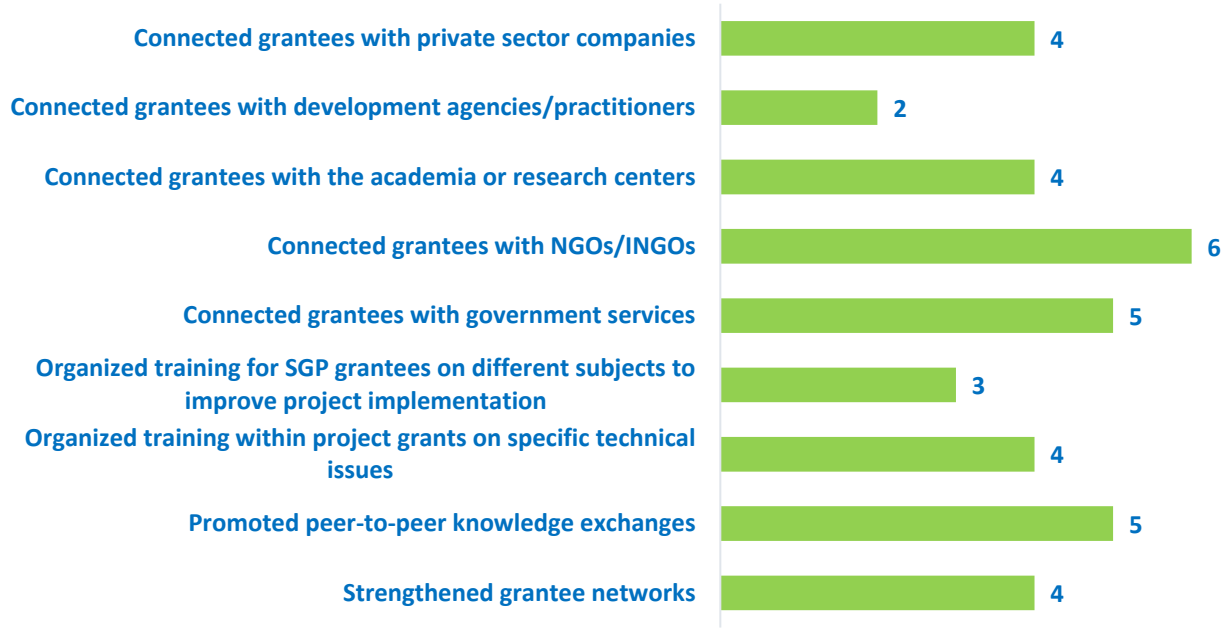
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Number of completed projects led by women	1	-	1	1	-	-	3
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Indigenous Peoples							
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	1	1	1	2	3	1	9
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	1	72	-	22	4	10	109
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Ways to encourage IP projects							
Proposals accepted using participatory video (yes/no)	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	1
Involved indigenous peoples in NSC and/or TAG (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Youth							
Number of completed projects that included youth	2	-	-	2	1	-	5
Number of youth organizations	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Persons with Disability							
Number of disabled persons organizations	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)							
Projects replicated or scaled up	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Projects with policy influence	2	1	1	1	-	-	5
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	2	1	2	2	2	2	11

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS							
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	**2**	**2**	**-**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**10**
Community-level trainings conducted	**2**	**11**	**-**	**22**	**-**	**3**	**38**
Number of project monitoring visits	**14**	**10**	**10**	**8**	**13**	**13**	**68**
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT							
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	**4**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**14**
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	**6**	**6**	**4**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**
Average time in days needed to replace NSC member	**14**	**30**	**-**	**30**	**90**	**30**	**32**

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall aggregated SGP portfolio.

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Capacity Development Strategies
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)

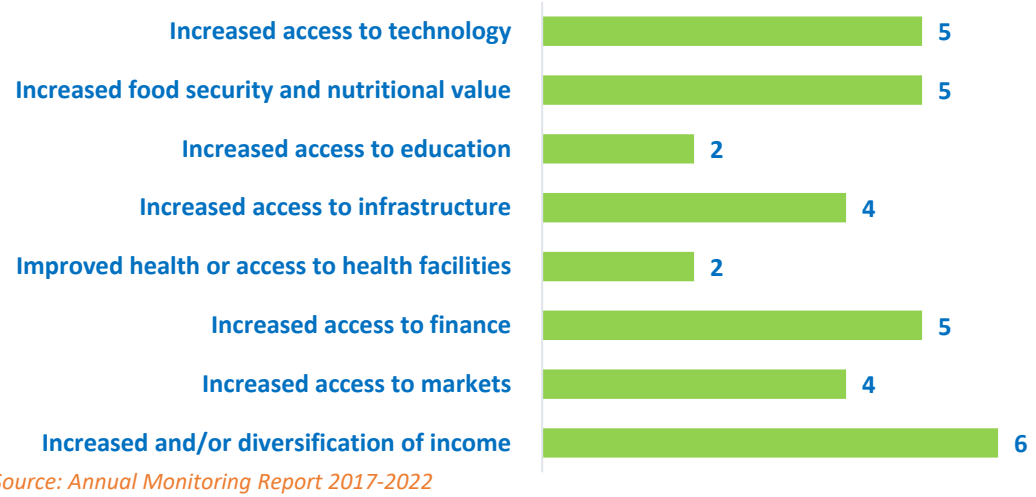


Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)

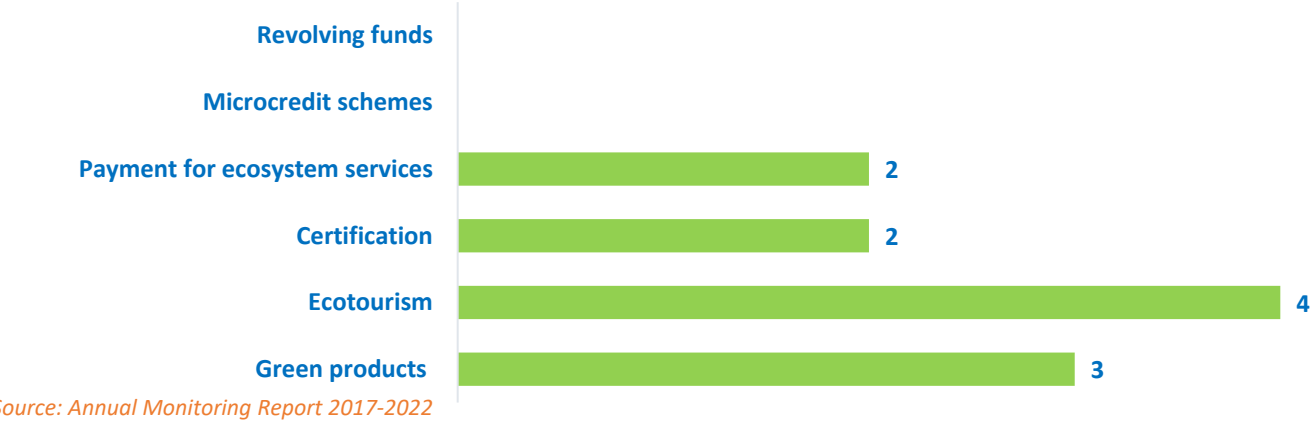
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)

Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Chemical and Waste Management

In **Namibia**, SGP supported grantee *Liyufa Lomalombwelo Support Group* in the implementation of measures to prevent the use of persistent organic pollutants in Onadjaba settlement area in the Omusati region. Thea project aimed to prevent the pollution of water sources as well as soil pollution by sensitizing the community about the danger of waste and its implication on their health. It also focused on improving the Onadjaba communities' recycling capacity in order to reduce the volume of solid waste that prevails in the area and create awareness on the negative impacts of waste. Waste collection points were set up to serve as satellite waste collection or sorting points. This waste management and disposal site are components being managed by Omusati Regional Council through the settlement office. The project raised awareness of waste management with the regional council as well as with three local schools. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017).***

Social Inclusion – Gender

In **Namibia**, SGP supported grantee *Omaheke Community Development Foundation* in the solar electrification of the rural community of *Statamab Suid*. The project aimed at providing rural underserved communities with an empowering community based solar electrification model. Approximately 100 households received solar lights in the community, replacing the use of kerosene and other non-eco-friendly practices by access to green, clean energy. The installation of the household systems was done by women engineers trained at Barefoot College in India. This changed the perception in the society that uneducated women can also be trained and work as engineers. Through the project, they could earn an income that improved their livelihoods. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019)***

METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

All results are aggregated reflecting projects completed and are consistent with SGP results generated in past years.

With SGP's rolling modality, results reflect all ongoing operational phases during the indicated period. Please refer to the total projects completed on the first page for information in this regard.

The source of reported results is the annual monitoring process, which is part of the annual monitoring requirements for each country programme. Additionally, evaluative evidence sources have also been leveraged, if available for the country programme.

This results report benefits from extensive quality assurance. All information across all countries in the portfolio is harmonized, verified, and evidenced before being reported. Several layers of this quality assurance have been implemented in the generation of this report, and there are no result duplications across years. This point is important not only for the specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. Results reported across all countries have been treated uniformly to ensure overall standardization and methodological soundness.

Reported results include both direct and indirect global-environmental and socio-economic benefits. This is due to SGP's work in two key areas:

- **SGP works towards behavioral change at individual, organizational, and community levels.** Social determinants that shape human interaction with the environment play an important role, especially at the community level, as sustainability and the continuation of environmental gains often depend on them. These factors include positive shifts in knowledge, attitudes, practices, social and cultural norms, and conventions. Such interventions shape not only demand but also communication between community leaders and other influencers in promoting the adoption of environmentally friendly behaviors and practices. Often, SGP projects have ripple effects that go well beyond the direct scope of the project, emphasizing the importance of measuring indirect impact.
- **Encouraging Community Action for Environmental Change.** For many years, SGP has focused on promoting and supporting local community groups to bring about broader and sustainable environmental change. This approach is a key aspect of SGP's work and recognizes the power of motivated community groups to create significant impact and drive positive transformation. Community group action refers to informal gatherings of individuals and organizations in the community who share a common belief and purpose. It involves taking practical steps over time to address environmental and socioeconomic challenges and creating positive change. This grassroots-level approach relies on the active involvement and empowerment of the community, with the initial efforts acting as a catalyst for further mobilization. By encouraging self-governance and involving those most affected by the issues, community action can extend its influence to more people in the community, underscoring the importance of measuring indirect impact.