

DAPP Namibia

Development Aid from People to People

Tel. 061 258220 / E-mail: dappnamibia@iway.na

Report National and Local Stakeholder Consultations for the ADSWAC Project

November 2020



Consultation Report for the development of the ADSWAC project to be submitted to the Adaptation Fund

Compiled & completed by:

Gunther Roeber, Partnership Officer at Development Aid from People to People (DAPP) Namibia

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1. [Introduction](#)

The idea of formulating the ADSWAC project proposal started early 2019 with the submission of the pre-concept proposal followed by the approval of the Concept Note in October 2020. Resultantly, the full proposal is requested detailing the proposed project and verifying it with diverse stakeholders and beneficiaries. The latter is achieved by stakeholder consultations and supportive Gender Assessment & Action Plan, Environmental and Social Risk Management Plan and a Cost Effectiveness Analyses.

DAPP was co-assigned to facilitate the Consultation on Stakeholder Engagement in Namibia with deliverables outlined in the Terms of Reference (ToR). This required, amongst others, the organisation and facilitation of local community stakeholder engagements and workshops and a national stakeholder workshop. The overall objective was the verification of the proposal with all critical stakeholders with emphasis confirmation of proposed activities and outcomes and the suggested amendments with finalising the proposal based on inputs and feedback derived from discussions. This report captures the outcomes of the mentioned consultations.

Planning of the consultations started with mapping of critical stakeholder and identification of credible representatives. In accordance, it was decided to facilitate to host the national consultation in Windhoek (capital) and the local consultations in the target regions, namely Kavango West and Kavango East.

The Windhoek-based consultation was aimed at Government Ministries and other organisations' centres / headquarters and key representatives were invited. While some high-ranking officials attended, others sent delegates who reported on the event. The event was well attended and the outcome of the consultation met the stated objectives.

With regard to the local consultations, the Governors of the two regions were consulted during pre-consultation meetings. They advised DAPP on the stakeholders to participate and agreed to invite identified stakeholders. These included government ministries, regional and local authorities, traditional authorities, community representatives and locally active NGOs and CBOs. The cooperation with the Governor's offices proved to be supportive and initiated excellent supportive relationships with this most critical partner in this project.

The local consultations in the two regions were extremely efficient; the project was presented in detail and following discussions clarified issues of concern while valuable contributions were made with regard to potential amendments of the proposal. These are outlined in further detail in the report. Although, it needs to be noted that some relevant stakeholder could not attend the consultation due to other unforeseen commitments. This included an official event officiated by the Minister of Health and social services at the same days the events were scheduled for the two regions. Never the less, all critical stakeholders were represented at the consultation engagements in the two regions.

Conclusively it can be stated that the consultation meetings were successful and the objective of verification and gathering constructive feedback was achieved. Furthermore, it was stated that it is highly appreciated that DAPP facilitated these consultations to share the proposal with all stakeholders and accept feedback with the intention to accommodate this in the final proposal.

2. National Stakeholder Workshop

2.1 Introduction

Details of meeting:

- Date: 04 November 2020
- Time: 09:00 – 13:00
- Venue: Windhoek, APS Guesthouse
- Facilitator: DAPP Namibia

Rationale: The overall objective of the consultation process was awareness creation on the proposed project, the understanding of envisaged project activities and the impact as well as gathering constructive inputs. Feedback from these meetings will be incorporated in the final proposal.

Stakeholder representations: the following stakeholders (organisations) were represented at meeting:

- Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)
- Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR)
- Ministry of Urban and Rural Development (MURD)
- Ministry of Gender, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare (MGPESW)
- German Development Services (GIZ)
- Namibia Nature Foundation (NNF)
- Namibia Environmental Education Network (NEEN)

The agenda:

- Objectives of meeting in context
- Awareness on Farmers' Clubs – film/documentary
- Presentation of project proposal
- Discussions and elaboration
- Conclusive remarks

Introduction to the workshop proceedings: The meeting was facilitated to give an update on the process and background of the compiling the funding proposal with reference to the observed needs of communities, proposed remedial interventions, the submission of the pre-concept note (Nov 2019) and the approval of the Concept Note (Oct 2020) after pre-liminary consultation with Namibian stakeholders. Equally, its was referred to the roles and responsibilities of the Adaptation Fund (AF), the Sahel and Sahara Observatory, Humana and DAPP Namibia and APDD Angola. The Namibian documentary 'Farmer's Clubs with climate-smart agriculture for improved resilience and livelihoods of smallholder farmers in Kavango' capturing the impact of the DAPP Namibia initiated Farmers' Clubs in the Kavango regions was screened to familiarise the audience with a project similar the core component of the ADSWAC proposal.

The ADSWAC project was presented (PowerPoint presentation) based on the Concept Note and other updated information on project formulation to date. The presentation succeeded to give a comprehensive overview on the project with emphasis on overall objectives, activities and required synergies between different stakeholders such as government ministries, regional governments, non-governmental organisations, traditional authorities and benefitting communities.

Discussions on the project were prompted during the presentation and extensively continued during the following formal discussion of the ADSWAC project.

2.2 Outcome of the discussions:

The ADSWAC proposal was well received and support was granted by all representatives of various stakeholders present. The following comments and contributions with regard to the proposal were made:

(a) Priority intervention sites

- All interventions sites need to be identified in close cooperation with Traditional Authorities and community representative Constituency Development Committees, as these facilitating bodies are aware of local needs of communities and the regional coordinated development strategies.
- It is suggested and requested to evaluate the possibility of integrating similar dormant 'projects' within the ADSWAC project. Dormant project resulted from previous development initiatives but failed to achieve the desired sustainability; and this for various reasons. It was argued that it can build on the existing foundation, such as community organisation, capacity building and infrastructure.
- Natural resource availability, such as suitable soil and access to a reliable source of water needs to be equally considered. Although the Kavango river is a source of water, it is not easily accessible at all locations. Equally, not all land is suitable for vegetable cultivation and therefore it was recommended to support the final selection of sites with soil analysis and the viability of remedial actions such as applying soil amendments.
- Some of the schools actively participating in the Namibia Environmental Education Network (NEEN) have established a horticulture project, with variable success rates. It was recommended to integrate the school gardens in the Producer Organisations.
- The Water User Associations (WUA) should preferably be linked to existing Water Point Committees and serve to strengthen these. This is especially relevant as the objectives are complimentary rather than overlapping.
- Human wildlife conflict is a concern in Kavango West. The project team was advised to be considerate of this factor with regard to community gardens and infrastructure development.

(b) Mapping of sites

- The project team was informed that needs for development interventions, as proposed, are directly needed in the inland, thus outside the Kavango river basin as per defined target area. This is especially relevant as most development interventions are focussed along the river with inland communities being neglected.
- Furthermore, it was emphasised that final project sites can only be determined in close consultation with benefitting communities and their representative bodies including the Constituency Development Committee and the respective Traditional Authorities. After discussion, it was agreed that DAPP field workers from the Farmers' Club and TCE point out potential sites considering critical social and technical factors.
- Equally, it was emphasised that selected project locations should be focussed on areas that have benefitted least from various development initiatives in the past and those where the need for community upliftment is most evident.

(c) Additional activities suggested

The log frame presented provided a detailed overview of envisaged activities aligned to the stated project objectives and outcomes. Discussions focused on further elaborating on proposed activities and resultantly the following was suggested:

- More emphasis should be placed on upgrading and improving the water supply and distribution infrastructure at rural community village level. This essentially included bringing the water outlets closer to the homes and alleviate the burden of carrying water for long distances.
- The more intense water saving irrigation measures are suggested with special reference to low-pressure drip irrigation. This will not only save water but also alleviate the burden of manual flood irrigation. The concern of cost and maintenance of this method was noted. In addition, it was mentioned that through the EIF funded CRAVE project drip irrigation systems could be integrated into this project.
- Soil fertility was mentioned as a concern. This should be addressed by soil analyses and supported by well defined and costed soil amendment solutions.
- The importance of dominantly integrating the growing of trees, with special reference to suitable fruit trees, at community level was stated. As an initiator it was proposed to include tree nurseries into the activities of all Producer Organisation activities.
- The relevance and importance of bee keeping was confirmed. The team was notified that bee keepers need to register with the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism and that this process needs to be consciously supported.

- To strengthen and formalise the community organisation it was proposed to consider establishing registered cooperatives. This applies to both Producer Organisations and Water User Associations. The Division for Cooperative Development (within MAWLR) will be a supportive stakeholder in this regard.
- The relevant importance of lead farmers was emphasised. It was stated that in other Africa countries they developed in local agricultural extension agents substantially contributing to the day-to-day improvement of production and are critical in problem solving. Therefore, emerging lead farmers should enjoy special support and incentives in the form of capacity building, supportive services and suitable production inputs. This will enable them to catalyse progress by setting an example by demonstrating what is practically possible under comparable circumstances.
- The project, as stated, supports Conservation Agriculture (for dryland cropping). In this regard the concern of limited machinery, equipment and service providers was mentioned, especially in the peak land preparation period. A solution to this limitation was invited.
- The need for exemplary demonstration plots and other successful interventions was mentioned. This will provide a motivating and encouraging basis achieved by exposure and information dissemination (including educational documentaries). Equally, this facilitates the inclusion of tertiary education institutions (universities) for applied research.
- The cash constraints of communities were mentioned as another hampering factor of improvement and development. Here it was noted that sustainability is not achieved by handouts, but rather a facilitated and coordinated approach. Therefore, it was suggested to focus on the facilitation of enabling and responsible microfinancing.

(d) Needs and expectations:

Workshop participants were requested to air their needs and expectations relevant to the proposed project as perceived by them in their respective capacities. The feedback received is summarised as follows:

- The proposed intervention should strongly focus on community upliftment at grassroot level with the main beneficiaries being the respective communities. This requires next to capacity building an enabling environment supported by the provision of infrastructure, tools, equipment and machinery. Production inputs and viable markets for surplus produce. The impact must be experienced by the participating communities in a positive and sustainable way.
- Communities should to be empowered to independently acquire various means of production (equipment, services and production inputs) and thereby achieve real independence. This requires that various mechanisms for financing need to be developed, including savings facilities, credits and loans. In addition, a commercial production approach needs to be instilled, being based on quantifiable returns on investment.
- The project beneficiaries (members) should reflect the demographic composition of the respective communities. Thus, there should be a gender, age and ethnic balance. Special reference was made to focus on San communities that are integrated in the communities in the target area. With regard to the San it was mentioned that they often are restricted to provide labour, while the project should focus to integrate them as equal members of the community.
- Reference was made to the youth and their absenteeism from such development projects. It was speculated on various reasons thereof, but concluded that the concept of pride and viable opportunities in agriculture needs to be instilled amongst this target group. Projects of this nature should be regarded as a stepping stone.
- As mentioned above, it was emphasised that producer organisations should be established and registered as producer cooperatives as this has many advantages for real empowerment of the targeted groups.
- Another concern was that most of funding allocated will be channelled to project management (salaries, cars, offices and travels) with the only a small amount ending up as tangible benefits in the communities. Never the less, it was recognised that a facilitating structure is required, and that human capacity building is extremely important despite being classified as 'intangible'.
- It was recommended that the project established a 'culture of dialogue'. Here it was referred to various opportunities for exchange of real needs, expectations, challenges and sustainable solutions to real and perceived barriers of development and community upliftment. Empathy for the roles and responsibilities was emphasised in this regard as well.

- And last but not least it was clearly stated that the project needs, right from the beginning, instil the right mindset. As stated, there is much more than fishing and traditional cropping. The fundamental natural resources, namely land, water and people, are in abundance in the Kavango region to convert it into the breadbasket of Namibia. All it requires is a multidisciplinary approach and commitment of all stakeholders involved.

(e) Role of stakeholders in community upliftment in the Kavango region

The following roles/responsibilities of various stakeholders in the project have been outlined as such:

- Ensuring the production of quality produce in sufficient quantities meeting the required market standards. Here it was referred to dryland and vegetable crops supporting formal marketing channels.
- Facilitating fair trade with reference to establishing viable marketing channels and market outlets for small scale farmer produce.
- Coordinating project implementation in consideration of similar interventions and the prevention of duplication at the same localities. Focus should be on identifying areas with potentially highest impact and strengthening synergies between diverse development agents including supportive government interventions and strategies.
- Project implementation should be coordinated by the Constituency Councils in close consultation with the Constituency Development Committees; the latter with representation of traditional authorities, local communities, youth groups and churches. This includes documentation on land allocation and informed consent to clearly outcome-based interventions.
- Special reference was made to the Environmental Investment Fund (EIF) funded CRAVE project. It has huge potential with its impact being improved if closely cooperating with NGOs and CBOs with similar objectives.

The allocation of responsibilities is rather dynamic and overarching requiring close cooperation of all stakeholders striving for a common goal. Below is a summary of opinions aired during the discussions:

- Rural communities associated the project: Here it was referred to a supportive attitude and commitment of individual community members to address poverty at community level. They need to be sensitised on the opportunities of achieving wealth by dedication to agricultural production and the facilitated support offered in this regard.
- Traditional authorities: the traditional authorities play an important role in land allocation and ensuring the appropriate utilisation thereof. Furthermore, they fulfil an important regulatory function at community level while enjoying the authority at both community and government level.
- Schools in communities: these are centres of the young population (approximately up to age 18) and critical of establishing the awareness and foundation of the fragile ecological systems operated within, with special emphasis on the impact of Climate Change. This component of the communities has the capacity to influence individual households while gradually growing into a strong basis of future communities.
- Office of the Governor: The governor, appointed by the president, is regarded as the critical link between government ministries and local authorities. The office is instrumental in coordinating various interventions and constituency and thus community level.
- Constituency Councillors and support team: The constituency offices are influential in coordinating activities in their communities in close consultation with recognised community representation. Their scheduled interaction with the Constituency Development Committee is to enhance efficiency. Furthermore, it was emphasised that the regional government (at constituency level) are responsible for project implementation and not the line ministries.
- Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform: selected division of this ministry are re of relevance for selected project activities; with special reference made to DAPEES (Divisions of Agricultural production, extension and engineering services), DVS (Directorate of Veterinary Services) and the Division of Rural Water Supply.
- Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism: The department of Forestry (DoF) is regarded as a critical role player in this project, while the Environmental Commissioner as the Designated Authority is instrumental in facilitating cooperation and issuing endorsement letters.

- Namibia Environmental Education Network (NEEN): NEEN focusses on enhancing environmental awareness at schools and is operating in close cooperation with officials from MEFT. NEEN has been identified as a strategic partner implementing activities at school level.
- Non-governmental organisations (NGOs): Climate Change related programmes are facilitated by the Namibia Nature Foundation and the German Development Service in the target area. Cooperation with their programmes should be promoted and facilitated in support of achieving shared objectives and outcomes.

(f) Comments on project implementation:

The project team was advised that prior to implementation of any project activity broad consultation and reaching of consensus should be achieved, admitting that this might be a challenging task. Here it was referred to critical role players including community representatives, traditional authorities, local and regional governments as well as line ministries (MAWLR, MEFT). Synergies with other organisations should equally be enhanced.

It was again emphasised that duplication of intervention in the same target area should be avoided, while dormant project resulting from similar interventions should be revived.

Success on project implementation ultimately depends on genuine support and buy-in of both traditional authorities and local/regional governments. Therefore, supportive relationships are imperative and need to be focussed on.

And last but not least, the needs as perceived by benefitting communities need to be considered. It eventually requires the diplomacy of the project implementers to streamline deliverables as per proposal with community satisfaction, experienced by the outcome of activities.

(g) Concerns (risks) and mitigation measures:

A few concerns regarding the project were raised, many based on observation and reporting on similar projects implemented in the past.

- There are many project activities, the implementation of many of them still vaguely described. The concerns raised that this might distract both focus and funding from activities which really matter and make a difference.
- Another concern was the composition of groups within the project. Whereas the inclusion of women and youth is generally referred to and regarded as a valid criteria is the inclusion of men equally critical; this not only because of their physical power, but because of the social standing in the community structure. Women and youth groups as such lack the desired sustainability, and therefore the team was advised to include all critical segments of the community.
- The availability of water for project activities was raised, noting that a few irrigated project gardens won't pose a threat, but developing communities into vegetable smallholdings might put pressure on the water extraction of the Kavango river, especially towards the end of the dry season.
- It was questioned who the actual beneficiaries of the project should be. The team was advised to focus on those where interventions have a real impact, and not to focus too much on community segments who are able to help themselves.
- And last but not least the concern of sustainability and continuity after completion of the project was raised. Here it was referred to various similar project discontinuing and becoming dormant after the project was dissolved and communities were left to themselves.

(h) Other points mentioned during consultation meeting:

Various other comments and contributions were shared with the facilitating project team, with some of them already partially incorporated in the report. These comments are summarised as follows:

- Clear section criteria for direct beneficiaries need to be defined to ensure that the impact is aligned to stated objectives and outcomes, but equally addressing those in real need of support for growth and development. The ultimate goal, namely the sustainable upliftment of rural communities needs to be considered.
- The needs of marginalised San communities were mentioned and their inclusion in project activities requested. But it was equally acknowledged that San settlements are only found inland and not in the Kavango river basin

in Namibia. Members of the San communities are integrated in some communities in the target area. Their rightful place in project activities should become a focal point.

- In addition, it was mentioned that the communities in the inland, thus outside the targeted Kavango river basin, are more marginalised than communities near the river. They do not have free access to river-based resources (like fish) and abundant water. Despite this, they share same needs, such as improved dryland cropping technologies, skills to produce vegetable, agroforestry and other factor mentioned in the proposal. Selected sites equally have access to sufficient water at suitable quality. The project team was request to include selected inland based communities in the project.
- Staffing of the project & recruitment of the project team. It was mentioned and confirmed that qualified people, especially the experienced and educated youth, are forming part of the target communities. Preferential selection should be given in sourcing local people as project team, and minimise the inclusion of people from other regions and abroad.
- The inclusion of universities in project activities was mentioned, especially as they are equipped to introduce new (and approved) technologies and methods. A memorandum of understanding (MoU) with selected tertiary institution, especially those based and represented in the region was suggested.
- The need for infrastructure development (water supply and distribution) and the provision of machinery (tractors and implements) was emphasised. The high costs and limited projects funds were considered.
- And as a conclusive remark the importance of continued interaction with all stakeholders is critical. This should not only include strategic planning, but equally providing transparent feedback and to jointly working out solutions o challenges experienced.

3. [Local Stakeholder Workshop: Kavango West](#)

3.1 [Introduction](#)

Details of meeting:

- Date: 19 November 2020
- Time: 09:00 – 16:00
- Venue: Nkurenkuru, Muharwa Guest House
- Region: Kavango West
- Facilitator: DAPP Namibia

Rationale: The overall objective of the consultation process was to create awareness on the proposed ADSWAC project, to facilitate the understanding of envisaged project activities and the impact as well as gathering constructive inputs. Feedback from these meetings will be incorporated in the final proposal.

The consultation meetings were facilitated as a national stakeholder workshop at regional level in Nkurenkuru. It forms part of three stakeholder engagement (consultation) workshops in the targeted regions, namely Kavango East and Kavango West and in the capital city of Windhoek.

Stakeholder representations: The following stakeholders (organisations) were represented at meeting:

- Office of the Governor
- Kavango West Regional Council
- Traditional Authority – Chief Council (Uukwangali Traditional Authority)
- Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR)
- Ministry of Gender, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare (MGPESW)
- Youth Forum (Ministry of Sport, Youth and National Service)
- CRAVE project (MAWLR) – funded by the Environmental Investment Fund (EIF)
- Kavango West Regional Farmers Union (affiliated to Namibia National Farmers Union)
- Namibia Environmental Education Network (NEEN)
- DAPP: TCE and FC programmes (as community representatives)

The agenda:

- Objectives of meeting in context
- Awareness on Farmers' Clubs – film/documentary
- Presentation of project proposal
- Discussions and elaboration with focal points as per ToR (Stakeholder Consultations)
- Conclusive remarks

Programme:

Time:	Topic:	
08:30 – 09:00		Registration
09:00 – 09:20	• Official welcome & • Overview and objectives of the consultation workshop	Master of Ceremonies (DAPP)
09:20 – 09:40	• Official welcoming remarks	Hon. Governor
09:40 – 10:00	• Overview: DAPP Namibia • Screening of documentary on Farmers' Clubs in Kavango regions (10min)	Olivia Amadhila, Partnership Officer - DAPP Namibia
10:00 – 11:00	• Presentation of proposed project with reference to activities and outcomes as well as implementation framework	Olivia Amadhila and Gunther Roeber; Partnership Officers DAPP Namibia
11:00 – 11:30	Tea break	
11:30 – 13:00	• Facilitated discussion on ADSWAC proposal presented	Workshop facilitator (DAPP)
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch	
14:00 – 15:00	• Facilitated discussion: Supportive role of stakeholders with regard project proposal finalisation and project implementation	Workshop facilitator (DAPP)
15:00 – 15:30	Tea break	
15:30 – 16:45	• Supportive cross-border interventions • Regional Workshop – 8 Dec 2020 • Concrete resolutions based on discussion and elaboration • Conclusive remarks • Closure	Workshop facilitator (DAPP)
16:45 – 17:00	• Word of thanks	Office of the Governor

Here it should be noted that proceedings deviated from the agenda. This was to accommodate the overlapping commitments of the Governor and the related protocol. Therefore, the workshop commenced with discussions on project objectives, envisaged outcomes and activities prior to the formal opening of the consultation meeting.

Introduction to the workshop proceedings: The meeting was facilitated to give an update on the process and background on the compiling of the funding proposal with reference to the observed needs of communities, proposed remedial interventions, the submission of the pre-concept note (Nov 2019) and the approval of the Concept Note (Oct 2020) after pre-liminary consultation with Namibian stakeholders. Equally, it was referred to the roles and responsibilities of the Adaptation Fund (AF), the Sahel and Sahara Observatory, Humana and DAPP Namibia and APDD Angola. The Namibian documentary 'Farmer's Clubs with climate-smart agriculture for improved resilience and livelihoods of smallholder farmers in Kavango' capturing the impact of the DAPP Namibia initiated Farmers' Clubs in the Kavango regions was screened to familiarise the audience with a project similar the core component of the ADSWAC proposal.

The ADSWAC project was presented (PowerPoint presentation) based on the Concept Note and other updated information on project formulation to date. The presentation succeeded to give a comprehensive overview on the project with emphasis on overall objectives, activities and required synergies between different stakeholders such

as government ministries, regional governments, non-governmental organisations, traditional authorities and benefitting communities. Discussions on the project were initiated during a guided discussion and extensively continued after screening of the documentary and a presentation of the project proposal.

3.2 Outcome of the discussions:

The ADSWAC proposal was well received and support was in principle granted by all representatives of various stakeholder's present. Various comments and contributions by consultation workshops participants shed more light on the implications of the proposal for both communities project implementers (DAPP Namibia). Feedback by participating stakeholders is summarised below.

(a) Challenges within rural communities (informal intro – waiting time)

During the first session, participants were prompted to elaborate on real and perceived challenges faced by rural communities in the Kavango West region.

Youth participation in project activities: High youth unemployment was aired as an overarching concern. This was cumulatively ascribed to unreasonably high expectations of the youth and the lack of formal and both informal employment activities. Here it needs to be noted that youth as per definition covers the age group 18 – 35 years. It was stated that various development projects failed to sustainably integrate youth and it was speculated on various reasons thereof; ultimately boiling down to non-satisfaction of project results, usually manifested in limited material returns from participation. The DAPP team was advised to strategize on aligning project outcomes to those of the youth, and to support this by a tailored needs assessment. Points of concern raised whether the use is interested in agricultural production, sees the opportunities in it and have the means (access to start-up capital) to engage in it. It was further stated that youth groups should deviate from lobbying motives and should focus on realising viable self-help opportunities, of which agriculture is the most prominent one in the region considering the available resources, namely dormant land and water from the river.

Gender balances in project activities: It was observed that in general more women than men, and mostly the elderly, are active and committed members of various development projects. This might create the impression that such programmes are for the 'old women' only. Considering the role of men in cultural frameworks, it was emphasised that a healthy balance is reached in consideration of traditional roles and responsibilities, and this despite gender-sensitive project guidelines. In the same vain, the inclusion of young men and women in a fair balance was recommend, and this in consideration of the concern outlined above.

Water availability at household level: Households are based on traditionally 'owned' land, with water supply facilitated in line with budget availability. This requires that women (a traditional practice) carry water from often distant water points (public water tabs) and the river to their homes. It was recognised that upgrading of the water distribution infrastructure is beyond the scope of this project, but it was suggested that the facilitated Water User Association (WUA) guide the identification and implication of possible solutions alleviating the burden. The portability of water collected at the river was mentioned as another concern in this regard.

Human wildlife conflict: The sporadic invasion of elephants poses a major challenge to crop and horticulture producers in parts of the regions. To date, no amicable solutions were identified, and this discourages crop production in certain areas. Another challenge mentioned are hippos rampaging vegetable gardens near the river (at night). Capital intensive fences need to be erected to protect crops while the required capital for such infrastructure is usually not available.

Subsistence vs commercial farming: It is observed that many individuals practice both crop and vegetable production but it appears that this is on a subsistence level while they have the (human) capacities to engage in commercial surplus productions. Hampering factors mentioned are access to capital for expansion (production inputs, infrastructure and water supply), limited human (physical) capacities and a lacking mindset of entrepreneurship. The latter needs to be supported by a supportive marketing framework and alternatives to stringent formal market requirements (referring to standards).

Cultural and traditional value system: It was stated that it appears that community members tend to be resistant to change and prefer to stick to cultural practices. They sceptically accept development organisations' advice and are rather followers than leaders – and this only if clear results from changed practices are observed. Another hampering factor mentioned is that advanced practices require money (cash/capital) which is scarce and hence not readily available.

(b) Additional activities suggested to be included in project activities:

After presenting the project proposal to workshop participants, suggestions for additional supportive activities not clearly mentioned in the proposal were requested. Based on previous discussion and elaborations, the following suggestions were proposed:

Seed supply and distribution: Traditionally, 'farmers' collect their own seeds from the current harvest to be used in the next planting season; and this refers to both crop and vegetable seeds. With the gradual introduction of hybrid seeds and cross pollination with traditional open pollinated varieties the local seedbanks are weakened. To counter this development, the MAWLR through its Agriculture Development Centres (Seed Cooperatives) attend to seed multiplication and distribution of various improved varieties and cultivars. In addition, the Namibia Nature Foundation does facilitate a seed supply and distribution system, though focussing on Kavango East at present, with seeds sourced from neighbouring countries. In this regard it was suggested to promote the distribution and use of crop seeds at rural community level, supported by sensitising on the principles of collecting own seeds. The supply of vegetable seeds poses another challenge. Currently, only commercial market outlets provide seeds, with quality hybrid seeds being very expensive and sold in large quantities only. The supply of seedlings to rural farming communities for transplanting was equally identified as a supportive activity. The DAPP team was advised to attend to the distribution of vegetable seeds (and seedlings) at rural level as well; and this together with other production inputs such as fertiliser, plant pest and disease control remedies.

Production inputs: Rural crop and vegetable producers in the target area are challenged by poor soil fertility, plant pest and plant diseases. Various remedies and approaches are available to address this concern, but this process needs to be facilitated. Locally available solutions based on locally available resource should be promoted whereas the considerate use of chemical soil amendments and plant pest and disease control remedies should be equally addressed with project interventions

Agricultural land management: DAPP was advised to focus on integrated land management with project implementation. Here it was referred to the optimal utilisation of scarce land and water available by implementing best practices based on successful comparable production units. This development should include fruit trees, small livestock (chicken and rabbits) and even fish.

Prevention and Control of Wildlife damage: Crop damages caused by elephants and hippos is not uncommon in some areas of Namibia. Various innovative solutions have been piloted and tested with some of them proven effective. DAPP was advised to familiarise themselves with approaches applied in the Zambezi region and to share the experience with farmers in the Kavango river basin.

Marketing of surplus produce: Considering that many crop and vegetable producers operate at subsistence and small-scale levels, only small amount of surplus produce is available for marketing; often at inferior quality not meeting marketing standards. DAPP was requested to work on innovative solutions creating a market with fair prices for this unique agricultural sector.

Early warning systems: It was mentioned as a concern that weather predictions and forecasts are not reaching rural communities at all. This is either due to absent supportive communication, the lack of interpretations and the ignorance (for whatever reason) of such information. DAPP was requested to sensitise communities on the relevance of early warning systems, capacitate communities on the inclusion thereof in decision making and by facilitating the availability of supportive technologies.

Inclusion of learners in programme activities: The workshop participants noted that environmental education is promoted at schools, including school gardens. It was suggested that this programme becomes more holistic and aligned to other project activities as listed. This will prepare those school leavers without prospects for further studies or employment to become actively engaged rural community-based activities, especially climate smart

agriculture. Furthermore, it was noted that the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture should be regarded as an active stakeholder in this project.

(c) Priority intervention areas:

Intensified interventions in various areas were suggested. This included the following:

The active involvement and capacitation of the youth: Here it was mentioned that the youth (18-35) should develop into the driving forces of converting the region into the food basket of Namibia. The main prerequisite is the change of mindset; recognising the enormous potential small-scale agricultural production holds in the area. Resources, support structures, demand and markets are available and can be utilised for personal benefit and conversion of the region into an agricultural production hub.

Furthermore, it was stated that well-experienced and qualified youth resides in the area. DAPP was urged to integrate them in the project structure rather than sourcing suitable resource people from other regions (or countries).

Water solutions: Here it was referred to the burden of especially women carrying water for far distances to their homes. Also mentioned in this regard was the limited and often unreliable water supply to vegetable production units. Considering funding constraints, DAPP was urged to identify and formulate practical solutions to these challenges and lobby for support with partners and stakeholders with the implementation thereof.

Conservation Agriculture (CA): Currently, the principles of Conservation Agriculture with regard to dryland cropping are promoted in the northern region of the country. To participants, it appears that various programmes implemented are not streamlined and operating in isolation. DAPP was requested to align their CA interventions to existing programmes and facilitate for cooperation and synergies wherever and whenever possible.

Empowerment of community members: Participants remarked that local rural communities have the capacities to improve their 'quality of life' but it appears that this potential is not realised. Therefore, it was suggested to sensitise communities on the potential and opportunities and to encourage and motivate them to take lead to prosperity in their own lives. Dedication, commitment and goal formulation needs to be enhanced. It was clearly stated that capacity development (skills and knowledge) needs to be built on a solid foundation of self-awareness, pride and national responsibility.

(d) Mapping of project sites

Workshop participants were informed on the establishment of one CCAC in the region coordinating the activities of school programmes, Producer Organisations (PO) and Water User Associations. A community garden with nearby dryland cropping demonstration fields will become part of each of the twenty POs and suitable village-based sites needed to be identified and mapped (GPS coordinates).

Workshop participant clearly indicated that the consultation meeting does not provide the right platform for identification of the sites. Such sites need to be identified together with communities and Traditional authorities and the process coordinated by the Regional Council and its structure. It needs to be considered that there are five constituencies and three traditional authorities in the project area and equal distribution of sites is recommended.

After the DAPP team clarified and confirmed that the funding organisation only requires sample sites for verification at this stage and that final project locations will only be determined with project implementation at the later stage, participants were prepared to suggest suitable sites.

The following sites were identified.

ADSWAC PROJECT LOCATIONS:			
<i>Kavango West</i>			
	Village Name	GPS Coordinates	
1	Karayi	17°26'10.9"S 18°27'24.6"E	-17.436360, 18.456823
2	Makambu	17°27'28.4"S 18°28'24.4"E	-17.457897, 18.473437
3	Kahenge	17°40'57.2"S 18°40'59.0"E	-17.682565, 18.683057
4	Kananana	17°41'42.7"S 18°42'10.2"E	-17.695190, 18.70284
5	Tondoro	17°46'13.2"S 18°48'02.6"E	-17.770327, 18.800708
6	Kakoro	17°50'10.7"S 19°02'11.6"E	-17.836305, 19.036567
7	Mpuma	17°50'08.5"S 19°03'53.3"E	-17.835682, 19.064798
8	Haisisira	17°50'24.3"S 19°05'54.5"E	-17.840073, 19.098457

As attachment, please find a photo collection of respective sites.

(e) Role of stakeholders in community upliftment in the Kavango region

The role of stakeholders was not formally discussed, and this report therefore only summarised what transpired during the discussions, which is as follows:

Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)

- Promoting the growing of trees (tree propagation, transplanting and growing)
- Forest management (in a controlling and regulating capacity)
- Support to environmental awareness and education

Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR)

- Providing extension and advisory services in agriculture
- Coordination and field cultivation services (referred to as ploughing services)
- Supply and distribution of seeds – dryland cropping
- Coordination of rural water supply (partner to existing Water Point Committees)

Ministry of Urban and Rural Development (MURD)

- Providing support to Regional Governments
- Regulating capacity in land use
- Guidance in development planning

Ministry of Gender, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare (MGPESW)

- Support to marginalised communities (in this case the San communities)

Youth Forum (Ministry of Sport, Youth and National Service)

- Attending to projects concerning the youth in the rural areas

CRAVE project (MAWLR) – funded by EIF

- Supports the establishment of climate smart agricultural practices (including CA)
- CA based field cultivation services (ridge ploughing)

Kavango West Regional Farmers Union (affiliated to Namibia National Farmers Union)

- Representing communal farms in the regions within an organised structure
- Supporting market development benefitting (commercially orientated) communal farmers

German Development Services (GIZ)

- Implementing the project: Farming for Resilience Programme (also in the region)

Namibia Nature Foundation (NNF)

- Sustainable utilisation of natural resources
- Promotion of Conservation Agriculture and Ecological Organic Agriculture

Namibia Environmental Education Network (NEEN)

- Facilitating Environmental Education Programmes at schools (in rural areas)

DAPP: TCE and Farmers' Club programmes (as community representatives)

- Working with rural communities in various programmes at village level.

(f) Comments on project implementation:

During the consultations, it was emphasised that DAPP is preparing a funding proposal at this stage, and that project implementation is pending on granting of funds requested for this project. It was clearly stated that a project team will be appointed for implementation of various project activities.

With regard to project implementation, workshop participants mentioned the following:

- Constructive consultations with various stakeholders are important. At community level, it is critical to involve the Traditional Authorities (Chiefs and Headmen) right from the beginning. At government level, it should be closely cooperated with the Governors' offices and to accommodate the strategic advice in planning and implementation process. Again, it was mentioned that close cooperation with NGOs and other organisations pursuing similar objectives should be facilitated.
- Dormant projects in the area should be incorporated in the project. This has the advantage that basic infrastructure as well as community structures are established. Lobbying with 'project owners' although might be required.
- Water is regarded as a scarce resource and the delivery (pumping) to gardens and households is expensive. Therefore, water saving technologies should be considered right from the beginning.
- Various new technologies and methods are constantly becoming available. DAPP is advised to remain well informed and disseminate this information and integrate in project activities. Emphasis should be on Climate Change resilience and Climate-Smart Agriculture.

(g) Concerns (risks) and mitigation measures:

During the discussions taking place during the stakeholder consultations, various concerns were aired and discussed. These can be summarised as follows:

Concern on continuity of projects: Concern was raised that initiated development programmes discontinue after completion of the five-year project. This was based on similar experiences with similar projects in the region; leaving dormant 'gardens' behind.

DAPP stated that the main aim of the project is empowerment of people aiming at capacitating them to help themselves. The community gardens to be established primarily serve as training and demonstration units. It can be reasonably assumed that envisaged success experiences motivate the continuation of production and maintenance of infrastructure.

Training for members of Water User Associations: It was questioned what training will be given and the purpose thereof. Concern was raised that training alone will not have an impact unless it is focussed on the implementation of what is planned. This might require infrastructure development.

Land to be allocated to the project: The allocation of land might pose a challenge. Although plenty of dormant land is available at village level does the allocation for project activities pose a challenge. Usually, all land is allocated despite being dormant. Here it was referred to 'absentee owners', dormant projects, and ancestral land. The Traditional Authorities are in charge of land and allocation, but available land is a prerequisite for allocation to project activities.

The economics situation: The local economic situations and household economics play an important part in crop and vegetable production. Various production inputs, such as field cultivation services, seeds and fertiliser (cattle manure included) and plant pest and disease control remedies are expensive and often not affordable. This is a general hampering factor to optimal production. Market of produce is equally impacted by the local economy: informal market prices are low while transport costs to better and formal markets are high, often exceeding the value of the crops transported. The principle of financial viability of small-scale horticulture production applies here.

Theft: During the presentation a picture was shown displaying stolen solar panels. The meeting indicated that this does not pose a real problem if the solar panels are situated within a community. In general, there was agreement that theft is not regarded as a major concern in the target area.

Human wildlife conflict: As mentioned earlier in the report, there are elephants causing damage in fields and vegetable gardens regarded as a concerning factor. No practical solutions have as yet been found and implemented in the area.

Selection of project beneficiaries: Various concerns were raised with regard to the beneficiaries of project activities as mentioned in this report. DAPP was cautioned that there will at all times be some groupings of community members opposing project activities; and this might be based on perceived exclusion. Therefore, it was regarded as very important to be strategic with the selection of members and their appointment of committees.

The tar road as barrier to water pipelines to gardens: In Kavango West, the tarred road is situated closely to the river, whereas households are mainly situated on the other side of the tar road. This would be eventually the area where community gardens would be situated. Water may only be channels in pipelines under the road through existing culverts. These are not everywhere available, and they are regarded as a barrier in water supply to the gardens.

Maintenance of irrigation systems: During the consultations, water saving irrigation technologies were recommended, such as drip and sprinkler irrigation. DAPP was made aware to attend to the high maintenance, repair and replacement costs of such technologies, and were advised to cautiously provide this infrastructure without the required support in terms of technical capacity and costing.

(h) Other points mentioned during consultation meeting:

Some other discussions took place during the consultations, which are worthwhile to share.

Size of gardens: It was enquired of the size of community gardens and the viability thereof. As it was referred to half a hectare garden with up to fifty members, some concerns were raised.

DAPP again emphasises that the gardens primarily serve as demonstration and training plots and members are encouraged to start own production units at household level. Furthermore, it was emphasised that water availability and pumping capacity (solar) limits in the area of irrigation.

Generation dynamics: It was noted that mainly older people, especially women, become active members of development projects. Here it was noted to include both the younger generation (referred to as youth) but also the 'very young generation' referred to as learners and students. Eventually, they are the ones learning and gaining experience in their young age to become driving forces when reaching adulthood and taking up various responsibilities. As was stated, DAPP should focus on the 'next' generation with project implementation.

Cross border activities: The ADSWAC project is a transboundary project with a few vaguely described activities addressing various cross border interventions. DAPP was informed that there is extensive trade taking place with the Angolan communities, while Namibian schools (and hostels) and health care facilities accommodate learners and patients from Angola, especially those residing in close proximity.

CRAVE: Representatives of CRAVE mentioned that they do not only have shared objectives, but also materials and inputs to share. They are equally interested in setting up community projects (aiming at youth) and would gladly cooperate with DAPP in this regard.

4. [Local Stakeholder Workshop: Kavango East](#)

4.1 [Introduction](#)

Details of meeting:

- Date: 20 November 2020
- Time: 11:00 – 18:00
- Venue: Mashare Agricultural Development Institute (MADI)
- Region: Kavango East
- Facilitator: DAPP Namibia

Rationale: The overall objective of the consultation process was to create awareness on the proposed ADSWAC project, the facilitate and understanding of envisaged project activities and the impact as well as gathering constructive inputs. Feedback from these meetings will be incorporated in the final proposal.

The consultation meetings were facilitated as a national stakeholder workshop at regional level at MADI. It formed part of three stakeholder engagement (consultation) workshops in the targeted regions, namely Kavango East and Kavango West and in the capital city of Windhoek.

Stakeholder representations: The following stakeholders (organisations) were represented at meeting:

- Office of the Governor
- Kavango East Regional Council
- Traditional Authority (King (Mfumu) and Senior Headmen)
- Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)
- Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR)
- Ministry of Urban and Rural Development (MURD)
- Namibia Nature Foundation (NNF)
- Namibia Environmental Education Network (NEEN)
- DAPP: TCE and FC programmes (as community representatives)

The agenda:

- Objectives of meeting in context
- Awareness on Farmers' Clubs – film/documentary
- Presentation of project proposal
- Discussions and elaboration with focal points as per ToR (Stakeholder Consultations)
- Conclusive remarks

Programme:

Time:	Topic:	
08:30 – 09:00		Registration
09:00 – 09:20	• Official welcome & • Overview and objectives of the consultation workshop	Master of Ceremonies (DAPP)
09:20 – 09:40	• Official welcoming remarks	Hon. Governor
09:40 – 10:00	• Overview: DAPP Namibia • Screening of documentary on Farmers' Clubs in Kavango regions (10min)	Olivia Amadhila, Partnership Officer - DAPP Namibia
10:00 – 11:00	• Presentation of proposed project with reference to activities and outcomes as well as implementation framework	Olivia Amadhila and Gunther Roeber; Partnership Officers

		DAPP Namibia
11:00 – 11:30	Tea break	
11:30 – 13:00	Facilitated discussion on ADSWAC proposal presented	Workshop facilitator (DAPP)
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch	
14:00 – 15:00	Facilitated discussion: Supportive role of stakeholders with regard project proposal finalisation and project implementation	Workshop facilitator (DAPP)
15:00 – 15:30	Tea break	
15:30 – 16:45	- Supportive cross-border interventions - Regional Workshop – 8 Dec 2020 - Concrete resolutions based on discussion and elaboration - Conclusive remarks - Closure	Workshop facilitator (DAPP)
16:45 – 17:00	Word of thanks	Office of the Governor

Here it should be noted that the start of proceedings was delayed for protocol reasons. This refers to the delayed arrival of the traditional king. Despite, the workshop was facilitated according to programme, whereas the official address by the Governor took place upon deferred arrival of the Governor due to another commitment.

Introduction to the workshop proceedings: The meeting was facilitated to give an update on the process and background of the compiling the funding proposal with reference to the observed needs of communities, proposed remedial interventions, the submission of the pre-concept note (Nov 2019) and the approval of the Concept Note (Oct 2020) after pre-liminary consultation with Namibian stakeholders. Equally, it was referred to the roles and responsibilities of the Adaptation Fund (AF), the Sahel and Sahara Observatory, Humana and DAPP Namibia and APDD Angola.

The Namibian documentary ‘Farmer’s Clubs with climate-smart agriculture for improved resilience and livelihoods of smallholder farmers in Kavango’ capturing the impact of the DAPP Namibia initiated Farmers’ Clubs in the Kavango regions was screened to familiarise the audience with a project similar the core component of the ADSWAC proposal.

The ADSWAC project was presented (PowerPoint presentation) based on the Concept Note and other updated information on project formulation to date. The presentation succeeded to give a comprehensive overview on the project with emphasis on overall objectives, activities and required synergies between different stakeholders such as government ministries, regional governments, non-governmental organisations, traditional authorities and benefitting communities.

Facilitated discussions on the project were guided by the DAPP team and aligned to the outcomes of the Terms of Reference for the stakeholder consultations.

4.2 Outcome of the discussions:

The ADSWAC proposal was well received and support was granted by all representatives of various stakeholders present. Various comments and contributions by consultation workshop participants shed more light on the implications of the proposal for both communities and project implementers (DAPP Namibia). Feedback by participating stakeholders is summarised below as group under the following headings:

1. General comments relating to the ADSWAC proposal
2. Needs and expectations
3. Proposed (additional) project activities and interventions
4. Concerns and risk with project implementation
5. Comments and suggestions for project implementation
6. Identification and mapping of sites
7. Role of stakeholders

(a) General comments relating to the ADSWAC proposal

Various general comments were made during the discussion regarding the proposal and they are summarised as below:

- It was mentioned by stakeholders that it appears that the Namibian systems are challenged with the effective and efficient implementation of development projects. Various valid proposals, well-financed and thought through, are implemented but the desired impact is seldomly achieved. Other good plans and proposals are shelved and this for various reasons. This might be seen as a possible reason for approaching ambitious development proposals and projects with some scepticism.
- It was stated that the Mashare Agricultural Development Institute (MADI) resorting under the MAWLR is a suitable centre to drive agricultural development in the region. Despite this, it is hardly utilised for this purpose, or as stated, not utilised at all for community development intervention. It has excellent training and support facilities, even borehole drilling machines, but it is currently not attended to the optimal use thereof. Therefore, it was suggested that the project establishes its CCAC at MADI as it has dormant office facilities, training facilities including a hostel and all supportive machinery and infrastructure. Even qualified training facilitators available. Both the Traditional Authorities and the Governor's Office would like to observe the facilitation of community upliftment programmes at the centre.
- The Salem Agricultural Project (in close proximity of MADI) was mentioned as a success story for enabling local community members to engage in small-scale commercial vegetable production. It provides small plots of varying sizes with reliable water supply to individual community members, based on application and waiting list. It is stated that individual producers support each other and learn from one another. This system is regarded as an exemplary pilot and stakeholders would like to see more similar successful project in the region. Furthermore, it was observed that an increasing number of privately owned and managed small scale production units are established along the Kavango river, and appears that they are highly productive and successful. Infrastructure development, basic as it may be, is funded by the entrepreneurs/producers themselves. DAPP was advised to familiarise itself with these developments and integrate such approaches with the implementation of the project proposal.
- The success of development projects ultimately depends on capacitating people (through training and coaching) and supporting the application of gained knowledge and skills by creating an enabling environment. Therefore, it was emphasised that budget allocation of the project should focus on achieving this.
- It was mentioned with concern that there are numerous dormant agricultural project that were initiated by various similar development programmes and projects. It was clearly stated lesson should be learnt from these experiences and that it is ensured that sustainability and independence of such projects is achieved.
- Another concern mentioned is the observed exclusion of the youth from most agricultural projects. DAPP was requested to put emphasis on effective youth inclusion in the project despite various challenges experienced in this regard.
- With regard to land allocation, it was clearly stated that this falls under the jurisdiction of the Traditional Authorities. Sometimes the impression is created that the Regional Council supported by the Land Board have the authority, but this is wrongly perceived.

Remarks by the Governor: Kavango East Region: The Governor emphasised the benefit of international investors to support community development in the region and the potentially positive impact thereof.

A radical mind shift is required amongst both community members and their supportive stakeholders for development interventions to be successful. He stated that the impression is created that the Kavanago population belongs to the most marginalised (poor) communities in Namibia; and this is what people tend to believe. In reality, he stated, counts the Kavango populations as the richest in Namibia, with all resources at hand to turn it into the food basket of Namibia. This mindset needs to be established at a national level, and DAPP is encouraged to support this.

In the same vein, he mentioned that the optimal but sustainable use of all natural resources need to be promoted in the regions. This includes the water from the Kavango river and the dormant land, despite being allocated for individual use. This requires the support of government structures, development agents and financial institutions (referred to as Agribank). And last not least is the assertive support of Traditional Authorities required in this regard.

He furthermore mentioned that he observed that national policy makers are distanced from 'grassroots realities' and thus emphasised the need of sensitisation at critical levels. Here he also referred to the developers of the funding proposal.

(b) Needs and expectations on the ADSWAC project

- It was clearly stated by stakeholders that they would like to see the achievement of (ambiguous) project outcomes and results. They are looking forward to see impact and results with the completion of the five-year project. As previously mentioned, some scepticism prevails due to previous projects implemented regionally and nationally without delivering the desired impact and results.
- The imperative of active community involvement was emphasised. It is eventually the communities who are capacitated to help themselves and to achieve this empathy is required. A top-down approach has proven to be futile and a strategic approach is required to address change – starting with a sound mindset supported by human capacities and an enabling environment.
- The effective and efficient cooperation with all diverse stakeholders is another prerequisite for the achievement of stated outcomes. The challenges to achieve this was although recognised considering lack of streamlining and bureaucratic and logistical barriers.
- Capacity building of stakeholders and community members is regarded as a critical starting point, but it needs to be supported by creating an enabling environment, being the responsibility of all stakeholders. The project implementors are encouraged to strategically approach these basic requirements. In addition, it was emphasised that real community development is a long process and requires continued nurturing all along this (never-ending) journey. Therefore, it was recommended to focus on continuation of project interventions beyond the duration of this project.

(c) Proposed (additional) project activities and interventions

After the presentation of project objectives, outcomes and activities, based on the draft log frame, the inclusion of potentially relevant project activities was discussed. The following was suggested:

- It was emphasised that effective extension services are required at community level. This, although is not the sole responsibility of government extension services (covering various fields) but the responsibility of all resource people with the capacity of contributing to personal growth and development of community members. These essentially include NGO project teams, lead farmers, private sector representatives and various other experts and specialists. Therefore, the project should focus on capacitating potential resource people and facilitate the process of effective extension services addressing real needs at grassroot level. Here it was referred to the strong impact of village-based extension services as practised in Mali and Tanzania.
- The development of local early warning systems, including sharing of weather prediction, was recognised. The project team was informed that communities effectively and reliably use traditional pointers on expected seasons, mainly derived from 'reading the nature'. Therefore, the project team was advised to include the well-established traditional knowledge on projecting weather patterns for the season in the development of early warning systems. It was furthermore mentioned that technologically based and conventional weather prediction are not regarded as reliable and often misleading.
- Whereas the project targets communities in the Kavango river basin, the need for community development in the 'inland is regarded as a pressing issue as well. Communities in the target area have access to various river resources while inland communities are deprived of this privilege. Therefore, the project team was requested to consider the inclusion of inland communities in this project as far as possible. It was noted that the same project activities apply, especially as there are areas with ample of underground water resources suitable for horticulture project and an improved water supply infrastructure.
- The inclusion of the youth in project activities is a concern echoed all along various consultations. The project team is requested to adjust project activities in such a way that participation of the youth (from highly to limited educated) becomes attractive. An innovative approach is required in this regard.
- The development of an enabling production environment is a prerequisite to success. It was noted that project funding is insufficient to achieve this on a large scale, but that the project team should facilitate the process of

encouraging such developments. Strategies of achieving this should form a critical point of discussion during all stakeholder engagements in the project phase.

- The supply of farming inputs at rural community level has been identified as another challenge that is requested to be addressed. Here it was referred to seeds (both for dryland cropping and vegetable), fertiliser and plant pests and disease control remedies. It was equally emphasised that product knowledge (application and hazards) needs to be equally addressed. Thus, the project team was advised to include supportive interventions in both the project proposal and the implementation activities.

(d) Concerns and risk with project implementation

The discussion on the proposed project was concluded with focus on challenges, concerns and potential risk with regard to project implementation. The feedback received is summarised as follows:

Effective communication: A critical success factor is honest and open communication, thus a maintained dialogue with all stakeholders based on shared values and commonly agreed upon project objectives and outcomes. Failing to maintain this might be detrimental to successful project implementation.

Lack of committed participation of rural communities in project activities: Members of the community participating in project activities need to be results driven and experience the impact and achievements of project activities. Should activities be experienced as a burden, and this for various reasons, they might withdraw and have a negative influence on the perception of the project.

Lack of committed participation and cooperation of critical stakeholders: A wide range of diverse stakeholders have been identified who play a critical supportive role in project implementation. Failing to contribute as required might hamper effective project implementation.

Institutional and bureaucratic procedures hampering timely implementation: There are various institutional regulations to be adhered to; many of them to follow tedious bureaucratic procedures. Unless these are speedily and effectively attended to this might hinder the timely execution of various project activities. (example: documented allocation of land, water extraction permits, MoU, etc.)

Timely identification and allocation of land for project activities: Land for project activities (community gardens) need to be identified and allocated. This required extensive community consultations with inclusion of Traditional Authorities, and various disputes might to be resolved in this regard. It was brought under the attention of the project team that this might become a lengthy process.

Lacking human capacities of resource people (skill, knowledge and attitude): The success of the project depends on key people driving it, thus the project team. The appointment of non-performers (for whatever reasons) might be detrimental to the project. Therefore, the team was advised to be considerate of this factor when recruiting the project team. Equally important are the representatives of stakeholders; their performance and commitment is regarded as equally important.

Application of technologies and methods: New approaches to climate smart agricultural practices are promoted continuously. The selection and careful integration is imperative; keeping to established methods and approaches might be regarded as 'discriminatory' or even backwards development. This again requires that all advisory and extension services are continuously exposed to innovative developments and to integrate this in various project activities.

Theft and other illegal activities: Theft was not seriously regarded as a threat as traditional 'disciplinary' systems are well respected and effective. Other illegal activities referred to relate to cross border activities; often these are regarded as illegal at policy and law enforcement level but not at community level. This includes river-border crossing (livestock and people), fishing and trade.

Impact of changing weather pattern (Climate Change related): Agricultural production is primarily related to seasonal, especially rainfall patterns. If these are counteractive to various project activities, they might cause non-achievement of envisaged results and discourage project participation.

Reliable water supply of water dependent activities: Here it was referred to the uninterrupted supply of sufficient quantities and water as required by various project activities. The main challenge referred to in this regard was the immediate attendance to non-functional water supply and distribution systems. Equally it was mentioned that supply of water is aligned to the demand of water.

(e) Comments and suggestions for project implementation

Some additional points, not mentioned before in this report, were pointed out:

Recruitment of project staff: here its was emphasised that there are well educated and experienced local resource people available within rural communities. It was strongly recommended to include them in the project team rather than sourcing people from other regions.

Timely community consultations: it was suggested to engage in community consultations as soon as proposal is approved and funding is granted. Valuable time will be lost if it is waited until all administrative procedures are completed and initial funding is transferred. This is especially relevant as pre-implementation preparations are time consuming, considering various community and TA consultations required. This equally applies to the lengthy process of, amongst others, procurement, recruitment, and strategic planning with stakeholders.

Seasonal nature of agricultural production: The timing of core interventions with regard to project activities is critical. Here it needs to be considered that community members are occupied by seasonal cropping tasks, such as field preparation, planting, weeding and harvesting. Arranging community-based events in this 'pressure' times might not be supportive.

Consideration of traditional and cultural practices and norms: The project team was advised to be at all times cognisant of various cultural and traditional norms and practices. This is especially relevant as project formulation and implementation is steered by 'outsiders' with often lacking the required empathy and insights. The project team was advised to be at all times respectful of the local value systems and familiarise themselves with it.

Inland rural communities: The project team was advised to consider the needs of development for inland communities as well and accommodate these in project activities as far as possible.

Inclusion of the youth: The inclusion of the youth was throughout consultations mentioned as a burning issue. Their potential inclusion in project activities should be addressed right from the beginning.

Creating and enabling environment for capacitated (trained) community members: as stated before, it remains critical that training (capacity building) interventions are aligned to local possibilities of immediate application of gained knowledge and skills. That is what is regarded as real empowerment. Also, this includes the arrangement of the availability of promoted and required production inputs.

(f) Identification and mapping of sites

The identification of potential project sites was brought up during the stakeholder consultation. This was initially objected as the audience felt that it is impossible to achieve this without appropriate consultations with the Regional Council, the Traditional Authorities and communities. After confirming that these are only sample sites guiding the planning and formulation of project plan, it was agreed to name potential sides. Although it was insisted on listing sites both in the inland and close to the river. A word of thanks goes to the Governor who facilitated this session.

The following sites were listed (please note that these are only the sites in the target area close to the river).

ADSWAC PROJECT LOCATIONS:			
<i>Kavango East</i>			
	Village Name	GPS Coordinates	
1	Sauyemwa	17°54'26.6"S 19°43'56.2"E	-17.907388, 19.732280
2	Kaisosi	17°52'32.7"S 19°47'51.8"E	-17.875746, 19.797712
3	Muhopi	17°53'26.2"S 19°57'50.6"E	-17.890613, 19.964052
4	Ngone	17°53'01.6"S 19°57'22.4"E	-17.883774, 19.956217
5	Mupapama	17°53'39.4"S 20°14'36.4"E	-17.894275, 20.243452
6	Shighuru	17°54'33.6"S 20°25'53.8"E	-17.909325, 20.431622
7	Shikoro	18°02'30.3"S 20°42'54.1"E	-18.041739, 20.715040
8	Shamvhura	18°01'54.6"S 20°52'13.7"E	-18.031822, 20.870474
9	Mungoro Katere	18°02'53.3"S 20°50'03.3"E	-18.048148, 20.834244
10	Shamangorwa	17°57'34.6"S 21°01'39.9"E	-17.959602, 21.027742
11	Kangongo	17°56'11.5"S 21°09'27.9"E	-17.936538, 21.157747
12	Thigombo	17°55'53.1"S 21°12'44.2"E	-17.931409, 21.212270

As attachment, please find a photo collection of respective sites.

(g) Role of stakeholders in community upliftment in the Kavango region

The role of stakeholders was not formally discussed, and this report therefore only summarised what transpired during the discussions, which is as follows:

Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)

- Promoting the growing of trees (tree propagation, transplanting and growing)
- Forest management (in a controlling and regulating capacity)
- Support to environmental awareness and education – in cooperation with NEEN.

Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR)

- Providing extension and advisory services in agriculture and water affairs
- Coordination and field cultivation services (referred to as ploughing services)
- Supply and distribution of seeds and other production inputs – dryland cropping
- Coordination of rural water supply (partner to existing Water Point Committees)

Ministry of Urban and Rural Development (MURD)

- Providing support to Regional Governments
- Regulating capacity in land use (in cooperation with Traditional Authorities)
- Guidance in development planning

Ministry of Gender, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare (MGPEWS)

- Support to marginalised communities (in this case the San communities)

Youth Forum (Ministry of Sport, Youth and National Service)

- Attending to projects concerning the youth in the rural areas
- Inclusion of youth in development drives

CRAVE project (MAWLR) – funded by EIF

- Supports the establishment of climate smart agricultural practices (including CA)
- CA based field cultivation services (ridge ploughing)

Kavango East Regional Farmers Union (affiliated to Namibia National Farmers Union)

- Representing communal farms in the regions within an organised structure
- Supporting market development benefitting (commercially orientated) communal farmers

German Development Services (GIZ)

- Implementing the project: Farming for Resilience Programme (also in the region)

Namibia Nature Foundation (NNF)

- Sustainable utilisation of natural resources
- Promotion of Conservation Agriculture and Ecological Organic Agriculture
- Support in supply and distribution of seeds
- Identification and support of lead farmers

Namibia Environmental Education Network (NEEN)

- Facilitating Environmental Education Programmes at schools (in rural areas)

DAPP: TCE and Farmers' Club programmes (as community representatives)

- Working with rural communities in various programmes at village level.

5. Conclusions

All participating stakeholders appreciated the approach of initiating this information sharing events, namely the consultation engagement at various levels involving critical stakeholders. This provided next to awareness for a detailed insight and understanding of proposed project activities with reference to the desired objective-based outcomes. Furthermore, it was appreciated that the DAPP team facilitated open and transparent discussions on the project and genuinely were interested in the feedback provided. The confirmation by DAPP to accommodate suggestions and concerns in both the project proposal and with project implementation was equally appreciated. On another note it was mentioned that it was enriching to interact with diverse stakeholders present the meetings and to take cognisance of their specific responsibilities and intentions, eventually all based on a shared objective: namely to upliftment rural communities, and this against the economic and Climate Change related challenges. The benefit of maintained communication and cooperation between all diverse stakeholders was sensitised and acknowledged.

Furthermore, it is worthwhile to note that the following comments were part of all discussions:

- In-depth community and traditional authority consultation and involvement prior to and with project implementation
- Facilitation of efficient and effective cooperation between all stakeholders based on commonly agreed objectives and outcomes; thus, facilitating synergies
- Impact and sustainability (continuity) with project implementation to be achieved
- Realise existing local opportunities (focus on food production) based on the combination of natural resources land and water supported by capacitated local human resources and an enabling environment
- Changing the mindset of community members with focus on encouragement and confidence for achievement (all inclusive)
- The active and sustainable inclusion of the youth in project activities in consideration of their specific needs
- Achievement of a gender balance in project activities, and this aligned to cultural norms

In conclusion it can be stated that the Consultation on Stakeholder Engagement was successfully completed with the overall objectives achieved. All important stakeholders were informed on the proposed project, the project and its implications were discussed in detail and valuable feedback was provided. Comments and suggestions (feedback), as documented in this report, provide critical additional information to be accommodated in the project proposal and to guide the potential implementation of the project. The positive verification without any substantial reservations confirms the validity of the project proposal.

6. [Annexes](#)

The following annexes are included:

- Pictures of the workshops
- GPS Locations and pictures of project sites
- Meeting Minutes (3 workshops)
- Attendance sheets

Kavango West Stakeholder Consultative Workshop

Nkurenkuru

19 November 2020



Attendees at the Nkurenkuru Workshop



Olivia Amadila, DAPP NPT gives a presentation



Gunther Roeber, DAPP NPT gives a presentation



Mr. John Siranda, representative for the Ukwangali Traditional Authority



***Mr. Kambindo Sikonekeni,
Youth Forum***



***Mr. Johannes Hausiku,
Kavango Region Farmers' Union***

Kavango East Stakeholder Consultative Workshop
Mashare
20 November 2020



Attendees at the Mashare Workshop



Hon. Bonifatius Kudumo, Governor of the Kavango West Region



***Hon. Mfumu Erwin Mbambo,
Hambukushu Traditional Authority***



***Mr. Alois Ngende, representative from the
Hambukushu Traditional Authority***



***The identification of villages facilitated by the
Hon. Governor Bonifatius Kudumo***



DAPP Namibia TCE team

ADSWAC Project Locations – Kavango East and West regions



ADSWAC PROJECT LOCATIONS:			
<i>Kavango East</i>			
	Village Name	GPS Coordinates	
1	Sauyemwa	17°54'26.6"S 19°43'56.2"E	-17.907388, 19.732280
2	Kaisosi	17°52'32.7"S 19°47'51.8"E	-17.875746, 19.797712
3	Muhopi	17°53'26.2"S 19°57'50.6"E	-17.890613, 19.964052
4	Ngone	17°53'01.6"S 19°57'22.4"E	-17.883774, 19.956217
5	Mupapama	17°53'39.4"S 20°14'36.4"E	-17.894275, 20.243452
6	Shighuru	17°54'33.6"S 20°25'53.8"E	-17.909325, 20.431622
7	Shikoro	18°02'30.3"S 20°42'54.1"E	-18.041739, 20.715040
8	Shamvhura	18°01'54.6"S 20°52'13.7"E	-18.031822, 20.870474
9	Mungoro Katere	18°02'53.3"S 20°50'03.3"E	-18.048148, 20.834244
10	Shamangorwa	17°57'34.6"S 21°01'39.9"E	-17.959602, 21.027742
11	Kangongo	17°56'11.5"S 21°09'27.9"E	-17.936538, 21.157747
12	Thigombo	17°55'53.1"S 21°12'44.2"E	-17.931409, 21.212270
<i>Kavango West</i>			
13	Karayi	17°26'10.9"S 18°27'24.6"E	-17.436360, 18.456823
14	Makambu	17°27'28.4"S 18°28'24.4"E	-17.457897, 18.473437
15	Kahenge	17°40'57.2"S 18°40'59.0"E	-17.682565, 18.683057
16	Kananana	17°41'42.7"S 18°42'10.2"E	-17.695190, 18.70284
17	Tondoro	17°46'13.2"S 18°48'02.6"E	-17.770327, 18.800708
18	Kakoro	17°50'10.7"S 19°02'11.6"E	-17.836305, 19.036567
19	Mpuma	17°50'08.5"S 19°03'53.3"E	-17.835682, 19.064798
20	Haisisira	17°50'24.3"S 19°05'54.5"E	-17.840073, 19.098457

Kavango East

ADSWAC PROJECT LOCATIONS:***Kavango East***

	Village Name	GPS Coordinates	
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12	Thigombo	17°55'53.1"S 21°12'44.2"E	-17.931409, 21.212270

Sauyemwa

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-17.907388, 19.732280



Kaisosi

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17°57'34.6"S 21°01'39.9"E, -17.959602, 21.027742



Kangongo

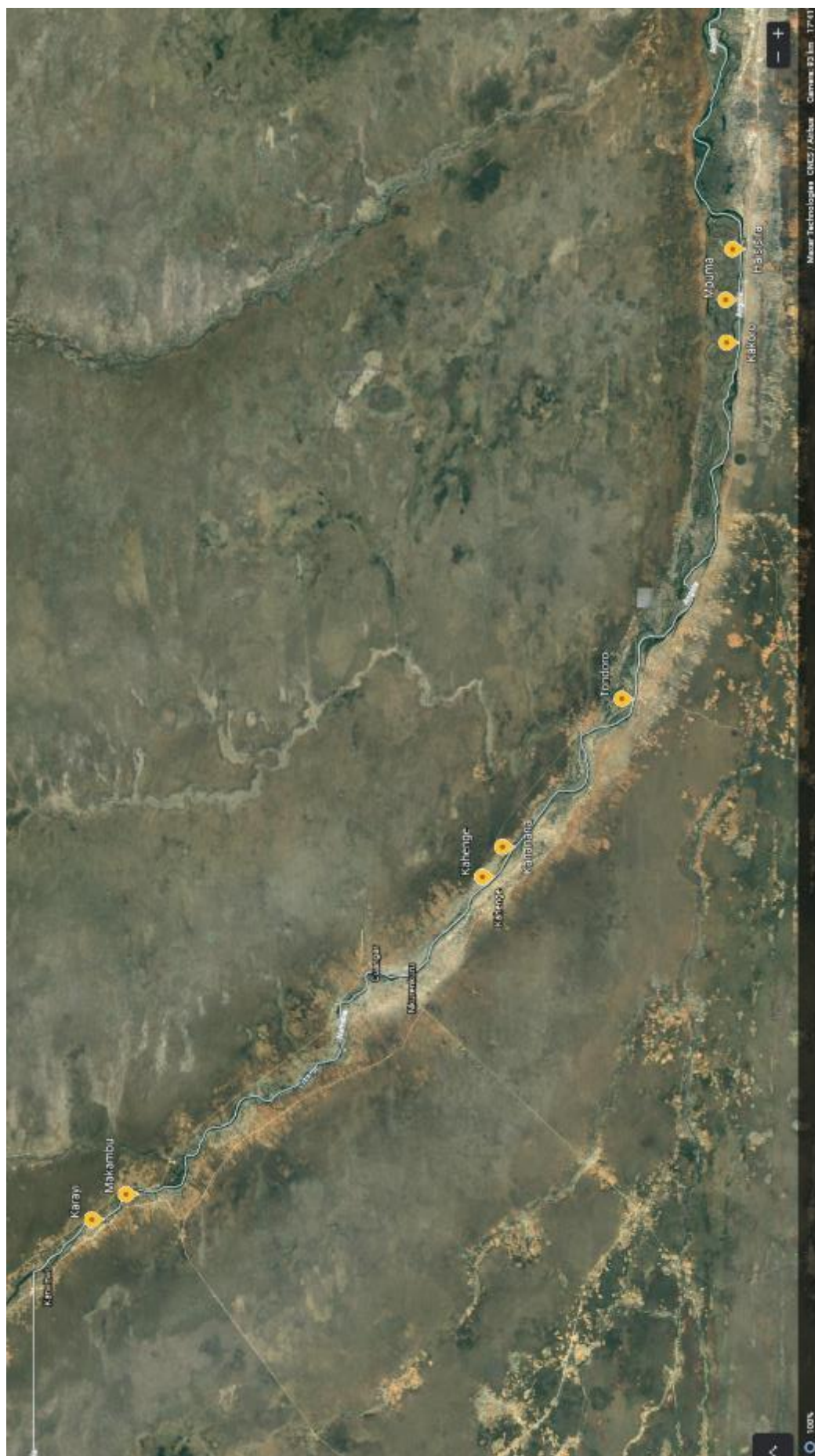
17°56'11.5"S 21°09'27.9"E, -17.936538, 21.157747



Thigombo

17°55'53.1"S 21°12'44.2"E, -17.931409, 21.212270



Kavango West

ADSWAC PROJECT LOCATIONS:***Kavango West***

	Village Name	GPS Coordinates	
1	Karayi	17°26'10.9"S 18°27'24.6"E	-17.436360, 18.456823
2	Makambu	17°27'28.4"S 18°28'24.4"E	-17.457897, 18.473437
3	Kahenge	17°40'57.2"S 18°40'59.0"E	-17.682565, 18.683057
4	Kananana	17°41'42.7"S 18°42'10.2"E	-17.695190, 18.70284
5	Tondoro	17°46'13.2"S 18°48'02.6"E	-17.770327, 18.800708
6	Kakoro	17°50'10.7"S 19°02'11.6"E	-17.836305, 19.036567
7	Mpuma	17°50'08.5"S 19°03'53.3"E	-17.835682, 19.064798
8	Haisisira	17°50'24.3"S 19°05'54.5"E	-17.840073, 19.098457

Karayi

17°26'10.9"S 18°27'24.6"E, -17.436360, 18.456823



Makambu

17°27'28.4"S 18°28'24.4"E, -17.457897, 18.473437



Kahenge

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Haisisira

17°50'24.3"S 19°05'54.5"E, -17.840073, 19.098457



Annex 3 – Meeting Minutes Consultation Workshops

Minutes

DAPP Stakeholder Consultation Meeting, November 2020

Date: 04 November 2020

Venue: APS Guesthouse, Windhoek

Time: 9h00 – 13h00

Attendance:

DAPP Namibia

- *Kirsten Moller-Jensen: DAPP Managing Director*
- *Gunther Roeber: Partnership Officer, DAPP Namibia*
- *Olivia Amadhila: Partnership Officer, DAPP Namibia*
- *Bayron van Wyk: Intern: DAPP Namibia*

Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)

- *Joseph Hailwa: Director for Forestry, Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)*
- *Petrus Muteyauli: Deputy Director for Multilateral Environmental Agreements*
- *Sion Shifa: MEFT*

Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR)

- *Asteria Salom: Geohydrologist, Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform*
- *David Lisulo: Control Administrator: Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform*

Ministry of Urban and Rural Development (MURD)

- *Toini Hasheela: Development Planner, Ministry of Urban and Rural Development*
- *Talishi Unona: Community Development Planner, Ministry of Urban and Rural Development*

Ministry of Gender, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare (MGPEWS)

- *Elsarien Katiti: PA to Deputy Minister for Marginalized Communities*

Ministry of Works and Transport (MWT)

- *Frantz Uirab: Deputy Director, Ministry of Works and Transport*

German Development Services (GIZ)

- *Priscilla Mundilo: Technical Advisor, Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)*
- *Jonas Boesl: Technical Advisor, Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)*
- *Alfeus Shekunyenge: MEFT/GIZ*

Namibia Nature Foundation (NNF)

- *Angus Middleton: Executive Director: Namibia Nature Foundation (NNF)*

Namibia Environmental Education Network (NEEN)

- *Liina Nantinda: NEEN – National Coordinator*

Programme:

1. *Welcoming remarks*
2. *Overview of DAPP Namibia (Presented by Olivia Amadhila)*
3. *Address by Mr. Petrus Muteyauli: Deputy Director for Multilateral Environmental Agreements, MEFT*
4. *DAPP documentary film on Farmers' Club*
5. *Overview of ADSWAC project plan (Presented by Gunther Roeber)*

6. Consultative Discussions (Facilitated by Gunther Roeber)
7. Resolutions & way forward

List of points discussions:

Priscilla Mundilo <i>GIZ</i>	• Asked for clarification regarding the selection criteria for the beneficiaries of the project. • <i>Clarity was provided as requested – based on community consultations</i> • Suggested that there be collaboration with universities. • <i>Here, it was agreed that there are not yet strong links with universities yet, but with regard to sharing new technologies and methods relevant to the projects they will be most likely incorporated in the project.</i>
Frantz Uirab <i>Namibia Meteorological Services</i>	• Commended DAPP Namibia for the way that is consulting the stakeholders. • Emphasized that weather predictions systems are important for the project and need to be disseminated at community level • Suggested the training of farmers on collecting and sharing weather related data (and the interpretation thereof)
Asteria Salom <i>Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform</i>	• Asked for clarification regarding how much water will be pumped from the river. She furthermore referred to the application of water extraction licenses. • <i>She was informed that communities gardens, as proposed, require only very small quantities from the Kavango river. It was furthermore confirmed that procedures with extraction of water from the river will be followed.</i>
Joseph Hailwa <i>Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism</i>	• He mentioned that he was aware of the ADSWAC project • The DAPP Stakeholder Consultation Meeting has given him a better and an in-depth understanding of the project. • He stated that it is a commendable project, because it addressing the issue of hunger (even though he interrogated whether hunger exists in Namibia). • He noted that the project should focus on soil fertility as this is a critical factor ensuring optimal production • He emphasized that the focus should be on producing quality produce that can allow farmers to sell their goods on the formal market following commercially based market chains. Additional focus should be on facilitating formal marketing as a critical component. • Furthermore, he suggested that the project include the growing of trees in the communities (especially fruit trees complemented by horticulture). • He indicated the wish for an increased project budget to make a higher impact in rural communities. He realized that the budget has its limitations with implementing all planned activities optimally. • Despite this, he emphasized that the project funds should be maximized to assist with grassroots upliftment of communities. • In addition, he suggested that project should also promote bee-keeping activities among farmers, as this is supportive of the ecosystem. • Furthermore, he stressed that the project should make available micro-lending facilities for farmers enabling them to help themselves. • And last but not least he stated that the key laws (regulations) applicable to this project will be: <i>Environment Management Act, Forestry Act and the Water Supply Act.</i>
Toini Hasheela <i>Ministry of Urban and Rural Development</i>	• In response to Ms. Priscilla Mundilo's question, she suggested that there be a closer look at potentially selected beneficiaries of the project. • She highlighted that many of the beneficiaries of such projects are usually not in dire need, which leaves out the most vulnerable members of the community.

	• <i>The DAPP team emphasized that community field officers from the community (who do door-to-door work) will assist in identifying beneficiaries. This they will together with other stakeholder during the selection process.</i> • <i>It was furthermore stressed that the recruitment of members for the project activities done on a voluntary basis. The philosophy of the project is to empower people by capacitating them to grow and raise their own food. The project wants to trigger interest in agricultural production based on available resourced and support.</i> • <i>In addition, it was mentioned that most of the participants (in existing Farmers' Clubs) are the elderly and resultantly argued that it was important to include the younger generation and show them that agriculture could be a viable means of making a living, rather than migrating to urban centers in search of work.</i> • <i>Toini Hasheela equally argued the importance of including women in the project and to give women a platform to improve their lives through agriculture.</i> • <i>Angus Middleton (Namibia Nature Foundation) stated that the previous collaboration with DAPP Namibia on Farmers' Clubs had seen 70% of members of these clubs being women.</i>
Elsarien Katiti <i>Office of the Deputy Minister: Marginalized Communities</i>	• <i>She recommended to select San communities as beneficiaries for the project, either integrated or San-only projects.</i> • <i>She suggested that the project should not use solely Traditional Authorities (TA's) for consultations as many of the San communities do not fall under these structures.</i> • <i>She furthermore noted that their Ministry has regional offices that will be assist in identifying San communities to actively participate in the project.</i> • <i>DAPP confirmed that they will focus on the inclusion of San in various project activities.</i>
Sion Shifa <i>Ministry of Environment, Tourism and Forestry</i>	• <i>Highlighted that the Green Climate Fund is running The Climate Resilient Agriculture in the three Vulnerable Extreme (CRAVE) projects in the regions.</i> • <i>Emphasized that it is important to create synergies between the two projects.</i> • <i>DAPP acknowledged the advice and committed to approach the CRAVE team with project planning and implementation in support of potential synergies.</i>
Petrus Muteyauli <i>Ministry of Environment, Tourism and Forestry</i>	• <i>He raised a concern with regard to, what he termed, too many project activities.</i> • <i>DAPP emphasized that the project proposal presented served to provide a general, never the less detailed, overview of the project. He assured that the project team to be appointed will consider his concern in the final strategic project implementation phase.</i>

Minutes prepared by Bayron van Wyk, DAPP
November 2020

Minutes
DAPP Stakeholder Consultation Meeting, November 2020

Date: 19 November 2020
Venue: Muharwa Guesthouse
Place (town/city): Nkurenkuru
Time: 9h00 – 16h30

Attendance:

Office of the Governor
Andrew Ngalangi – CAO (representative of the Governor)

Kavango West Regional Council
Karl Kandongo – Chief Logistics Officer (representative for the Deputy Director for Rural Water Supply)

Traditional Authority – Chief Council (Uukwangali Traditional Authority)
John Siranda – Chief's Council Ukwangali Traditional Authority (081 213 0996)

Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR)
Cadislaus Kudumo – MAWLR DAPEES

Ministry of Gender, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare (MGPEWS)
Ruth Lutuhezi – MGPEWSU

Youth Forum (Ministry of Sport, Youth and National Service)
K. Sikonekeni – National Youth Forum
Willem Kotokeni – National Youth Forum
Aune Haingura – National Youth Forum

CRAVE project (MAWLR) – funded by the Environmental Investment Fund (EIF)
Viktoria Hango – CRAVE

Kavango West Regional Farmers Union (affiliated to Namibia National Farmers Union)
Johannes Hausiku – Kavango West Regional Farmers' Union

Namibia Environmental Education Network (NEEN)
Johannes Nyandu – NEEN Coordinator

DAPP: TCE and FC programmes (as community representatives)

Leonard Dinyando – DAPP Farming Instructor
John Kashekere – DAPP Farming Instructor
Eveline Kavanze – DAPP TCE
Monica Kandjimi – DAPP TCE
Veronica Ndumba – DAPP TCE
Olavi Hamutenya – DAPP TCE

NB!!

Many of the 70 invited guests were not able to attend because of a double booking of events, including a DCCC meeting of Regional Councilors and an inauguration ceremony of a maternity ward. The latter was attended by the Governor, Hon. Sirkka Ausiku. As a result, the Nkurenkuru meeting was attended by mostly lower tier officials.

List of points for discussion:

DAPP:

Started with informal discussions with the attendees as there was communication that the Governor may leave the inauguration event earlier to attend the Consultation Workshop. This did, however not happen and Gunther continued with the formal presentation at a later stage.

- The following questions were posed:
 1. What are the main challenges facing the communities in the region?
 2. Challenges concerning water supply in villages?
 3. Which communities should we target? ... suggestions

William Kotokeni

- Stressed that youth unemployment is a serious concern in the community.
- Another concern is the water crisis, that is the inadequate supply of portable water in households.

Ruth Lutehezi

- Pointed out that wildlife invasions of particularly elephants is a concern.
- The issue is especially a concern 7 km from Nkurenkuru

Karl Kandongo

- Much of the horticulture practices are based on subsistence.
- Pointed out that there are challenges to access the market, because many of the farmers can't meet the requirements of AMTA.
- Many of the community members still collect water which is based on traditional ways
- Communities lack modern technology like solar panels.
- The fact that more women than men are involved in horticulture is a challenge.

Victoria Hango

- Stressed that communities require training to understand how to generate income through horticulture.
- Pointed out that farmers are eager to learn, but that they lack the understanding of increased yields and knowledge on what types of seeds to use.
- Another concern is that they find it difficult to reach the commercial market.
- For this reason, it is important for projects of this nature to consider on how to add value to the produce for the farmers to meet the requirements of the market.

Cadislaus Kudumo

- Farmers have a challenge of transporting their produce out of their areas.
- There seems to be cases where communities don't take advice from organizations, but rather stick to their traditional methods.
- Dryland cropping another challenge.
- Several projects in the region by MAWLR in collaboration with GIZ, NNF, NILALEG promote Conservation Agriculture.
- It is important to promote conservation in agriculture production!
- Pointed out that the Ministry of Agriculture (MAWLR) sells certified seeds through the ADC's. There is another issue with the whether the quantity is sufficient to meet the growing demands. Farmers always want more!
- SEEDCO was established.
- Their seeds being sold are of low quality and are provided in small quantities.
- Highlighted that they don't have a lot suppliers for seeds in the region. As a result, the seeds are being sourced from other regions.
- However, when they are provided with high quality seeds it needs a lot of maintenance. If Farmers get access to them, they will require more support and training on the use of pesticides and fertilizers.
- Also, important is Integrated Land Management in order to train farmers on how to use limited land (size) to get maximum value (agricultural products) out of it.

DAPP:

- Emphasized that the projects' focus is on household food supply and not commercially orientated.
- Probed the attendees with the following questions:
 1. Would you rather want food sufficiency for everyone? or

2. Surplus individual production?

What is more important?

Observations

- There is a general concern for commercial production (this was also stressed in previous consultation meetings in Windhoek with the Governor of Kavango East region and key Ministerial officials)

William Kotokeni

- Pointed out that an emphasis on both commercial and collective (communal) production would be good for development in the region.

Monika Kandjimi

- Echoed the previous concerns that elephants are of an issue along the river.

DAPP:

- Emphasized that the region has enough water and favourable soil for agricultural production. However, he pointed out that the capacity is lacking.
- What are the solutions?
- Pointed out that there is a lot of youth that can be capacitated, but they don't want to work.
- DAPP asked the attendees; how can we integrate the youth?

William Kotokeni

- Stressed that it is necessary to involve the youth in this project.
- Argued that the issue of youth being lazy is an assumption!
- Suggested platforms should be created for the youth to take ownership of the project.
- Highlighted that the age criteria would be 18 to 35 years.
- Argued that there are graduates/non-graduates, skilled/not skilled youth that can be integrated in the project.

Victoria Hango

- Argued that many of the agricultural/development projects in the region have failed to integrate the youth
- There should be a strategy to accommodate and integrate the youth.
- Shared her project's experiences, that is CRAVE.
- When they advertised that youth should be involved in horticulture production, very few showed up.
- Something else should be done!

Cadislaus Kudumo

- It is important for the project to consider how the goals fit in line with the interests of the youth.
- Argued that previous projects (from other organizations) were not aligned with youth interests.
- Sarcastically asked, maybe vegetable gardens may not be of interest to young people?

Aune Haungura

- Was not in agreement with Cadislaus Kudumo. Stressed that the youth are interested in agriculture.
- The only hampering factor is that they don't have capital.

William Kotokeni

- Pointed out that there are youth programmes in each region.

Ruth Lutehezi

- It is important that project implementor's don't impose their ideas and plans on the youth.
- A Needs Assessment should be done in order for the youth to take ownership of the project.

Johannes Hausiku

- The challenge is that there is no centres for the youth.
- Youth should communicate what project activities they want to be involved in. However, he pointed out that it is difficult to get the youth together since there are no places for them to meet.

DAPP:

- On the water crisis, DAPP sought clarity from the attendees. He asked, what suggestions they had concerning this issue.

William Kotokeni

- Suggested that water services be extended from the source (river) to more closely to the homestead.

DAPP:

- Pointed out that the project aims to establish different Water User Associations for the communities to lobby for their concerns. Asked the attendees what they thought of this plan?

Andrew Ngalangi

- Communities don't have the capacity to get water from the river. Argued that a Water User Association would give them the necessary skills and training.

Johannes Hausiku

- In agreement with the establishment of a Water User Association.
- Communities along the river don't have access to safe water, because it is not safe for human consumption.
- Underground or drilling for water is at a cost, which the communities can't afford.
- Pipeline for water is another challenge.
- Wanted to know if the project will only give the most basic assistance. Will it only give them training and leave after the timeframe for the project has lapsed?

DAPP:

- Pointed out that each targeted community along the river will have a Farmers' Club, Water User Association and vegetable garden.
- Mentioned that development is progress. Sensitizing people is important when they can't be provided with technology (which comes at a high cost).
- That is what DAPP and partners want to facilitate.

Johannes Hausiku

- Emphasized strongly his concerns again over how the community should take ownership of the project.
- Importantly, what happens when the project funders/donors leave?

DAPP:

- Pointed out that there are many dormant projects.
- There is an effort to help integrate existing (dormant) programmes. Accessing land is difficult, because most of the land along the river has been allocated. Dormant projects sit with idle land that can be used for new projects.
- However, there are challenges over land ownership. In many cases, absentee land-owners come to reclaim their land. Some even claim back the land once they see there is a thriving vegetable garden.
- In terms of wildlife issues, Zambezi farmers use chili mixed with elephant dung to keep them away from the crops. Suggested that there be exchanges between the regions (as well as other actors). This will allow for the introduction of new methods and application of best solutions.

Victoria Hango

- In terms of wildlife-human conflict, putting up strong fencing for vegetable gardens would be another solution.
- The best that can be done for this is to come up with mediation strategies.

DAPP:

- On the point of commercial markets for farmers, he pointed out that there is a strong component in the project aims of allowing farmers the chance to access the market.

- However, other solutions should be sought.
- For instance, there is a sellers' market in Windhoek every weekend.
- Why not bring the existing (small) markets along the road into a system? That is sell local produce to an army base, police or schools where there is a demand for quantity and not necessarily quality.
- Why should be concerned so much with AMTA?
- Other sources can be used, if only communities started thinking outside of AMTA and their restrictions.
- Sarcastically, it was remarked that the local tomatoes had a way better taste than the one's sourced from South Africa.
- In terms of the fencing solution suggested by Victoria Hango, DAPP pointed out that a fence for a 1 ha garden costs N\$150,000. This would be too expensive and funds are limited for the project.
- In terms of the issue regarding the complaint against (the high) women involvement in the gardens, he pointed out that it may be a traditional thing. However, he has observed that private gardens are mostly owned by men.
- Highlighted that the project will emphasize capacity building.

DAPP:

- Asked the attendees what they think would the possible risks would be for the project.

Johannes Hausiku

- Argued that would be the economic situation. Government financial inefficiency has become a challenge. In previous years communities used to benefit more from the budget.
- Another risk he mentioned, is land use planning. Pointed out that land which is already allocated is not properly utilized.
- It is important to make sure that the next generation make use of the land. How do we best educate the community on these issues?
- In terms of wildlife/human conflict, traditional ways should be considered. In the past, communities used to have corridors which the elephants used.

The Representative of the Ukwangali Traditional Authority Chief's Council, Mr. John Sakaria Siranda joined the meeting.

Olivia Amadhila gave short remarks before a snack break.

Willem Kotokeni

- Another risk factor he mentioned, was cross-border activities.
- Cross-border movement is taking place for family visits, trade, accessing education etc.
- He was teaching school children that would come from Angola. Now this stopped because of COVID-19 restrictions.

Johannes Hausiku

- Emphasized again that land conflict (especially in terms of ancestral land claims) would be a risk factor for the project.
- Wanted to know what the selection criteria would be for the beneficiaries.

DAPP:

- In terms of land allocation, DAPP (and other actors) have learnt their lesson.
- Will not proceed if there's no letter from the Traditional Authority (TA) stating clearly that the land may be used by the community for a vegetable garden.
- On the issue of beneficiaries, he wanted direction from the attendees on which communities they feel are the most vulnerable and should be targeted.

John Sikanda

- Clarified that when the TA issue a letter for the community it will explicitly state that it was allocated for a community garden.

14h23 after a short lunch break Olivia Amadhila gives an overview of DAPP Namibia.

DAPP:

- Suggested that the attendees assist in identifying villages where such gardens can possibly be established.
- Highlighted that we have already identified the Mupini and Kasivi Villages with one of the DAPP Farming Instructors'

The attendees then give their suggestions of where possibly community gardens can be established.

Cadislaus Kudumo

- Highlighted that there are certain conditions that have to be met by the Roads Authority regarding putting up calvets to take water from the river, especially if they are cross the national road. He pointed out that they are very specific with the kind of materials they want to be used.

Andrew Nganlangi

- Argued that identifying the places is not appropriate for the event of a Stakeholder Consultation meeting. Suggested that a meeting should be held with to Regional Council to assist in this process.

Karl Kangondo

- Pointed out that five constituencies will be affected by the project.
- Similarly, to Mr. Nganlangi argued that this can't be done at a Stakeholder meeting. Emphasized that the Regional Council should be involved in this process.

DAPP:

- Emphasized that it the activity is being done to have names of a list of potential villages to establish community gardens. It doesn't mean that they will be necessarily selected at the project implementation phase.
- Further noted, that provision is made in the new project to include quad bikes for the Farming Instructors to make movement between their different vegetable gardens easier. Currently this is a challenge at existing Farmers' Clubs.

Johannes Hausiku

- Suggested Mbambi Village and wanted to know what the size of the garden is.

DAPP:

- Highlighted that the size of the gardens is half a ha each.
- Each woman will get one row in the garden.
- The Demonstration Garden will show community members the best practice on how to produce vegetables.

Victoria Hango

- Wanted to know if the garden plots will be put under irrigation.
- Further wanted know how the project will make sure that communities are upgraded with new technology.

DAPP:

- Pointed out that the garden plots will be placed under manual irrigation.
- There will be a demonstration site at each CCAC centre.
- Each community garden will have a water tank.

Victoria Hango

- Asked if that would not take them away from their currently used methods.
- Stressed that it is important to introduce new methods to upgrade them.

Cadislaus Kudumo

- The project should consider introducing a water drip system to be able to deal with floods.
- It will reduce labour costs.

Victoria Hango

- Strongly pointed out that the water drip system is efficient.

Johannes Hausiku

- Wanted to know what land preparations systems will be put in place.

DAPP:

- Highlighted that dryland cropping (conservation agriculture) will be used.

John Sikanda

- Identified the Mpuma Village as a possible location for a vegetable garden.

List of constituencies with proposed villages (attendees raised their hands to suggest villages for possible community gardens)

1. Nkurenkuru:
 - 1.1. Kahenge
 - 1.2. Sirungu
2. Mpungu
 - 2.1. Karai
 - 2.2. Makambu
3. Tondoro
 - 3.1. Kananana
 - 3.2. Tondoro
4. Musese
 - 4.1. Musese
 - 4.2. Takoro
 - 4.3. Hisisera
5. Kapako

DAPP:

- Mentioned that there is another requirement from OSS, namely the Consent Letter.

Johannes Hausiku

- Pointed out that there needs to be a process of consultation regarding this. The headman can't sign themselves. There needs to be meetings with villagers.

15h49 DAPP closes the meeting and asked if there was any further concerns or suggestions

DAPP:

- Pointed out that if they have any other concerns regarding for instance early warning systems.
- Weather forecasts on the television, cell phone
- There will also be school programmes implemented to sensitize the youth on climate change issues.

Johannes Hausiku

- Argued that it would be good to involve the Ministry of Education regarding the implementation of the schools programme.

16h00 Concluding remarks were given by Olivia (meeting ends)

Compiled by Bayron van Wyk, DAPP
Date: 23 November 2020

Minutes
DAPP Stakeholder Consultation Meeting, November 2020

Date: 20 November 2020

Venue: Mashare Agricultural Development Training Institute (MADI)

Place (town/city): Mashare

Time: 8h00 – 19h00

Attendance:

Office of the Governor

- *Hon. Bonifacius Wakudumo – Governor of the Kavango East Region*
- *Andrew Haingura – Personal Assistant to the Governor*

Kavango East Regional Council

- *Marcelius Mangundu – Chief Development Planner*

Traditional Authority (King (Mfumu) and Senior Headmen)

- *Mfumu Ervin Mbambo – Traditional King*
- *Alois Ngende – Senior Traditional Councillor: Hambukushu Traditional Authority*
- *Markus Mukerenge – Hambukushu Traditional Authority*
- *Festus Shikerete – Senior Headman*
- *Ervin Disho – Senior Headmen*

Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)

- *Albertyne Kauluma – Deputy Director*

Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR)

- *Moses Mpareke – Deputy Director: Directorate for Rural Water Supply*
- *Klemens Hatutale – Chief Agricultural Technician*
- *Regina Nyambe – Chief Agricultural Technician*
- *Moses Munenge – Agricultural Officer*
- *Katrina Moses – DAPEES*

Ministry of Urban and Rural Development (MURD)

- *Not on register -*

Namibia Nature Foundation (NNF)

- *Allen Jiji (not on register)*

Namibia Environmental Education Network (NEEN)

- *Maseko Zweubawzi – St. Boniface College*

DAPP: TCE and FC programmes (as community representatives)

- *John Kashekeere – DAPP Farming Instructor*
- *Leonard Dinyanbo – DAPP Farming Instructor*
- *Aloys Kambara – DAPP Farming Instructor*
- *Patrick Mbango – DAPP Farming Instructor*
- *Nicolaus Ndango – DAPP Farming Instructor*
- *Frankilde Mbamba – TCE*
- *Anselm Hamutenya – TCE*
- *Rosina Kasipare – TCE*
- *Theresia Siboba – TCE*
- *John Thighuru - KERC*

Livestock farmers (independent)

- Hannes von Wielligh – Local farmer

NB!!

The meeting was well attended by senior (key) government and traditional representatives. Lower-tier representative was also present.

The lower-tier representatives echoed that in their view two separate consultative workshops should have been held; one for the political leaders and another for the administrators (them). They communicated that they were allowed to “speak over the big men” as one of the attendees said.

The Mfumu had arrived earlier in the morning and found the organizing team busy with the set-up. Dissatisfied over this, he left to Rundu and only returned at 11h00. The meeting was not allowed to start without the Mfumu. As a result, Gunthers’ suggestion to start with informal discussions was turned down

The Governor attended an inauguration ceremony of an isolation ward in Rundu. He joined the meeting after this was done.

11h04 The Mfumu arrived and the meeting was allowed to start.

The Welcoming Remarks was given by Olivia Amadhila. Thereafter the Namibian National and African anthems were facilitated.

DAPP presented the ADSWAC proposal (PowerPoint presentation) and screen the documentary on Farmers Clubs

Formal Discussions:

Alois Ngende

- Indicated that he liked the project plan
- However, he stressed that the project goals (activities) were not new to them. Many organizations have implemented similar projects in the region, but with little successful results.
- For Mr. Ngende the problem lies in the fact that Namibians aren’t able to effectively implement the plans.
- Indicated that the Mashare Agricultural Development Training Institute (MADI) was formerly a college to train people from the region in agriculture production, in order to address food security challenges. However, the centre is being utilized below its potential.
- Would like further development of the centre. Suggested that one of the project’s Climate Change Action Centres (CCACs) be located at MADI. Indicated that traditional leaders are readily avail land for such a purpose.
- Argued that extension services are necessary for support to be provided at grassroots. In Mali, Bamako and Tanzania there are Village Extension Services from which Namibia can draw inspiration from. Mr. Ngende who was a Member of Parliament travelled extensively through these two countries and was exposed to how they deal with issues at a village level. In one incidence, he came across villagers on bicycles delivering papers (post) from village to village.
- Farmers really extension services support on the grassroots level. It will translate into tangible results, that will see improved production. Identified the Salem Project as an example of this.
- They have drilling machines at MADI. In the past they had teams that drilled water in the villages. Today they have to enlist a private company to do that for them. Mr. Ngende attributed this to the lack of capacity given to the trainees.
- In terms of early warning systems, he stressed that the communities have traditional knowledge with regards to predicting the weather conditions. According to Mr. Ngende, villagers can tell if there will be a good rainy season from the indigenous trees.
- Lastly, argued that Namibians have good plans, but that they are being shelved and not properly utilized. This demonstrates the shortcomings in our planning. The Kavango regions can reach its full potential (of becoming a food basket for the country) if these plans are realized.

DAPP:

- Enquired whether the project should consider establishing gardens in the interior (far from the river)?

Alois Ngende

- Pointed that a lot of people in the interior (known as *inland*) are suffering economically
- For the purpose of food security, it would be ideal to have gardens in those locations. In terms of equipment, solar panels could be used. Highlighted that the communities are only lacking water and training. They can be capacitated to use solar panels.
- He himself has used a borehole (65m deep) on his farm for over 40 years, which is located 40 km from MADI.
- With regard to early warning systems, he argued that modern technology is not always not accurate. Here, traditional methods can assist in achieving the best results.

Moses Munenge

- Wanted clarity on the budget allocation to the regions.
- Requested that the budget considers extension services. Argued, that having these services at grassroots level will create an enabling environment for food production.
- Recognized the previous efforts of DAPP in the region.
- Stressed that an enabling environment should be created. This will include ensuring that the local people are capacitated. Would have liked to see some of the farmers attending this event, to really see if they grasp the important concepts.
- Wanted to know what lessons are being drawn from previous projects that are now dormant.
- In terms of establishing a CCAC, Mr. Munenge noted that there are challenges when setting up these centres. He argued that many NGOs establish such centres, without considering the youth in those areas.
- Pointed out that the communities lack many of the equipment that is necessary for carrying out farming activities. More efforts should be directed towards acquiring farming equipment for the community.
- For the ADCs (sells certified seeds) it would be necessary to better capacitate them. Noted that many of them can't properly access the internet.

DAPP:

- Responded to the concerns raised.
- Noted, that many of the concerns were previously raised in consultation meetings and will be addressed in the final proposal formulation.
- Emphasized that where possible, that existing (dormant) projects will be targeted by the project. Instead of simply starting new projects.
- Pointed out, that DAPP has started with this work, by training people.
- Individual (privately-owned) gardens are more successful than communal one's.
- Underlined that there will be strong cooperation (as suggested in the concept note) with DAPEES to be able to expand extension services in the communities.
- In light of the venue suggestion for the establishment of the CCAC centre, Gunther commented that MADI offered excellent facilities that could possibly be used.
- There is where collaboration is critical.
- Even possibility of integrating ADCs at MADI.
- It was pointed out that the project will consider leasing facilities rather than constructing.
- These centre's will also have professional positions to fill; opening up new opportunities to the community.

The Governor's Remarks – a summary

- In his first State of the Region Address, the Governor called on international actors to invest in the region.

- There is mental shift necessary for the region to come out of the condition of being one of the poorest regions in the country. People need to refuse such stereotypes. Only when the mindset is changed that progress in terms of development will be made.
- Investing in agricultural production is necessary. Workshops like these are very critical and will ensure that progress is made in this regard.
- The region needs aggressive inputs to maximize the use of natural resources.
- The Kavango East/ West and Zambezi regions can't be the poorest regions in the country. They have water resources and fertile soil. Used the production of blueberries at Mashare as demonstrating the potential of agricultural production in the region.
- Development can only be achieved through agricultural production. The Governor rhetorically asked *If The Kavango has water, land and favourable climate, why then should we be poor?*
- To reach its potential, only 1ha in each constituency can be utilized for agriculture. Trainee farmers can be trained at MADI. AgriBank can come on board to finance irrigation systems in the communities.
- The focus should be on producing quality food products.
- The *Hompa* has given land to the government for this purpose.
- There needs to be effort made towards cooperative farming. Existing expertise from South Africa can be imported.
- Challenges included policy makers being removed from the grassroots realities of the communities.
- Largely, the DAPP consultations are commendable. It will assist in communities taking ownership of projects.

DAPP proceeded to request the audience to identify sample sites for the vegetable gardens.

Alois Ngende

- Argued that it was difficult to pin-point villages at the meeting.
- Pointed out that for food security purposes it is inland-villages that require the most support.

Mfumi Ervin Mbambo

- Strongly pointed out that the political map of the region is incomplete and that it is difficult for him to discuss development issues, if this issue is not properly addressed.
- Traditional Lands under his jurisdiction goes up to the Kwando River (part of the Zambezi Region).

Marcelius Mangundu

- Argued, that the process of identifying sites is critical and can't be done at a Consultation Workshop, since many of the key individuals that are necessary in this regard are not present. He was referring to Regional Councillors.
- The Councillors as members of the Constituency Development Committee (CDCs) would know best where the need is in the communities.

The Governor, Bonifacius Wakudumo

- Argued that the respective Traditional Authorities (TAs) are well-represented at the meeting. Since they have the power to allocate land in communal areas this process can be started.
- Commented that there is a perception that Councillors are above Traditional Leaders when it comes to allocating land. The Governor pointed out that CDCs can identify sample sites, but that this subject is subject to the approval of the Traditional Authority.
- Pointed out that the representative from the Shambyu Traditional Authority is present. He is also serving on the Land Board.
- Argued that the CDC can be brought on board at a later stage.

Alois Ngende

- Pointed out that the system for Councillors was only created in 1992, when Traditional Authorities was already in existence.
- They don't need CDCs to point-out sample sites

Mr. Ngende started to call out the names of several villages that should be included: Fumbe, Mungunda, Juru, Madcuva, Tosa, Dove, Namwawa, Koro, Shandao, Shairvare

Observations: *The issue of land allocation is an issue of contention between the Traditional Authorities and Regional Councillors.*

With the assistance of the Governor sample sites for the gardens were identified. The Governor meticulously recorded these village names on the board.

DAPP:

- Proceeded to ask the audience to identify potential risks.

The Governor, Hon. Bonifacius Wakudumo

- Technology which has changed considerably, which needs constant capacity building to be updated.

Alois Ngende

- Argued that only a solar panel theft is not that common anymore.
- All that is required is to train and empower people and they will take responsibility of the equipment.

The Governor, Hon. Bonifacius Wakudumo

- Decreased rainfall (especially in the in land) is another risk factor.
- Boreholes get dry or water pipes simply fall in, which results in interrupted water supply.

Moses Mangundu

- Identified poor planning as a risk factor.

DAPP:

- Mentioned that Consent Letters would be required for the final proposal formulation.

Alois Ngende

- According to the Communal Land Act, a consent letter of this nature should be signed by the Mfumu. *In Kavango West, the Homba would need to sign such a letter. (note that different terminology is used between the two regions to refer to the Traditional Chief).*

Mfumu Ervin Mbambo

- Pointed out that the Consent Letter will be signed by him, but that the Governor also has to sign one. The Regional Councillors doesn't need to sign the letter.
- Stressed that permits for land allocation must be obtained from the Traditional Chief.

Representative from the Shambyu Traditional Authority and member of the Land Board

- Pointed out that the approval by the Traditional Authority will mean that it will be automatically supported by the Minister.

DAPP:

- Mentioned that there will be a virtual meeting on the 8th of December for regional (cross-border) actors.

Alois Ngende

- Stressed that such a meeting is important and that chiefs are necessary, especially as it related to transboundary trade.

The Governor, Hon. Bonifacius Wakudumo

- Wanted to know what the composition should look like for this meeting. Emphasized that if he will be included in this, that it be communicated in advance.

Shambyu Representative

- Echoed the sentiments of the Governor. Stressed that it should be conducted in the early hours of the day, since many of the chief's travel from remote areas.

The Governor, Hon. Bonifacius Wakudumo

- Noted that a car had to be sent to collect the Mfumu, who is located 200km from Mashare for this meeting, which made the logistics for the office difficult.

DAPP:

- Pointed that it was mentioned to the office that accommodation could be provided for the Mfumu (by DAPP). However, the office never followed-up on this lead.

The Governor, Hon. Bonifacius Wakudumo

- Suggested for the need for corporate governance that he be cc'd in all emails.

Before the end of the meeting Moses Mangundu had last reservations about the log frame of the project.

Moses Mangundu

- Wanted clarity on the provision of veterinary services to the farmers.

DAPP:

- Pointed out that this applied for the Angolan side.

Andrew Haingura

- On the point of the issue of the long-distance travelling of the Mfumi, Mr. Haingura argued in the previous meeting that Kifi was suggested as a potential venue (which has accommodation facilities). This changed abruptly to MADI.
- Argued that community development requires nurturing. That is why, it should be carefully and seriously undertaken. Community consultations are critical (even during the implementation phase)
- It is often the case that communities aren't included in consultations.
- Suggested that more work should be done on community consultations from the side of DAPP, especially in terms of the logistical mistake.

DAPP:

- Pointed out that projects of this nature, require close consultations.

The Governor, Hon. Bonifacius Wakudumo

- Lastly, stressed that the list for participants in the regional workshop should be communicated well in advance.

The meeting was adjourned with the Concluding Remarks by Olivia Amadhila and a prayer by the Hon. Governor

Final observations: *Kavango East is more committed and willing to work with DAPP in terms of logistics and support.*

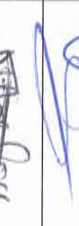
Compiled by Bayron van Wyk (DAPP)

Date: 27 November 2020

Attendance Register

ADSWAC - Consultation meetings:

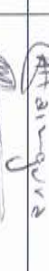
Date: 04 Nov 2020 Venue: APS Guesthouse

Name & Surname	Designation	Email	Mobile	Signature
KIRSTEN MOELLER DEJENSEN	DIRECTOR DRPP	dappnamibia@iway.na	081 124 3604	
JOSEPH HAILWA	DIRECTOR MEFT	joeph.hailwa@meft.gov.na	0811286370	
TOINI HASHEELA	Dev. Planner	toiniawene@meft.gov.na	061-2975060	
TALISHI A HUANGA	C Dev. Planner	tuumona@murd.gov.na	0814746460	
PRISCILLA MUNDILO	Tech. Adviser	priscilla.mundilo@meft.gov.na	0814343838	
JONAS BOESL	Tech. Adviser	jonas.boesl@meft.gov.na	0812878521	
ASTERIDA SALOM	Geohydrologist	asteridasaloni@gmail.com	0813711546	
DAVID TSOULO	Contract AT	dttsulo@gmail.com	081143 6724	
PELUS MUYIKALI	Dev. Planner	pelusmuyikali@gmail.com	0811238618	
ELKABEN KATHI	Dev. Planner	elkabenkathi@yahoo.com	081 3582285	
FRANZ NIIRAB	Dev. Planner	franzniirab@yahoo.com	0811205114	
LUNA NANTINDA	MEFT	lunanantinda@gmail.com	0811491574	
ALFUS SHELUNGENGE	MEFT/412	alfus.shelungenge@gmail.com	0813863445	
SION SHIFA	MEFT	siionshifa@gmail.com	0812781707	

Attendance Register

ADSWAC – Consultation meetings:

Date: 19/11/2020 Venue: MUTHARUA GUESTHOUSE

	Name & Surname	Designation	Email	Mobile	Signature
1	James Nyandu K	Kajiamaigi SSS	nyandumk@gmail.com	0812314986	
2	Eveline Kavuarre	DAPP TCE		08146916483	
3	Kandjini Monika	DAPP TCE		0816284024	
4	NDUMBA VERNICA	DAPP/TCE		0816207520	
5	Hamutenya Olavi	DAPP TCE		0814668153	
6	Filip LUTISEZI	MC TE DESU	lutisezi@gmail.com	0814086649	
7	KOTAKENI WILLEM	Youth Forum	K.willemk@yahoo.com	0813130679	
8	Aune Hainyura	Youth Forum	aunehainyura@gmail.com	0816510205	
9	Ladistaus KUDURU	MAWIKR-CHETS	ladistaus@gmail.com	0814665588	
10	Victoria Hango	CRP/IS	hango.viki@gmail.com	0811455743	
11	Kangorolo Koni	CEO	konifox1985@gmail.com	0811452814	
12	Ngelangi A.S	CTO	asngelangi@yahoo.com	0811671876	
13	Sikoneleani K.	Youth Forum	kpa.pateran@gmail.com	0818517741	
14	Leeward Dnyaudu	DAPP FC.	leewardnyaudu@gmail.com	0813152026	
15	KASHIKERE BATHUKI	FRAMERS INSTRUCTORS	kashikerebathuki@gmail.com	7171468	

Attendance Register

ADSWAC – Consultation meetings:

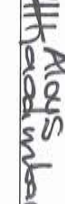
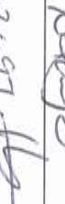
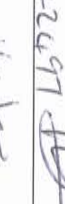
Date: 19/11/2020 Venue: MUHARRARA LIVES THTUSSE

	Name & Surname	Designation	Email	Mobile	Signature
1	Hausiku Johannes H.	Kuribu	hhausiku@gmail.com	08140386	
2	Siravula Jothu. S.	C.T.A. – Chief Council		0812130996	
3					
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Attendance Register

ADSWAC – Consultation meetings:

Date: 20/11/2020 Venue: MADI

	Name & Surname	Designation	Email	Mobile	Signature
1	Moses Kiparene	AD-MUSC-NA	moses.muscle@gmail.com	0812371736	
2	Feduma Dikano	Budgeting Inspector	fedumadikano@gmail.com	081390059	
3	Albertus N. Kaulungu	Deputy Director	albertuskaulungu@gmail.com	0811525126	
4	Marethus Manguke	Chief of Police	marethusmanguke@gmail.com	0814144037	
5	Masiko Zibusiso	SI ROISITHE (Ug)	ccchuma@gmail.com	0818681621	
6	Isiah KASHIKERE	DAPP DAPPER INSTRUCTOR	ishakikashikere@gmail.com	0817171463	
7	LEONARD DIMPANDO	DAPPER INSTRUCTOR	leonarddimpando@gmail.com	0813152006	
8	Aloys Kambara	DAPP Farmer instructor	maurmalalays@yahoo.com	0813869134	
9	Patrick Mbangwa	Farmer instructor	patrickmbangwa@gmail.com	0813419709	
10	Ndungu Niclaus	Farm Instructor	komongweclaus@gmail.com	0812051440	
11	Katrina Moses	MAINLR-DAPET	kmoseskamibic@yahoo.com	0818642297	
12	KLEMEUS NATUMBE	CA	katheklemeus@gmail.com	0812865410	
13	HAKESU WELIKIHI	Police	elango@ilubuy.com	081-1275093	
14	Andrew Hainyura	Governors Office	andrew.hainyura@gmail.com	0812413258	
15	Mwamba Fwaticicelo	TCE		0814478627	

Attendance Register

ADSWAC – Consultation meetings:

Date: 20/11/2020

Venue: MADI

	Name & Surname	Designation	Email	Mobile	Signature
1	Nora Nureki	Specialised Officer	mekmureki@yahoo.co.uk	0811497735	
2	Nyamba Regina	CAT	nnyambai@yahoo.com	0812819799	
3	Alois Genee	Simen T/Coordinator	aloisgenee@gmail.com	0811290618	
4	Jesús Siqueira	Simen T/Coordinator	—	0813978946	
5	Anselm Houndang	ICE	—	0813433514	
6	Isaac Paul Ruvurwa	ICE	—	0813441087	
7	Siketa Trevesia	ICE	—	08171490545	
8	Thighuwa John	KEC	johnthighuwa@gmail.com	08115222751	
9	Thighuwa Mbowbo Elia	Thompson	—	—	
10	Muke Rangé Marka	Ambasador	mukep	081216497	
11	MALCUDIMO BONIFAS	GOVERNOR	haisambodaga@icloud.com	0812569002	
12					
13					
14					
15					