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Country case study report

February 2025



Independent Evaluation of the GCF's Result Area "Health and Wellbeing, and Food and Water Security" (HWFW)

GREEN CLIMATE FUND
INDEPENDENT EVALUATION UNIT

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COUNTRY CASE STUDY REPORT: THE REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

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ABBREVIATIONS

AE	Accredited entity
AFD	Agence Française de Développement
APR	Annual performance report
CBNRM	Community-based natural resource management
CRAVE	FP023 “Climate resilient agriculture in three of the vulnerable extreme northern crop-growing regions”
DAE	Direct access entity
DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa
EE	Executing entity
EIF	Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia
FP	Funding proposal
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross domestic product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
HWWF	Health and Wellbeing, and Food and Water Security
ICRF	Infrastructure Climate Resilient Fund
IEU	Independent Evaluation Unit
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
NDA	National designated authority
NDC	Nationally determined contribution
RA	Result Area
RPSP	Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

A. INTRODUCTION

This case study was undertaken as part of the independent evaluation of the Green Climate Fund's (GCF) Result Area (RA) "Health and Wellbeing, and Food and Water Security" (HFWF). The evaluation was launched in April 2024 by the GCF Independent Evaluation Unit, with the objectives of reporting on the GCF's HFWF results and progress towards targets, while also shedding light on why results have been achieved or not, and how the GCF's interventions can be improved. These objectives fulfil the accountability and learning functions of this evaluation. The evaluation also explores the value addition of adopting an RA approach. To do so, the evaluation has adopted a mixed-methods approach, which includes six country case studies.

The present case study report provides insights from Namibia. This case study was informed by a one-week, in-country field visit, from 22 to 27 July 2024. The field visit entailed a series of interviews and focus group discussions with the national designated authority (NDA) and government representatives, executing entities (EEs) and direct access entities (DAEs), delivery partners, civil society organizations, the private sector and beneficiaries. In total, 58 stakeholders were consulted as part of this case study, including through six focus group discussions. Stakeholder engagement was complemented by an in-depth document review of project and programme documents and country-level strategic/policy documents.

B. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

1. OVERVIEW OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE NAMIBIA

a. Geography and climate

The Republic of Namibia is located in the south-west region of the African continent, bordering Angola, South Africa, Botswana and Zambia. It is one of the largest countries in sub-Saharan Africa, with an area of 823,290 km² and a 1,572 km long coastline facing the South Atlantic Ocean (World Bank Group, 2024f). Namibia is host to two deserts within its borders – the Namib in the west and the Kalahari in the east – and a number of permanent rivers flow through the country, including the Zambezi, Okavango, Orange and Kunene (World Bank Group, 2024a; Namibia, Ministry of Environment and Tourism¹, 2010). Namibia's terrain consists of mountains, canyons, savannas and wetlands (Namibia, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, 2010). The country's climate is hot and arid with erratic rainfall. Droughts are frequent and persistent (World Bank Group, 2021). Over 90 per cent of the land area is categorized as arid, making Namibia the second most arid region in Africa after the Sahara Desert (Namibia, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, 2010). The wet season lasts from October to April, with a mean annual precipitation of 278 mm; however, 97 per cent of precipitation is lost through evaporation (83 per cent) or evapotranspiration (14 per cent) (World Bank Group, 2024a). As well, there is a stark spatial contrast in rainfall, with north-eastern regions receiving up to 650 mm of rain and southwestern regions receiving only 50 mm (World Bank Group, 2021). In coastal areas, fog is the predominant form of precipitation and is a key source of moisture (Namibia, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, 2010). Mean annual

¹ The full title of the Ministry concerned is the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism.

temperatures range from 14.3°C to 24.2°C, and daily temperatures upward of 40°C are recorded regularly (World Bank Group, 2024a).

b. Demography

Namibia's population of 3.2 million people is growing at a rate of 1.4 per cent (World Bank Group, 2024h; Namibia Statistics Agency, 2025). The population is young, with 34.1 per cent is aged 0 to 14 years, 62 per cent between 15 and 64 years and 3.9 per cent above 65 years (Central Intelligence Agency, 2024). Although rising, population density remains relatively low at three people per km² (World Bank Group, 2024g). A majority of the population resides in urban areas (54.89 per cent) (World Bank Group, 2024j). Namibia's largest city is the capital, Windhoek (population 325,858) (Central Intelligence Agency, 2024). Namibia has 13 recognized national languages, including 10 Indigenous African languages and three European languages (Central Intelligence Agency, 2024). Namibia's population is ethnically diverse: 85 per cent is Black, two thirds of whom are Ovambo, 5 per cent is of European ancestry and the remaining 10 per cent is of mixed descent (Green, 2025). Other ethnic groups include the Kavango, Herero, Damara and Caprivan peoples. A vast majority of the population practice Christianity, and a small minority are Muslim, Buddhist, Bahá'í or Jewish. Namibia has made considerable efforts towards improving women's social standing. Having closed over 80 per cent of gender gaps, Namibia ranked 8th on the 2022 Global Gender Gap Index; however, this was a drop of two places from 2021 (World Economic Forum, 2022). Legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality and focus on addressing violence against women are mostly in place, and nearly half the seats in parliament are held by women (UN Women, n.d.). At the same time, the adolescent birth rate remains high, and 15.9 per cent of women aged 15 to 49 years report being subjected to physical and/or sexual violence (UN Women, n.d.).

c. Economy

Namibia is classified as an upper-middle-income country with a gross domestic product (GDP) of USD 12.3 billion (World Bank Group, 2024d). After recovering from a period of negative GDP growth between 2016 and 2020, Namibia's GDP growth rate reached 4.2 per cent in 2023 (World Bank Group, 2024e). Unemployment is notably high, reaching 19.4 per cent in 2023 (World Bank Group, 2024i). In 2015, 15.6 per cent of the population was living on less than USD 2.15 per day, and according to the upper-middle-income country poverty line of USD 6.80 per day, 57.3 per cent of the population was living in poverty (World Bank Group, 2022). With a Gini coefficient of 59.1, Namibia is also among the most unequal countries in the world – a legacy of the country's past system of apartheid under South African occupation (World Bank Group, 2022). The country's economy is largely export driven. Namibia is richly endowed in natural resources, particularly in minerals and metals (Central Intelligence Agency, 2024). Mining is central to the economy, supplying around 30 per cent of the world's diamond output, in addition to uranium oxide and base metals (Green, 2025). Agricultural exports of livestock, meat and grapes also make a key contribution to the economy. Namibia also has one of the world's most productive marine fishing grounds, thanks to the Benguela Current bringing up nutrient-rich waters from the ocean depths (World Bank Group, 2021). Over the past few decades, the fishing industry has grown to account for nearly 20 per cent of Namibia's export earnings (Dell, 2023).

d. Politics

Namibia has a presidential political system in which the President serves as the Head of State and the Head of Government (Green, 2025). Namibia was colonized by Germany in the late nineteenth century and was subsequently occupied by South Africa in 1920, which extended its apartheid laws

to Namibia. After an almost three-decade-long struggle for independence, launched in 1966 and led by the Southwest African People's Organization, Namibia gained independence in 1990 after a United Nations resolution forced South African troops to withdraw (South African History Online, 2017). A general election is set to take place in November 2024 to elect a new President, after the death of President Hage Geingob earlier in the year. Protecting Namibia's fisheries from illegal fishing is an important campaign issue for this election (Africa Center for Strategic Studies, 2024). Another notable political development was that in 2021 Germany officially acknowledged that it had committed genocide against the Herero and Nama people between 1904 to 1907, during its occupation of Namibia. This genocide has been deemed the first genocide of the twentieth century by the United Nations (Reuters, 2021). Germany ruled out paying formal reparations and instead issued financial aid worth EUR 1.1 billion, to be disbursed over 30 years for reconstruction and development projects (Reuters, 2021). However, this response is perceived as inadequate by many.

2. HFWW SECTORS' CLIMATE CHANGE CONTEXT

On a global scale, Namibia's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are negligible. In 2021, Namibia emitted 14.3 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent, which amounted to around 0.03 per cent of total global GHG emissions (Boyle, 2024). Nearly half (47.14 per cent) of Namibia's territory is covered by agricultural land, a percentage that has remained relatively stable (World Bank Group, 2024b). By contrast, only 8 per cent of the land area is forested. This value has been declining due to factors such as the expansion of agricultural land and the commercial extraction of timber (World Wildlife Fund Namibia, n.d.; World Bank Group, 2024c). Land-use change (i.e. deforestation combined with conversions of natural ecosystems to agricultural land) constituted 73.9 per cent of Namibia's total emissions in 2021, followed by the agricultural and energy sectors. At an industry level, transportation produced the most energy-related emissions, constituting 13.8 per cent of the industries' emissions (Boyle, 2024). Recent discoveries of viable offshore oil deposits during exploratory drilling have the potential to boost Namibia's economy, doubling GDP by 2040, but crude oil extraction and processing may become another source of emissions (Bloomberg, 2024).

Namibia is categorized as a country with "high vulnerability and low readiness" to climate change, scoring 45.8 on the ND-Gain Index (University of Notre Dame, 2024). Warming in Namibia is already greater than the global average, and the country has witnessed an increase in the number of days with temperatures exceeding 35°C (World Bank Group, 2021). Climate change trends indicate that the incidence and intensity of extreme weather events such as heat waves, drought, floods and wildfires will rise in Namibia (World Bank Group, 2021). Namibia is already prone to droughts and wildfires due to its hot and arid climate and erratic rainfall patterns. A longer dry season will be accompanied by more wildfires and floods, which are an annual event that will worsen over the years (World Bank Group, 2021). Below is a description of the ongoing and projected climate change impacts in Namibia's health, food and water security sectors.

Namibia's health care system is already burdened with an HIV/AIDS epidemic and high rates of tuberculosis, malaria and malnutrition. Approximately 15 per cent of the Namibian population aged between 15 and 49 years is living with HIV/AIDS, which is among the highest rates of prevalence in the world (World Bank Group, 2021). As climate conditions change, studies suggest that vector-borne diseases such as lymphatic filariasis, dengue fever and yellow fever will pose new health risks, straining Namibia's health care system further (World Bank Group, 2021). Malaria is a major public health concern and is endemic in parts of north-central and north-eastern Namibia (World Bank Group, 2021). Rising temperatures may increase malaria outbreaks, although altered rainfall patterns may disrupt mosquito breeding, resulting in an overall decline in the prevalence of malaria

by 23 per cent and 34 per cent at 1.5°C and 2°C of warming, respectively (Bouwer, Nkemelang and New, n.d.). Outbreaks of waterborne diseases such as cholera, typhoid, *E. coli* and hepatitis A are likely to rise with climate change-induced water events such as flooding, putting Namibia's flood plains at a heightened risk of becoming disease hotspots. Cholera, in particular, has been linked to past flooding episodes: during the 2008 floods, 1,415 cases of cholera were recorded (World Bank Group, 2021). Flooding and drought can also damage health care infrastructure and service delivery by destroying roads and disrupting water supply (World Bank Group, 2021). An increase in temperatures and the number of extremely hot days will also expose the population to heat stroke and heat exhaustion. A 1.5°C increase in temperatures will result in between 11 and 50 days of "caution-level" heat exposure across the country (Bouwer, Nkemelang and New, n.d.).

Climate change will also significantly affect Namibia's agricultural systems and fisheries, with subsequent implications for food security. Viable agricultural land area is expected to shrink due to drying from higher temperatures. Desert encroachment will destroy grasslands and rangelands, lowering livestock productivity. Arid zones of Namibia may lose 15 per cent of their livestock carrying capacity, and warmer temperatures are associated with lower feed intake, milk production, reproductive rates and life expectancy, decreasing overall livestock productivity by 5–20 per cent (Bouwer, Nkemelang and New, n.d.). Although rising temperatures and altered rainfall patterns will lower cereal yields and productivity by 20–50 per cent, legumes could benefit from these new climate conditions, with yields forecast to increase by up to 30 per cent due to their heat-tolerant properties and benefits from CO₂ fertilization (World Bank Group, 2021). Fish stocks will be impacted by rising sea levels and ocean warming; however, the nature of these impacts on Namibia's fisheries remains uncertain. Fish stocks may reduce if the Benguela Current system is weakened but may increase depending on the intensity of summer winds and/or the migration of new species into Namibian waters in the future (Bouwer, Nkemelang and New, n.d.). The inundation period of Namibia's seasonally flooded wetlands may reduce, and smaller and shallower wetlands are expected to dry out faster, which could disrupt the seasonal breeding of fish native to these areas, compromising food security for the 60 per cent of Namibia's population that relies on wetlands for resources (World Bank Group, 2021).

A combination of intensifying drought conditions, changes in run-off and drainage patterns, increased evaporation, saltwater intrusion and lower groundwater recharge is threatening and will further threaten Namibia's water supply in the face of climate change. Although drought is a recurring phenomenon in the country, the intensity and frequency of droughts is expected to increase, aggravating water scarcity. The 2012–2013 drought was among the driest in Namibian history and affected 778,504 people. After the rains failed in the southern and western parts of the country, the Government of Namibia was forced to declare a state of national emergency (World Bank Group, 2021). Changes in rainfall patterns in neighbouring countries will reduce the drainage of perennial rivers in northern Namibia, which originate in Angola and Zambia. Lower run-off from these northern river basins is a concern because these areas have the lowest rates of water access, relying primarily on naturally occurring water sources (World Bank Group, 2021). Further, a 10–14 per cent increase in evaporation rates is expected if temperatures rise by 1.5°C or more, reducing the availability of fresh water for consumption (Bouwer, Nkemelang and New, n.d.). As temperatures rise, coastal cities and towns such as Walvis Bay, Luderitz, Swakopmund and Henties Bay will experience the effects of sea level rise, such as saltwater intrusion into coastal aquifers (Bouwer, Nkemelang and New, n.d.). Groundwater extraction already exceeds recharge rates in many areas of the country, and lower rainfall, greater evaporation and more intense droughts are expected to further decrease recharge rates by 33–49 per cent (Bouwer, Nkemelang and New, n.d.).

3. CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY IN THE REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

Namibia was the first country in the world to incorporate environmental protection into its Constitution (Namibia, National Planning Commission, 2017). Namibia has also set explicit targets for emissions reductions, as outlined in its nationally determined contribution (NDC). The country has adopted a range of policies and development plans that address its vulnerability to climate change, as follows:

- **Vision 2030:** Formulated in 2004, *Vision 2030* is Namibia's overarching framework to guide actions aimed at improving Namibians' quality of life, industrializing the country and meeting development objectives by 2030. It outlines alternative development strategies or policy scenarios and establishes milestones to monitor progress towards meeting development objectives. Sectors included in these milestones are access to water, sanitation, education, information and communication technology, and natural resources, among others. The principle of sustainable development and efforts to protect the environment are also emphasized in the Vision (Namibia, Office of the President, 2004).
- **National Policy on Climate Change for Namibia (2010):** This policy provides a legal framework and overarching national strategy for the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of climate change mitigation and adaptation activities. The policy emphasizes that Namibia's focus is on adaptation efforts because the country does not contribute significantly to global GHG emissions. According to the policy, mitigation efforts will centre on low-carbon development and sustainable and clean energy production. A broader set of adaptation activities revolve around themes of sustainable access to water, food security, human health and wellbeing, fisheries and marine resources, and infrastructure, among others. The policy outlines five objectives as part of Namibia's response to climate change: (i) developing and implementing appropriate strategies and actions to lower vulnerability to climate change; (ii) effectively integrating climate change into existing policy, institutional and development frameworks; (iii) enhancing capacities and synergies at local, regional, national, individual and systemic levels; (iv) providing secure and adequate funding for effective investments in climate change activities; and (v) facilitating climate-proof development (Namibia, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, 2010).
- **National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (2013):** This document was developed to operationalize Namibia's 2010 National Policy on Climate Change over an eight-year period, between 2013 and 2020. It aims to build Namibia's adaptation and mitigation capacities to address the climate risks impacting Namibia's social, environmental and economic development, and strives to set the country onto a pathway of low-carbon development. It is a comprehensive mechanism and tool outlining plans for implementation, reporting and monitoring of results. Thematic areas addressed under adaptation include food security, water, human health and infrastructure. Sustainable energy and transportation are addressed under mitigation, and cross-cutting issues include gender, public awareness and capacity-building, among others (Namibia, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, 2013).
- **Namibia's 5th National Development Plan:** This document, known as NDP5, provides frameworks for the country's development, facilitates implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, and supports the government's planning and policy coordination efforts. NDP5 establishes a road map for achieving rapid industrialization while adhering to four integrated pillars of sustainable development: economic progression, social transformation, environmental sustainability and good governance. The environmental sustainability pillar's

goals include sustainable management and utilization of natural resources and sustainable management of the environment. NDP5 is also aligned with the United Nations Partnership Framework and has helped strategically coordinate United Nations programmes and initiatives in the country, harmonizing them with NDP5's four pillars (Namibia, National Planning Commission, 2017). So far, Namibia has submitted five national development plans, each covering a five-year period. The NDP6 is currently in its inception phase (Basson, 2023).

- Namibia has not yet submitted a formal national adaptation plan but issued its **First Adaptation Communication** in 2021. A national adaptation plan was formulated with GCF readiness support and was approved by the GCF in 2023. The Adaptation Communication outlines Namibia's climate change adaptation goals, actions and challenges. According to the communication, Namibia has selected seven major sectors for adaptation efforts: water resources, agriculture, forestry, coastal zones, tourism, health and disaster risk management. Actions for stronger adaptation enumerated in the communication include supporting integrated water resources management; constructing water harvesting infrastructure for water-saving irrigation systems; monitoring sea level rise; developing health-centred adaptation strategies; and promoting crop varieties resilient to climate change. (Namibia, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, 2021).
- **Harambee Prosperity Plan (HPP) II (2021–2025)**: Building on HPP I, HPP II is an impact plan designed to ensure that Namibia can effectively respond to emerging socioeconomic challenges. The plan comprises short- and medium-term goals and strategic actions to propel Namibia's progress towards Vision 2030. HPP II is structured around five pillars: effective governance, economic advancement, social progression, infrastructure development, and international relations and cooperation (Namibia, Office of the President, 2021).
- **Second Update of Namibia's NDC (2023)**: Namibia has committed to reducing GHG emissions by 91 per cent by 2030, compared to a business-as-usual scenario. This target includes a 14 per cent unconditional reduction and is otherwise conditional upon receiving international support such as financial and technological assistance. The NDC also outlines adaptation and resilience areas for Namibia such as water, agriculture, forestry, coastal zones, health, tourism and disaster risk management (United Nations Development Programme, 2024).

The Cabinet of Namibia is the government entity responsible for developing policies on climate change. The National Climate Change Committee was instituted to oversee the implementation of climate change policies and to play an advisory role to the Government of Namibia on climate change matters. The National Climate Change Committee is composed of representatives from various ministries as well as a range of stakeholders, including actors from the private sector and NGOs (World Bank Group, 2021).

4. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND GCF PORTFOLIO

Namibia's NDA is housed in the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT). As of August 2024, the NDA is staffed by Mr. Petrus Muteyauli, Deputy Director, Multilateral Environmental Agreements; Mr. Paulus Ashili, Deputy Director; and Mr. Timoteus Mufeti, Environmental Commissioner.

The country's portfolio includes 10 projects (seven of which are tagged under the HWWF RA) and seven readiness activities. These are summarized in Appendix 1. In addition, there are 12 funding proposals (FPs) and three Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (RPSP) proposals in the pipeline. The country has one DAE, the Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia (EIF), an

independently managed government-owned entity mandated to promote sustainable economic development through investment in and management of environmental projects. Three other accredited entities (AEs) have approved projects on the books with HFWW content: Agence Française de Développement (AFD), Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden N.V. (FMO) and the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA). The first two have approved multi-country projects set up to provide concessionary financing through local partner institutions to borrowers across multiple sectors (inclusive of mitigation and adaptation). Although named in the programming frameworks of these two projects, there is no activity planned for Namibia at the time of writing. The third AE, DBSA, has a similarly constructed project concentrated on four countries in southern Africa, including Namibia. Activities are being initiated at the time of writing.

Three long-standing national financial institutions and one development NGO are nominated for accreditation with the GCF. The Development Bank of Namibia provides financing to support HFWW-relevant investment in water and energy infrastructure and in agri-processing, and the Agricultural Bank of Namibia provides these services to support on-farm agriculture and related services. Bank Windhoek, the country's only home-grown commercial bank, operates with a charter strongly aligned to the country's economic development and has a record of driving green initiatives. In the area of nature conservation, the Namibia Nature Foundation is a long-standing national NGO with expertise in project management and a mission to "promote sustainable development, the conservation of biological diversity and natural ecosystems, and the wise and ethical use of natural resources".

Five projects have been identified as relevant for this case study, all tagged as HFWW projects.² The projects examined as part of this case study are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Case study portfolio overview

PROJECT NAME	AE	GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE	STATUS	GCF FINANCING
FP023. Climate Resilient Agriculture in three of the Vulnerable Extreme northern crop-growing regions (CRAVE)	EIF	Namibia	Under Implementation	Grant: USD 9.5 million
FP024. Empower to adapt: Creating climate change resilient livelihoods through community-based natural resource management in Namibia	EIF	Namibia	Completed (1 November 2022)	Grant: USD 10 million
SAP001. Improving rangeland and ecosystem management practices of smallholder farmers under conditions of climate change in Sesfontein, Fransfontein and Warmquelle areas of the Republic of	EIF	Namibia	Under Implementation	Grant: USD 9.3 million

² The HFWW projects excluded from this case study are FP095 "Transforming Financial Systems for Climate", implemented by FMO, and FP190 "Climate Investor Two", implemented by AFD. These multi-country projects presently have no activities implemented or planned in Namibia. Representatives of one or both of these AEs will be approached as global key informants.

PROJECT NAME	AE	GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE	STATUS	GCF FINANCING
Namibia				
SAP006. Building resilience of communities living in landscapes threatened under climate change through an ecosystems-based adaptation approach	EIF	Namibia	Under Implementation	Grant: USD 8.9 million
FP098. DBSA Climate Finance Facility	DBSA	Namibia Eswatini South Africa Lesotho	Under Implementation	Loan: USD 55 million Grant: USD .6 million

In addition to these projects, two of seven RPSG grants are identified as relevant. NAM005 “Developing key legislation, regulation, policies and concept notes for climate action in Namibia” (August 2023 for 18 months), and NAM006 “Support for accreditation of direct access entities in Namibia” (also August 2023 for 18 months). In both instances, readiness resources are earmarked to support the incorporation of HWWF and other RAs into project concept notes.

Appendix 2 identifies stakeholders consulted for this study, either individually or as part of a group, while References provides a list documents reviewed for this study.

C. KEY FINDINGS

1. RELEVANCE AND RESPONSIVENESS

a. Alignment of the HWWF RA with country needs/priorities

As illustrated in section B, HWWF as a GCF RA is highly relevant to Namibia in terms of both actual needs on the ground and the country’s efforts to address its climate change commitments. In a meeting with the NDA, it was publicly stated that “For us, water is the focus; we prioritize water, energy and food security as cardinal elements to ensure a climate-resilient Namibia”. In line with the GCF RAs, the pursuit of food and water security (and health to a lesser extent) is top of mind in all institutions met with in the course of the country visit and is prominent in Namibia’s updated NDC (2021). It is strongly evident in the current GCF portfolio as a thematic priority and in the latest iteration of Namibia’s country programme for the GCF (2024–2028), which is being finalized at the time of writing.

The vast majority of the 43 adaptation actions itemized in the updated NDC seek health, food or water security related solutions under the categories of water resources, agriculture, forestry, coastal zones, tourism, health and disaster risk management (Namibia, Office of the President, 2021). In the GCF portfolio, to date, the HWWF RA is identified, among others, in five of the eight projects that are approved and active (four country and one multi-country).³ Two of the four country projects (FP023, SAP001) are focused on climate-resilient agriculture through the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform. In both instances the HWWF RA is tagged alongside the “Most

³ As noted in the previous section, two multi-country projects in the portfolio have not (yet) started activities in Namibia and one, recently approved, is just now starting up.

Vulnerable People and Communities" RA.⁴ The other two projects (FP024, SAP006) are focused more on ecosystem management approaches applied at a landscape level (e.g. customary lands) through the MEFT as the EE. Here the HWFV RA is tagged alongside the "Ecosystems and Ecosystem Services" RA and (in FP024) the "Most Vulnerable People and Communities" RA. The one multi-country project (FP098) is a lending facility set up to catalyse private sector investment in areas of mitigation and adaptation where investment is not commercially viable. Clean water infrastructure and efficient delivery are itemized as a candidate for investment in this regard.

Namibia is a member country of the NDC Partnership, and NDA personnel consider the alignment of the country programme project pipeline with Namibia's updated NDC as something to aim for. In the most recent iteration of the country programme document, the Water, Food, Fodder and Energy Nexus is identified as one of seven integrated thematic areas around which a pipeline of projects for the GCF is organized, and as a category it contains the bulk of the project ideas featured (Namibia, Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, 2024).⁵ As a result, the alignment is strong. The estimated value of these eight candidate projects (six in the DAE pipeline and two in the international accredited entity pipeline) is USD 550 million in GCF financing – about 68 per cent of the total value the pipeline (without co-financing) (Namibia, Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, 2024).

A gap is acknowledged with respect to the inclusion of the health sector in the country programme. Health elements are evident in existing project activities and in the early formulation of project ideas (including a multi-country concept note authored by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), submitted in May 2021 and focused on equipping health facilities with solar-sourced electricity), but for the most part they are not the leading element in project formulations. Health officials note that they are periodically engaged in high-level conversations related to the health–climate change nexus, but that little has materialized to date. In this regard, they reference the COP28 Declaration on Climate and Health endorsed by the health ministers of 148 states, which calls on Parties, particularly in low- and middle-income countries, to "better leverage synergies at the intersection of climate change and health to improve the effectiveness of finance flows" (World Health Organization, 2023).

By and large, country stakeholders (NDA, DAE, EEs and candidate entities for GCF accreditation) understand the HWFV RA, as described by the GCF, to be associated with the agriculture and forestry sectors.⁶ Further, they are aware that with each proposal process in these sectors, they can work from an already well-formed climate rationale that they know is needed to move project ideas through to Board approval. At the same time, they observe the HWFV RA's relevance as a guide for investments in other sectors, notably urban infrastructure (e.g. programming in peri-urban areas) and in relation to the country's efforts to address its energy supply gaps and water infrastructure needs. In the energy sector, for example, Namibia is embarking on an ambitious green hydrogen

⁴ The formulation of this RA has since changed to "Livelihoods of People and Communities".

⁵ In addition to the Water, Food, Fodder and Energy Nexus, the thematic areas for GCF programming identified in the country programme (2024–2028) are Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency; Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Mitigation: Nature-Based Solutions (afforestation, reforestation, restoration, blue economy); Economic Diversification and Just Transition; Climate Resilient and Efficient Infrastructure and Built Environment; Strengthened Early Warning System, Capacity-Building, Technology Transfer, Public Awareness and Knowledge Management; and Clear Air Programme: Circular Economy (RAC, IPPU and Waste). The country programme document lists 16 candidate projects.

⁶ This is consistent with the way the HWFV RA is written up on the GCF website; see <https://www.greenclimate.fund/results/health-food-water-security>.

programme in a bid to achieve energy independence with a clean source capable of fuelling the national economy, improving access to electricity and clean water, and generating exports.⁷

Those designing and implementing GCF funded activities in the agriculture and forestry sectors portray a visceral, localized understanding of the interconnectivity of water and food security and its close relationship to human and animal health. They also see the HFWW RA as a complement to the other GCF RAs.⁸ When it comes to formulating project concepts, it is very clear to them that the HFWW RA is an appropriate choice in the GCF concept note template. At the same time, they underscore the integrated, cross-cutting nature of this RA as it manifests in project design and implementation. Separating the RA strands and describing them in isolation is more difficult. This has practical implications when it comes to reporting, as described in section C.7.

The signals from country stakeholders more closely associated with rural development indicate that the HFWW RA is appropriate to country conditions amid the suite of other GCF RAs; the suite “covers the bases”. However, caution is expressed around the bundling of the elements of the RA and particularly with the inclusion of the first “W” – wellbeing. The view is this: wellbeing, with its holistic orientation towards physical, mental and social dimensions, is more encompassing than health and water and food security, and as such is associated more with “rights-based” than with “livelihood” approaches to development.⁹ The concern expressed here, and echoed in development literature comparing development approaches, is that applied in its current configuration, the push to achieve food and water security and good health through the provision of training or access to markets/services, could occur without due attention to lesser-defined notions of wellbeing and, in a worst-case scenario, actually run counter to them (Nkobou, Ainslie and Lemke, 2021).

b. GCF responsiveness regarding the HFWW

The impetus to programme under this RA comes mostly, if not completely, from Namibia and its analysis of country conditions. To date, the country programme strategy for the GCF, the pipeline development and the nomination of country entities for GCF accreditation have not been subject to any particular guidance or feedback from the GCF associated with the HFWW RA itself.

The RAs generally, and HFWW specifically, are recognized by those in implementing and executing roles for their profile on the GCF website and for their presence on the project concept note template. On the template, there is as a set of check boxes that set in motion a commitment to incorporate selected RAs into project design, implementation and reporting. Little, if any, referencing to HFWW has been made in country strategy-level conversations between the NDA and the GCF, although these would be welcomed. The same is true with regard to project development and to any feedback received on annual performance reports (APRs). None of the four entities nominated (as far back as 2016) by the NDA for GCF accreditation have received a briefing about

⁷ To date, the GCF has played a formative role in the development of Namibia’s green hydrogen programme. Namibia’s fourth readiness grant (amended to run 31 March 2022 – 18 January 2024, valued at USD 300,000), was set up to identify regulatory and financial enablers used in other areas of the world to speed up the development of the green hydrogen industry and attract foreign direct investment. The country’s fifth readiness grant provides continued support to the Performance Delivery Unit within the Office of the President to undertake pre-feasibility studies in the field of green hydrogen and to develop concept notes.

⁸ Accompanying the HFWW as a GCF RA in the realm of adaptation are the RAs of “Livelihoods of People and Communities”, “Infrastructure and Built Environment” and “Ecosystems and Ecosystem Services”. In the realm of mitigation, the RAs are “Energy Generation and Access”, “Transport, Buildings, Cities, Industries, and Appliances” and “Forests and Land Use”. Descriptions of these RAs are available at <https://www.greenclimate.fund/themes-result-areas>.

⁹ A rights-based approach focuses on empowering individuals by ensuring their human rights are respected and fulfilled. In contrast, a livelihoods-based approach aims to improve people’s economic conditions and self-sufficiency through sustainable income-generating activities.

the RAs, suspecting that this may come in the latest round of readiness programming, which is focused on pipeline development.

2. COHERENCE AND COMPLEMENTARITY

In the way it is presently exercised, the GCF's HFWW RA has little if any bearing on the interactions of climate and development finance institutions operating in Namibia. At the same time, institutional arrangements in the country appear favourable at the strategic and operational levels for receiving any guidance that its use could provide. The GCF appears to have licence to be proactive in the way it engages on the HFWW and other RAs, to the extent that doing so supports country ownership and programmatic coherence.

The MEFT serves as the NDA for the GCF, the operational focal point for the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the designated authority for the Adaptation Fund. As well, it serves as the national focal point for several conventions including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biodiversity and the Convention to Combat Desertification. Officials in the NDA appreciate the benefits that could accrue with tighter coordination. At this strategic level, they perceive the country programming vehicle of the GCF useful to the extent that its scope could be inclusive of the wider climate/environment finance landscape. From the NDA's perspective, the pitch for greater coherence and complementarity among the vertical funds, international financial institutions and bilateral donors requires the use of a set of common reference points for planning and monitoring purposes. In the realm of climate change, the NDC and related processes already serve as a common point of departure. The Sustainable Development Goals are also mentioned for their directional qualities.

The assertion is that a set of RAs such as those proffered by the GCF (HFWW among them) may help parties structure country-level discussions on development "pathways" for focus, balance and role delineation. RAs such as HFWW, it is suggested, could be used to shape NDC updates, subsequent country programming inclusive of biodiversity and other relevant multilateral environmental agreement considerations, and the deployment of resources at the country level. The extent to which a common set of RAs could reasonably be applied across the environment-climate change programming spectrum is contested somewhat, a concern being that through this concerted effort to build coherence and complementarity, biodiversity and areas of work under other Convention commitments may get "drowned out".

At an operational level, Namibia's single DAE, the EIF, demonstrates a strong integrative or catalytic role in the climate and environment space. Established by the MEFT as an independent entity in 2001 under Namibia's first National Development Plan (1996–2000), the EIF was capitalized and operationalized in 2012 to mobilize financial resources for (technologically and environmentally sound) investment supportive of climate-resilient development pathways aligned to national priorities. A granter and lender in its own right, the EIF is also mandated to serve as a delivery vehicle under Namibia's various Convention commitments.¹⁰ It is in this capacity that it works as a DAE for the GCF (accredited in 2016) and as the country management team for the GEF's UNDP-implemented Small Grants Programme. The EIF works across six ministries and has established partnerships with 14 development finance partners – national and international (including the GCF, national financial institutions that have been nominated for accreditation, and

¹⁰ EIF raises funds from environmental levies or taxes (as per section C of the Environment Investment Fund Act 13, 2001), from the private sector and from bi- and multilateral development partners.

the Namibia Nature Foundation, also nominated).¹¹¹² EIF staff members describe a portfolio of grants and loans that addresses sustainable and climate-smart agriculture, sustainable land management, sustainable tourism, renewable energy, and recycling and waste management, and that draws upon the services of their partners and other specialists, as required. Although cross-learning and the sharing of tools and approaches occur across its various mandates, EIF maintains a measure of separation based on project and activity agreements. For example, a similar set of activities funded under a GCF project and the GEF Small Grants Programme will be spatially differentiated.

A demonstration of the potential for government authorities and development finance entities to convene at a technical level in Namibia is found in the 2022 establishment of a Technical Working Group focused on ecosystem-based adaptation that was set up by the NDA and EIF to support implementation of the SAP006 project. Along with the MEFT and EIF, the group comprises a diversity of relevant institutions, including the Namibia Commission on Research and Science Technology, the Namibia National Farmers Union, the National Planning Commission, the Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Organizations,¹³ the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development, the Ministry of Industrialization and Trade, the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), and UNDP. The first meeting of the Technical Working Group was held in August 2022 to inform members on the modalities of the platform. The Technical Working Group is chaired by the NDA (Environmental Investment Fund, 2023).

3. EFFECTIVENESS AND IMPACT

EIF is the AE implementing the four projects under way that have the HWWF as an RA. Three of the four have registered or are registering HWWF results that meet or exceed targets; the fourth is catching up after a halting start.

- FP023 “Climate resilient agriculture in three of the vulnerable extreme northern crop-growing regions (CRAVE)” is nearing completion (approved in 2016). The project completion report describes a transition away from subsistence agriculture towards market-driven production and with that improved food security for about 20,656 poor and vulnerable households in the project areas (this includes 7,869 direct and 12,787 indirect beneficiaries). The use of research and demonstration sites has been instrumental – advancing conservation agriculture, new cropping practices, introducing drip irrigation schemes (including solar), organic fertilizers and post-harvest processing. Institutional capacities have been supported to provide on-farm extension services and improve farm-to-market access. As well, the project has piloted a new national crop insurance scheme.
- FP024 “Empower to adapt: Creating climate change resilient livelihoods through community-based natural resource management in Namibia” was completed in May 2023 (approved in 2016). The project completion report describes raised climate change awareness among 155 community-based organizations (5,888 individuals) distributed across a project landscape of communal conservancies and community forests that makes up one fifth of Namibia’s land area

¹¹ These are the MEFT; Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform; Ministry of Mines and Energy; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Industrialization and Trade; and Ministry of Urban and Rural Development.

¹² These are the GCF, UNDP, GIZ, the African Legal Support Facility, Bank Windhoek, First National Bank, Nedbank, the Development Bank of Namibia, the Environmental Protection Agency, Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (or KfW), the African Development Bank, the European Investment Bank, the World Bank, and the International Finance Corporation.

¹³ CBNRM stands for community-based natural resource management.

(~200,000 occupants).¹⁴ This exceeds project targets. Community conservancies were strengthened to design and implement climate interventions as a precursor to accessing community grants. By the close of the project, 31 such community projects had taken place in what are known as community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) areas, benefiting 109,000 beneficiaries.¹⁵ Distinct grant windows addressed the following: climate-resilient agriculture (e.g. the introduction of hydroponics, drip irrigation, and livestock breeding and poultry) to set in place community enterprises; climate proofing of infrastructure (e.g. introduction of energy-saving technology, borehole rehabilitation (solar) to free up local time and resources; and ecosystem adaptation (e.g. introduction or improvement of fire management systems, community forest inventories) to support the management and/or conservation of timber and non-timber resources and the upgrading of grazing and rangelands. Overall, the project counted 11,573 households with increased resilience in the HFWW sectors, greatly exceeding the project target of 450 households (Mfune and Thekwane, 2023, p. 91).

- SAP001 “Improving rangeland and ecosystem management practices of smallholder farmers under conditions of climate change in Sesfontein, Fransfontein and Warmquelle areas of the Republic of Namibia” has also been completed (approved in 2018). The project includes programming elements found in FP023, with a focus on food security and nutrition, water quality and availability, agricultural productivity and rangeland improvements featuring a scheme to (re)introduce goats, the introduction of energy-efficient cookstoves, and vegetable gardening. Consistent with FP023 and FP024, this project is set to meet or exceed targets, including that associated with the HFWW indicator “Number of food secure households”. It is also set to indirectly reach slightly more than half the total population of the region. Factoring in indirect beneficiaries, the project is reported to have improved the resilience of more than half the population of the Kunene region.¹⁶
- SAP006 “Building resilience of communities living in landscapes threatened under climate change through an ecosystems-based adaptation approach” is the least advanced of the four projects, in large part because of COVID-related start-up delays (approved in 2019). As with FP024, this project includes a suite of training (an ecosystem-based adaptation training manual was produced) and a grant facility to cover eight pre-identified landscapes with funding windows for restoration and climate proofing, and eco-enterprise adaptation. The first call for proposals was issued in mid-2022, and grant activities have commenced through 2023 to the present. As of the APR for 2022 (the latest posted on the GCF website), there are no data to demonstrate changes in resiliency related to HFWW. With grants distributed, results are expected in the APR for 2023.

Implementor reflections on HFWW in the four projects included the following points:

- **A spread of co-benefits (from FP023):** Having a secure water source (drip irrigation) means reduced risk of falling in the river or being attacked by crocodiles and hippos. Women,

¹⁴ In Namibia, communal conservancies are community-based institutions that have obtained conditional rights to use and manage the wildlife within a self-defined area. These conservancies are self-governed, democratic entities managed by committees elected by their members. They are a core component of the government’s CBNRM programme. Further information is available at <https://conservationnamibia.com/factsheets/communal-conservancies.php>.

¹⁵ Namibia’s CBNRM programme empowers local communities to sustainably manage natural resources, enhancing livelihoods and conserving wildlife. Administered by the MEFT, it involves community conservancies run by elected committees, supported by NGOs and government, ensuring sustainable use and benefit-sharing. At the end of 2019, there were 86 registered communal conservancies in the country and 43 communal forests covering 180,000 km².

¹⁶ EIF produced a video to review project achievements and to document the project’s closure and handover to the MEFT. Available at <https://youtu.be/IYXqvJrZYoQ>.

especially, say that not having to fetch water directly from the river allows more time for other activities. Growing tomatoes and other vegetables improves family nutrition, generates a surplus that can be sold in the local market and increases choice (of commodities) – all reducing risks to health.

- **Empowerment is key to resilience:** As described by one informant in an implementation role, "it is not just about training and fixing with infrastructure solutions; it is about deep engagement and adding to the capacity that is already there".

Field observations from three site visits offer three contrasting views of programming under the HWWF RA at a community level:

- **Ecosystem-based adaptation approaches do not always work as planned.** Although most community conservancies involved in FP024 are showing positive results, the opposite is true at the one site visited. Here, the greenhouse and the refrigerator remain intact, but the bore hole is overdrawn and there is conflict among its users. Only a third of the planting area has crops, and they are not healthy. The poultry operation has ceased, and a local investor has pulled out. After one good year of selling to local markets, the whole operation is vulnerable, and the membership of the conservancy is flagging in its support. Yet, there remains a committed group tied to an active CBNRM network, and some recovery options have been identified. The vignette draws attention to a generalized concern among Namibian practitioners that a five-year project time limits the scope for community-level learning and adaptation. As stated in a lessons-learned document published on the experience of this project, "patient, predictable funding over long periods is key" (Brown, Stoldt and Amutenya, 2024, p. 22). Related, the vignette also draws attention to a challenge noted several times during the field visit that the diversification of local economies to build climate resilience introduces layers of learning and adaptation that run deep. At this conservancy, individual and community knowledge resides squarely in the realm of livestock rearing, not vegetable production.
- **Defying expectations in a desert – a faltering greenhouse/farm operation under the government's Green Scheme (food security) supplies supermarkets in Windhoek (nearly 700 km away).** The site is owned by the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform. Its owner-operator at the time of the country visit was brought in as part of the SAP001 project with expanded notions of what can be achieved on the land in the Kowharib and Warmquelle communities. With the support of local chiefs and scope to operate on a profit-making basis, Aloe Agriculture Technologies Pty Ltd. has upgraded the site infrastructure and secured markets for a variety of vegetables including tomatoes, cantaloupe, onions and green peppers. In one year, the enterprise has grown from a staff of seven to 39 (all but three being local). By design and as markets demand, the enterprise engages local households and farmers to grow industry-standard produce on their own plots. Green plots and those under preparation extend across the parched landscape well beyond the borders of the greenhouse site, supported with training and investments in seeds and other inputs. Attached to mainstream markets, revenues greatly surpass historic levels, opening up livelihood options among those participating. The process of trial and error is embraced, and the results are documented and shared with EIF and the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform. An expansion into durable, higher-value crops such as mango, citrus and avocado is under way to refine the business model. On the technology side, conservation alternatives to drip irrigation address the problems of clogging from minerals in the locally sourced water. The enterprise's success to date is reportedly based on the following principles: work with nature, do not fight it; build relationships founded on social responsibility, draw the best from what the public and private sectors offer; be organized,

structured and disciplined in business; manage with the market in mind; and use global production and quality standards as an opportunity to differentiate the enterprise's product.

- **Farmer cooperative building back after COVID and persistent drought.** The Omkhaibasen Cooperative in the Erongo Region of the country is the recipient of a SAP006 community grant under the eco-enterprise adaptation window. The then-Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock divested this state farm in 2003, at which point it was acquired by the cooperative. At the time, Omkhaibasen Cooperative had a membership of 400. Its strength was livestock management, and for a while it ran a successful auction operation for the region. The co-op had ambitions to diversify into vegetable production, but this was not pursued on account of increasingly prevalent "dry spells". The co-op's boreholes dried up. Cattle were replaced with goats and sheep, the auction ceased operations and then, on top of it all, came COVID-19. Membership dwindled as farmers moved away or gave up farming, and co-op meetings became much less frequent. The launch of the SAP006 grants window coincided with a moment of reckoning at the co-op. In the immediate aftermath of lockdowns and at a time when the rains were good, members reconvened to consider their future. Their proposal sought financing to diversify beyond livestock, upgrade water infrastructure, introduce solar electrification and develop guest house services (principally for training purposes). Months into the grant, the co-op site has improved access to water, the training facility is (solar) lit and the guest house nearly operable. This gives the co-op a revenue-generating capability that it had lost. The co-op's five-year vision aspires towards the following: their premium goat and sheep varieties are sought directly, their poultry and eggs are sold, value added items such as cakes and breads are produced, and they are training and creating farm-related opportunities for their youth in a bid to restore lost confidence in the sector and in the co-op movement. Eventually, assuming the regional market can support it, the co-op intends to re-enter an auction business, an area that is heavily controlled by out-of-country interests.

4. INNOVATIVENESS IN RESULT AREAS

In pursuit of HFWW results, the projects profiled in the previous section have supported pre-existing government programmes more than they have introduced new programming. EIF reports that greenhouse gardens, use of energy-efficient cookstoves, small-stock revolving schemes and the introduction of solar energy sources, among others, are strategies that were already known to the government when the GCF came on stream. The projects built on existing programming initiatives, most notably the CBNRM programme (FP024 and SAP006), Namibia's Green Scheme initiative (FP023 and SAP001) and from the learning that occurred under the government's Comprehensive Agriculture Programme for Namibia (2015–2019).^{17,18} That said, innovation is evident within the projects to address the intensifying effects of climate change. The experimentation witnessed at the Warmquelle Green Scheme operation around the choice of best crop varieties and irrigation technologies is an example of that. Across country stakeholders, the GCF is valued for the critical gap-filling and scaling contributions the above-mentioned projects have made to government programming within the agriculture and forestry sectors. At the same time, it is also observed that

¹⁷ This programme, led by the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform, supported by GEF / Special Climate Change Fund, UNDP, FAO, GIZ and the European Union, among others, led to the development of a conservation agriculture framework designed to support a transition from rain-fed traditional practices towards climate-smart agriculture.

¹⁸ The Green Scheme initiative, launched by Namibia's then-Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry in 2008, promotes irrigation-based agriculture to enhance food security, economic growth, and sustainable farming practices. It is backed by the revised Green Scheme Policy of 2008, providing the legal framework for implementation.

country stakeholder ambition regarding the GCF's role in Namibia exceeds the actual level of engagement that has been achieved to date, both in relation to the range of financing modalities introduced and to the volume of resources deployed. In the Namibia portfolio today, four of the five active projects with HWWF content have been delivered through grants that are modest in size given the social and physical infrastructure needs in these programming landscapes (including those related to HWWF). The fifth project (FP098) just now getting under way does mark an important departure, to the extent that it introduces a blended finance approach designed to stimulate climate-related investment.

In 2016, the NDA nominated three nationally constituted development financial institutions for GCF accreditation, compelled by their potential to complement each other in blending and directing national and international public and private sector finance towards critical needs, most notably in the water, energy and agriculture sectors. In the same year, the NDA nominated one of the country's leading sustainable development and conservation NGOs for the same, compelled by this organization's depth of experience with climate change and biodiversity loss and in natural and social ecosystems management. The accreditation journey for these four institutions continues in 2024, while the country has relied on its single DAE, constrained as it is by an accreditation designation that limits the organization to "micro" FPs (i.e. projects under USD 10 million).

At the present time, without the access to concessional financing that the GCF could bring, the three financial institutions are insufficiently equipped to respond to HWWF-related needs. In the realm of water security, for example, investment risks are very high in localized contexts that see failing infrastructure, inadequate service delivery and poor governance and/or management. More generally, without greater latitude on lending terms, the absence of collateral among those operating on the margins simply puts them out of reach for financing support.

The country programme for 2024–2028 reflects Namibia's continuing ambition to have a broader range of GCF engagement. It anticipates positive accreditation outcomes for the three financial institutions in the pipeline and the NGO, listing them along with EIF and several IAEs in association with specific projects in the pipeline (Namibia, Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, 2024, pp. 17–21).

5. SUSTAINABILITY, REPLICABILITY AND SCALABILITY

Sustainability dimensions of the HWWF RA have been incorporated into the four above-mentioned projects through training on technical and managerial topics. These have included, for example, incorporating best practices and new practices related to the provision of early warning information into government extension services. There is evidence in the final report and single evaluation that production and livelihood/health patterns have changed at a community level, as per the climate risk reduction strategies introduced. Nevertheless, fragile institutional capacities are flagged as an enduring challenge and especially for projects operating on finite time frames.

The CRAVE project (FP023), for example, was challenged by the limited capacity of government-owned institutions to support the project to in turn support sustainable markets and create business opportunities for the farmers. This required the project to facilitate other market linkages to retailers. The CRAVE example underpins a sustainability challenge that projects (HWWF focused and otherwise) typically face, that of creating enabling environments to support planned results. It suggests that projects prioritizing food and/or water security (and health), like those described above, are best situated within a higher order, "programmatic" planning perspective where these valued conditions can also be pursued.

The concept of “risk aversion” is also flagged for the way it can condition a change pathway towards HFWW outcomes. At the beneficiary level this is evident in situations where the benefits of a capital loan to propel an enterprise or farm towards its preferred future are outweighed by the prospect of losing the assets identified as collateral.

Within the portfolio, sustainability, replicability and scalability have been enabled through EIF’s cross-learning practices, both across EIF project management teams and among partners. For example, the conservation communities project SAP006, currently midstream, has used the same project steering committee and drawn on the lessons from the FP024 project, which is now closed (Brown and others, 2022). And, on a slightly larger scale, EIF is developing a collaborative platform for AEs in the country (e.g. those of the GCF and Adaptation Fund) with a view to creating a practice of joint planning and information exchange.

At the country level, the following observed factors favour the sustainability of HFWW results and, taken together, demonstrate a considerable amount of country ownership:

- The high relevance of water and food security to Namibia’s development circumstances (in part a function of its dependence on imports and in part a function of climate change) and its prominence in country policy and planning.
- Interministerial coordination in relation to climate finance and alignment in relationship to climate finance entities such as the GCF.
- A networked configuration of public and private sector entities and non-state actors (NGOs, academic and research institutions), facilitated in large part by EIF as the country’s DAE and invested in a programme-level analysis of needs and opportunities.
- NDA and DAE commitment to stakeholder engagement at the country/programme level and at a project/community level, as evidenced through broad adoption of local adaptive management processes.
- A country scale and culture that is amenable to boundary spanning and consensus-building.

6. GENDER AND SOCIAL EQUITY

As per GCF policy, the gender and social equity dimensions of the four projects discussed in most detail here (FP023, FP024, SAP001, SAP006) are reflected in the approval documents and are reported against in the APRs. Gender action plans are included in each project, although in one project the plan is not backed by a gender analysis. Instead, the analysis is named as a future action in the plan. Reporting on gender dimensions is also evident, and the one exception acknowledges the absence of its gender analysis as a detriment to implementation. In the sections of the proposal document describing project components along with impact, paradigm shift and sustainability potential, HFWW aspects are described in a way that is integrated with the content of other RAs. And, by extension, environmental and social safeguards (including Performance Standard 7 on Indigenous Peoples) and gender mainstreaming considerations are also set out on that basis.¹⁹ Grievance mechanisms have been set up and reported against in all four projects.

¹⁹ With regard to Indigenous Peoples, Namibia is a signatory to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and Indigenous Peoples are identified on the basis of linguistic and historical characteristics. The Government of Namibia tends to consider these groups as part of a broader categorization of “customary communities”. At times this has led to conflicts where customary rights or practices conflict with Indigenous claims. In the documentation associated with the four projects, there is little, if any, analysis related to Indigenous Peoples and little mention in the reporting.

As a result, the association between the HFWW RA and these cross-cutting themes is explicit only to the extent that the RA is expressed in the project narrative (and specifically in the impact potential section). The reports variously describe degrees of women's and men's participation in capacity-building and changing patterns of participation in productive activities with associated benefits. They draw attention to local factors that work against equity. As with project design aspects, there is no particular analysis of the RA from a gender or social equity vantage point. A few observations from country stakeholders (candidate AEs, those in implementing roles and beneficiaries) are as follows:

- A breakdown of gender-differentiated roles is evident in multiple instances across the communal conservancies projects.
- At the same time, women are drawn more to specific activities such the goat scheme and the energy-saving stoves, and they are observed to be better at making the most out of these inputs from an HFWW perspective.
- Creating gender policies related to financial institution workplaces has been relatively easy and in line with changing norms in the country. Incorporating safeguard- and gender-related content into financial products and service offerings and then selling them in the marketplace has been more complicated.

7. EFFICIENCY

The Namibia experience suggests that the essence of and the intent behind the HFWW RA are not supported in the way it is communicated to stakeholders nor are they supported by the way data on the RA are captured and reported.

As noted in different parts of this report, the level of familiarity with the HFWW RA specifically and the suite of RAs more generally is cursory, at best. Understanding of the RAs is shaped by the way they are introduced on the GCF website and woven into GCF programming methodology. What is missing for country stakeholders is an understanding of their rationale beyond that of providing a means to gather and report on GCF investments.

On matters related to the HFWW RA, interactions between the NDA, DAE and the GCF have been occasional and non-demanding. Few, if any, country stakeholders met during the field visit know about the suite of GCF sectoral guides designed to shed light on development pathways that countries can pursue within each of the GCF's RAs. Three such guides in the collection are directly relevant to HFWW as set out in the *Sectoral guides' summaries* document. On first glance, the pathways they describe appear relevant in the Namibia context.²⁰

Against this, country stakeholders agree on a need to be better informed on the RAs, certainly at the level where individual AEs are scoping out and developing their project ideas with stakeholders and especially at the country level and in relation to the country programming strategy. Although understood to be a stretch for the GCF when managing a global mandate with limited personnel, personal interaction is suggested as the preferred means to understand more deeply how utilization of the HFWW and other RAs could be helpful in shaping climate action. Short bulletins or instructional videos are also mentioned as preferable to documents.

²⁰ The most relevant guides available on the GCF website are the *Sectoral Guide: Health and Wellbeing* (2022); *Sectoral Guide: Water Security* (2022), and *Sectoral Guide: Agriculture and Food Security* (2021). The guides are available at <https://www.greenclimate.fund/projects/sectoral-guides>.

In the realm of monitoring and reporting, the selection of an RA such as HFWW in the project concept note template triggers the use of a menu of quantitative subindicators at the impact level, to be used in reporting. For HFWW there are three, one each dedicated to health and wellbeing, food security and water security.²¹ The following observations are drawn from a review of the APRs for the four projects examined in this country study and from conversations with their managers:

- In the APRs, the number counts associated with the subindicators are separated by many pages from any narrative text, which fosters a disassociation between the numbers and the discussion.
- The narrative text they are separated from is a synthesis of impact data from across all selected RAs.
- Differentiating the food security subindicator (2.2) from the improved livelihoods subindicator (1.2) is difficult, and in two of the four reports the numbers provided are the same.
- Although it is established that project activities can yield food and water security and health benefits simultaneously, only one HFWW subindicator has been chosen in each project. This may avoid the problem of double-counting under the core indicator, but it also underrepresents the magnitude of change.

D. CONCLUSIONS

It is abundantly clear that HFWW as a GCF RA is relevant to Namibia, both in terms of the actual needs on the ground and of the country's efforts to address its climate change commitments. Among the GCF RAs, pursuit of food and water security (and health to a lesser extent) is top of mind in all institutions met with in the course of the country visit and is strongly evident as a thematic priority in the country programming strategy.

Impetus to programme under this RA comes mostly, if not completely, from Namibia and its country analysis. The GCF has defined eight RAs and invited country proponents (such as EIF) to subscribe to those most aligned with the expressed needs of each project, with the understanding that through monitoring and evaluation activities, funded projects will speak to GCF core (subindicators) with numbers and narrative backup. To date, the country programme strategy, pipeline development and the nomination of country entities for GCF accreditation have not been subject to particular guidance or any feedback of significance from the GCF regarding the HFWW RA itself. **Taken together, use of the RAs has been insufficiently structured to inform or challenge country stakeholders on existing modes of thinking.**

Among country actors – NDA, DAE, EE, accreditation pipeline actors – a common understanding or interest in tackling HFWW is observed, along with clarity on roles and complementarities. The strategic orientation and positioning of the EIF is noteworthy for its convening and integrative influence. It is closely aligned to the NDA, maintains working relationships across multiple ministries and sectors, engages across multiple donors and financial institutions, and demonstrates a values alignment (including interest in gender and social inclusion). EIF recognizes its limitations related to technical support and understands the added value that

²¹ Up to and including the latest publicly available reporting on the projects (FY2022), the formulation of HFWW-related indicators is tied to the GCF's Mitigation and Adaptation Performance Measurement Framework (approved in decision B.08/07 in 2014). The details regarding these indicators have altered somewhat with the introduction of the GCF's Integrated Results Management Framework (approved in decision B.29/01 in 2021), which became active from B.32 (May 2022) onward.

NGOs (such as the Namibian Nature Foundation) can bring. EIF does not have the reach to put people on the ground all over the country.

Country ambitions for broad-based engagement with the GCF exceed what has occurred to date. In relation to the HFWW RA, all GCF financing in Namibia has been received through grants that are limited in size by the particulars of EIF's accreditation and largely focused on climate proofing pre-existing development and conservation initiatives. Nominations made in 2016 of four entities for GCF accreditation are supported with a clear rationale. In each case, it is not a stretch to see how each entity accessing (additional) climate finance could greatly enhance country efforts to address HFWW issues. The three banks offer unique and complementary financing products and services; the Namibian Nature Foundation brings ground-level expertise in conservation agriculture.

Overall, GCF investment in the HFWW RA to date is modest in relation to country needs. Up until now it has been limited to grants and has been concentrated within a narrow band of agriculture and rangeland activities for which there is an already established climate rationale. For country stakeholders, the health and fisheries sectors represent largely uncharted waters for this RA. The outlay of effort required to mount a compelling case for a project is perceived to be a barrier to country parties advancing project concepts outside of known project terrain. Here, readiness programming could be helpful in developing a baseline analysis of uncharted sectors or programming areas.

Overall, the impression from the country study is that the HFWW RA is in play in Namibia, but that the GCF's role in making this so has been largely passive. GCF efforts to address food and water security have not been influenced by the GCF's naming of HFWW as an RA. Country stakeholders regard the HFWW RA (as well as the others) mostly as a means to assemble a global accounting of the GCFs investments across the scope of its portfolio.

Appendix 1. PORTFOLIO REVIEW

Table A - 1. GCF funded projects portfolio

PROJECT	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION	THEME	COUNTRIES	AE	PROJECT TIMELINE	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT
SAP001	Improving rangeland and ecosystem management practices of smallholder farmers under conditions of climate change in Sesfontein, Fransfontein and Warmquelle areas of the Republic of Namibia	To reduce the vulnerability of smallholder farmers, this project will address the impacts of increasing temperature and higher water evaporation on crop production and bush encroachment on land and livestock productivity. It will increase the efficiency with which rainfall is used to maintain agricultural and rangeland production.	Adaptation	Namibia	EIF	Pipeline – 17 Nov 2017 – 105 days Approved – 01 Mar 2018 – 357 days Under implementation – 20 Feb 2019 FAA effective – 20 Feb 2019 Disbursement – USD 3,765,000 – 15 Apr 2019 Disbursement – USD 2,653,000 – 31 Mar 2022 Disbursement – USD 1,259,069 – 16 Jun 2023 To be completed – 20 Aug 2025	83% disbursed Grant financing Total GCF financing USD 9,300,000 Co-financing Co-financer instrument amount - Co-financing grant USD 700,000 Total co-financing USD 700,000
SAP006	Building resilience of communities living in landscapes threatened under climate change through an ecosystems-based adaptation	This project will use ecosystem-based adaptation as a cost-effective and low-risk approach to build climate resilience across eight targeted landscapes in Namibia. The project is based on the premise that biodiversity and ecosystems provide valuable services that increase the climate resilience of local communities.	Adaptation	Namibia	EIF	Pipeline – 22 Nov 2017 – 464 days Approved – 28 Feb 2019 – 266 days Under implementation – 20 Nov 2019 FAA effective – 20 Nov 2019 Disbursement – USD 660,000 – 20 Feb 2020	57% disbursed Grant financing Total GCF financing USD 8,904,000 Co-financing - Co-financing grant USD 160,000 Total co-financing USD 160,000

PROJECT	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION	THEME	COUNTRIES	AE	PROJECT TIMELINE	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT
		approach				Disbursement – USD 4,372,000 – 06 Mar 2023 To be completed – 20 Nov 2026	
FP023	Climate Resilient Agriculture in three of the Vulnerable Extreme northern crop-growing regions (CRAVE)	The project will scale up the adoption of adaptive measures such as conservation agriculture and micro drip irrigation. A centre of excellence – the Mashare Climate Resilient Agriculture Centre of Excellence – will also be established and will carry out demonstration pilots, including a fertilizer mixing plant, organic manure and guano trials. Farmers will be provided with sustainable access to off-grid solar energy technologies, including water pumping for small-scale micro horticultural systems and refrigeration for harvested food, reducing the dependency on imported fuels.	Adaptation	Namibia	EIF	Pipeline – 19 Apr 2016 – 179 days Approved – 14 Oct 2016 – 152 days Under implementation – 14 Mar 2017 FAA effective – 14 Mar 2017 Disbursement – USD 3,085,000 – 21 Jun 2017 APR – 01 Mar 2018 APR – 01 Mar 2019 Disbursement – USD 3,670,000 – 18 Apr 2019 Disbursement – USD 1,240,000 – 24 Nov 2020 Disbursement – USD 1,505,000 – 07 Mar 2022 Completed – 14 Mar 2024	100% disbursed GCF financing - Grant USD 9,500,000 Total GCF financing USD 9,500,000 Co-financing - Grant USD 500,000 Total co-financing USD 500,000
FP024	Empower to Adapt: Creating Climate-Change Resilient Livelihoods	It is expected that the project will improve land management of an area of 7,200,000 hectares. The project will run over five years and consists of two complementary components that will empower rural communities	Adaptation	Namibia	EIF	Pipeline – 27 Jul 2016 – 80 days Approved – 14 Oct 2016 – 200 days Under implementation – 01 May 2017 Completed – 01 Nov 2022	100% disbursed GCF financing - Grant USD 10,000,000 Total USD 10,000,000

PROJECT	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION	THEME	COUNTRIES	AE	PROJECT TIMELINE	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT
	through Community- Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) in Namibia	<p>to respond to climate change in terms of awareness, adaptive capacity and low-carbon rural development. The two components are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Component 1 – Capacity-building and community support: this component is essential for the success and sustainability of community-based climate action. It comprises awareness-raising, capacity-building and support to the development and implementation of climate investment plans at the local level. • Component 2 – Resilient grant facility: this component empowers rural CBNRM communities to increase their resilience to climate change through direct access to climate finance. It comprises a ring-fenced grant facility that will focus on the development and strengthening of resilient CBNRM livelihoods through grants in three defined investment areas. 					
FP027	Universal Green Energy Access Programme (UGEAP)	This programme is an investment fund that will reduce GHG emissions by increasing access to clean electrical energy for mainly rural populations in sub-Saharan	Mitigation	Benin, Ethiopia, Kenya, Namibia, Nigeria,	Deutsche Bank AG	<p>Pipeline – 16 Aug 2015 – 426 days</p> <p>Approved – 14 Oct 2016 – 2,022 days</p> <p>Under implementation –</p>	<p>51% disbursed</p> <p>GCF financing</p> <p>- Equity USD 78,400,000</p> <p>- Grant USD 1,600,000</p>

PROJECT	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION	THEME	COUNTRIES	AE	PROJECT TIMELINE	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT
		Africa. It aims to provide financing for decentralized energy service companies for off-grid and mini-grid systems for rural households and communities and renewable energy for industrial players. At a later stage, the programme will work with local financial institutions to enable banks to provide long-term loans to businesses that provide clean electricity solutions. A public-private partnership instrument will leverage at least twofold the impact of public capital through private investment.		Tanzania, Uganda		27 Apr 2022 FAA effective – 27 Apr 2022 Disbursement – USD 40,000,000 – 24 Feb 2023 Disbursement – USD 800,000 – 05 Apr 2023 To be completed – 06 Jul 2042	Total GCF financing USD 80,000,000 Co-financing - Co-financing equity USD 9,000,000 - Co-financing equity USD 192,600,000 - Co-financing equity USD 20,000,000 Total co-financing USD 221,600,000
FP095	Transforming Financial Systems for Climate	The main objectives of this programme are to scale up climate finance in the targeted countries, to redirect financial flows and reinforce the capacity of local partners in climate-related sectors. It will do this by providing loans through local partner financial institutions to borrowers in sustainable energy, energy efficiency, housing, agriculture, forestry, and water and waste management. It will also include a technical support component.	Cross-cutting	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania,	AFD	Pipeline – 11 Oct 2017 – 375 days Approved – 20 Oct 2018 – 374 days Under implementation – 28 Oct 2019 FAA effective – 28 Oct 2019 Disbursement – USD 536,481 – 24 Feb 2021 Disbursement – USD 21,459,227 – 24 Feb 2021 Disbursement – USD 38,708,155 – 16 Aug 2022 Disbursement –	37% disbursed GCF financing - Loan USD 228,915,662 - Grant USD 33,953,997 Total GCF financing USD 262,869,660 Co-financing - Co-financing loan USD 444,687,842 - Co-financing grant USD 7,667,031 Total co-financing USD 452,354,874

PROJECT	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION	THEME	COUNTRIES	AE	PROJECT TIMELINE	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT
				Togo, Uganda		USD 1,770,386 – 18 Aug 2022 Disbursement – USD 34,000,000 – 18 Aug 2022 To be completed – 28 Apr 2028	
FP098	DBSA Climate Finance Facility	The DBSA programme will be the first private sector climate finance facility in Africa using a pioneering green bank model. It will de-risk and increase the bankability of climate projects in order to crowd in private sector investment. Its successful implementation will prove that similar financial models can be replicated in other developing countries.	Cross-cutting	Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Eswatini	DBSA	Pipeline – 16 Mar 2018 – 219 days Approved – 20 Oct 2018 – 397 days Under implementation – 20 Nov 2019 FAA effective – 20 Nov 2019 Disbursement – USD 3,000,000 – 02 Nov 2020 Disbursement – USD 610,000 – 02 Nov 2020 To be completed – 10 August 2026	6% disbursed GCF financing - Loan USD 55,000,000 - Grant USD 610,000 Total GCF financing USD 55,610,000 Co-financing - Co-financing loan USD 55,000,000 - Co-financing loan USD 59,000,000 - Co-financing grant USD 610,000 - Co-financing grant USD 330,000 Total co-financing USD 114,940,000
FP163	Sustainable Renewables Risk Mitigation Initiative (SRMI) Facility	This programme is designed to help unlock the large amounts of private finance needed to complement the limited public funding available. It will help the seven target countries shift to low-emission sustainable development pathways and increase access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern	Mitigation	Botswana, Central African Republic (the), Democratic Republic of the Congo (the), Kenya,	World Bank	Pipeline – 20 May 2020 – 304 days Approved – 19 Mar 2021 – 29 days Under implementation – 16 Apr 2021 FAA effective – 16 Apr 2021 Disbursement – USD 43,000,000 – 26 Apr	17% disbursed GCF financing - Grant USD 54,000,000 - Grant USD 30,000,000 - Loan USD 176,000,000 - Guarantee USD 20,000,000

PROJECT	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION	THEME	COUNTRIES	AE	PROJECT TIMELINE	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT
		energy. To do this, the programme will support the use of technical assistance, public investments and risk mitigation instruments.		Mali, Namibia, Uzbekistan		2022 Disbursement – USD 4,000,000 – 26 Apr 2022 To be completed – 16 Apr 2033	Total GCF financing USD 280,000,000 Co-financing - Co-financing grant USD 1,500,000 - Co-financing loan USD 459,500,000 - Co-financing loan USD 750,000,000 - Co-financing grant USD 72,500,000 Total co-financing USD 1,283,500,000
FP190	Climate Investor Two	Climate Investor Two (CI2) is a fund that aims to support the private sector to develop and construct climate-resilient infrastructure projects in developing countries in the water, sanitation and ocean sectors – areas that usually do not attract interest from the private sector. The targeted investments under the fund will reduce the effects and consequences of climate change by decreasing GHG emissions and by increasing the resilience of vulnerable communities. For instance, in the water sector, CI2 will help countries undergoing or expected to undergo water stress to adapt to climate change by building infrastructure that sources, transports and treats the	Cross-cutting	Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Madagascar, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Philippines (the), Sierra Leone, South Africa, Uganda	FMO	Pipeline – 10 Dec 2020 – 588 days Approved – 20 Jul 2022 – 136 days Under implementation – 02 Dec 2022 FAA effective – 02 Dec 2022 Disbursement – USD 33,264,236 – 06 Feb 2023 To be completed – 02 Apr 2042	23% disbursed GCF financing - Grant USD 145,000,000 Total GCF financing USD 145,000,000 Co-financing - Co-financing grant USD 15,000,000 - Co-financing grant USD 43,000,000 - Co-financing grant USD 9,000,000 - Co-financing grant USD 28,000,000 - Co-financing equity USD 40,000,000 - Co-financing equity USD 28,000,000 - Co-financing equity USD 5,000,000 - Co-financing equity

PROJECT	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION	THEME	COUNTRIES	AE	PROJECT TIMELINE	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT
		water necessary for both municipal and industrial users. This is the GCF's first at-scale private sector programme in the water sector.					USD 20,000,000 - Co-financing equity USD 199,000,000 - Co-financing equity USD 64,000,000 - Co-financing equity USD 16,000,000 - Co-financing equity USD 240,000,000 - Co-financing equity USD 28,000,000 Total co-financing USD 735,000,000
FP205	Infrastructure Climate Resilient Fund (ICRF)	To address the investment barriers of climate-resilient infrastructure investments in sub-Saharan Africa, the GCF will provide USD 240 million in junior equity to the ICRF. By supplying the catalytic first loss equity to catalyse investments from private sector investors and pension funds, the ICRF will be supporting the development of climate-resilient infrastructure projects in a region struggling to unlock such funding by itself. The USD 240 million investment will unlock financial potential that can benefit up to 50 million people directly and 144 million people indirectly by securing them reliable infrastructure services.	Adaptation	Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo (the), Djibouti, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Togo,	Africa Finance Corporation	Pipeline – 23 Sep 2021 – 540 days Approved – 16 Mar 2023 – 310 days Under implementation – 19 Jan 2024 FAA effective – 19 Jan 2024	GCF financing - Equity USD 240,000,000 - Grant USD 13,755,000 Total GCF financing USD 253,755,000 Co-financing - Co-financing equity USD 50,000,000 - Co-financing equity USD 230,000,000 - Co-financing in-kind USD 1,320,000 - Co-financing loan USD 230,000,000 Total co-financing USD 511,320,000

PROJECT	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION	THEME	COUNTRIES	AE	PROJECT TIMELINE	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT
Zambia							

Source: GCF Tableau Server, as of B.39 [iPMS – General].

Table A - 2. RPSP portfolio

ID	PROJECT TITLE	DELIVERY PARTNER/AE	SUBMISSION DATE	COMMITTED AMOUNT (USD)	ENDORSEMENT DATE	APPROVAL DATE	DISBURSED (USD)	AGREEMENT TYPE
1705-14693	Namibia – EDA: Increasing Climate Change Resilience of Tourism-Reliant Communities in Namibia and Strengthening Institutional Capacities of the EIF as an accredited entity	EIF	2016-07-15	390,000	19-Oct-16	01-Nov-16	240,000	General grant agreement
1706-14772	Namibia – Strengthening National Designated Authorities, Strategic framework for engagement with the Fund and Support of accreditation of local institutions	EIF	2017-04-30	220,000	29-May-17	28-Sep-17	190,000	General grant agreement
1909-15929	Namibia – National framework for leapfrogging to Energy Efficient Appliances and Equipment in Zambia (Refrigerators and Distribution Transformers) through regulatory and financing mechanism	United Nations Environment Programme – Climate Technology Centre and Network	2019-08-29	330,000	04-Dec-19	31-Dec-19	300,000	Framework agreement
2011-16598	Namibia – Green, Resilient Recovery Rapid Readiness Support in Namibia	EIF	2020-11-30	300,000	13-Dec-21	31-Dec-21	270,000	General grant agreement
2106-16926	Namibia – Developing key legislation, regulation, policies and concept notes for climate action in Namibia	EIF	2021-08-30	650,000	21-Nov-22	30-Nov-22	500,000	General grant agreement
2206-17227	Namibia – Support for Accreditation of Direct Access	EIF	2022-08-05	330,000	24-Mar-23	24-Mar-23	290,000	General grant agreement

ID	PROJECT TITLE	DELIVERY PARTNER/AE	SUBMISSION DATE	COMMITTED AMOUNT (USD)	ENDORSEMENT DATE	APPROVAL DATE	DISBURSED (USD)	AGREEMENT TYPE
Entities in Namibia								
2208-17300	Namibia – Strengthening Adaptation Planning and Coordination in Namibia	Namibia Nature Foundation	2022-11-21	3,000,000	03-Jul-23	07-Jul-23	0	General grant agreement

Source: GCF Tableau Server, as of B.39 [Readiness Fluxx data].

Appendix 2. CONSULTED STAKEHOLDERS

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	POSITION/TITLE	ORGANIZATION
Muteyauli	Petrus	Head, Multilateral Environmental Agreements; Department of Environmental Affairs	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
Nakashona	Nathalia	Environmental Scientist, Department of Environmental Affairs	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
Linpinge	Selma	Senior Conservation Scientist, Department of Environmental Affairs	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
Kakololo	Josephina	Primary Chief Conservation Scientist, Department of Environmental Affairs	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
Shalumbu	Bernadette	Manager, Programming and Programmes	Environment Investment Foundation
Goamab	Bryan	Project Manager	Environment Investment Foundation
Naivela	Salome	Readiness Coordinator	Environment Investment Foundation
Sikongo	Olavi	GCF Project Accountant	Environment Investment Foundation
Neshuku	Leslie	GCF Accountant Young Professional (intern)	Environment Investment Foundation
Hainana	Johanna	Grants Officer	Environment Investment Foundation
Hango	Viktoria	Project Coordinator	Environment Investment Foundation
Nashandi	Margaret	M&E Manager	Environment Investment Foundation
Mokgatle	Kgmotso	TIDRET Project	Environment Investment Foundation
Kapia	Pendeni	Enterprise Risk Manager	Environment Investment Foundation
Hausiku	Yvette	Business Development Manager	Environment Investment Foundation
Mukuture	Kao	Project Accountant	Environment Investment Foundation
Malobela	Anitha	Project Accountant	Environment Investment Foundation
Shilomboleni	Sakeus	ESS Officer	Environment Investment Foundation
Buys	Philadelphia	Environmental Economist	Environment Investment Foundation
Ngaujake	Patrick	Environmentalist (Field Study)	Environment Investment

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	POSITION/TITLE	ORGANIZATION
		Accompaniment)	Foundation
Petrus	Erich-Dennis	Deputy Director, Project Director	Ministry of Agriculture, Water, and Land Reform
Hambudi	Ismael Eino	Acting Director, Directorate of Water Supply and Sanitation Coordination	Ministry of Agriculture, Water, and Land Reform
Simwanza	Eugene	Agricultural Technician, North and Central Regions	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform
Handura	Elvis	Chief, Public Hygiene, Public and Environmental Division	Ministry of Health, Primary Health Care Directorate
Munsu	Vasco	Chief, Environmental Health Practitioner, Public and Environmental Division	Ministry of Health, Primary Health Care Directorate
Awa-Eiseb	Stanley	Chief, Environmental Health Practitioner, Public and Environmental Division	Ministry of Health, Primary Health Care Directorate
Middleton	Angus	Executive Director	Namibia Nature Foundation
Shivute	Tega	Technical Advisor and Climate Focal Point	Namibia Nature Foundation
Iyambula	Tessa	Project Coordinator, Community Based Organizational Strengthening	Namibia Nature Foundation
Shimini	Eddie	Environmental & Social Safeguards (trainee)	Namibia Nature Foundation
Abrahams	Ulrica	Contract and Compliance Manager	Namibia Nature Foundation
Bam	Atna	Manager, Environmental and Social Sustainability	Development Bank of Namibia
Kadhepa	Mahevo	Investments: Infrastructure & Utilities (Energy, Water, Land & Property Development) and ICT	Development Bank of Namibia
Kafula	Justina	Environmental and Social Sustainability Specialist	Development Bank of Namibia
Von Solms	Dian	Treasury Sales and Sustainability	Bank Windhoek
Komecheke	Joachim	Sustainable Finance & ESG Specialist	Bank Windhoek
Swartz	Jenevieve	Manager, SME	Bank Windhoek
Janse van Vuuren	Bianca	Head, SME, Financial and Data Analytics	Bank Windhoeik
Nanhonga	Indileni	Manager, Research and Product Development	Agribank Namibia
Thomas	Uuyuni	Manager, Credit	Agribank Namibia
Kwenane	May	Research Officer	Agribank Namibia
Hanadaob	Jeffrey	Chairperson	Haub Conservancy

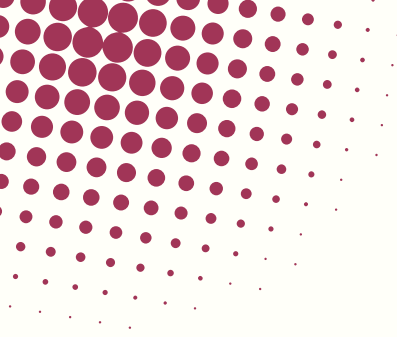
LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	POSITION/TITLE	ORGANIZATION
Uchams	Imelda	Treasurer	Haub Conservancy
Goingos	Rina	Secretary	Haub Conservancy
Illises	Theresis	Vice-Secretary	Haub Conservancy
Tsaeb	Jacob	Caretaker of the Garden	Haub Conservancy
Narib	Jefta	Area Representative, Area 2 MEFT	Haub Conservancy
Smith	Louis	Partner, Operator GreenSchemes - Warmquelle & Khowarib	Aloe Agriculture Technologies
Uiseb	Ben	Senior Headman of Erongo Communal Area	Omkaibasen Cooperative
Uises	Monica	Treasurer	Omkaibasen Cooperative
Goreses	Elfriede	Chair Lady	Omkaibasen Cooperative
Huseb	Markeys	Beneficiary	Omkaibasen Cooperative
Geioses	Lena	Beneficiary	Omkaibasen Cooperative
Muetilefu	Irene	Beneficiary	Omkaibasen Cooperative
Huseb	Theresa	Beneficiary	Omkaibasen Cooperative
Kazee	Gabriel	Beneficiary	Omkaibasen Cooperative
Rooinasie	Maria	Beneficiary	Omkaibasen Cooperative
Geioses	Hanna	Beneficiary	Omkaibasen Cooperative

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