



INNOVATIVE GRANTS MECHANISM(IGM) PROJECTS PROFILE





TABLE OF CONTENT

OVERVIEW OF THE CPP INNOVATIVE GRANTS MECHANISM	i
IGM PROJECTS MAP	ii
CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE ENTERPRISE	iii
ENTERPRISE AND INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT	iv
THE IGM PROJECTS	
1. The Beekeeping Development Enterprise	2
2. Guinea Fowl Farming Enterprise	4
3. Ndeya Manufacturing Enterprise	6
4. Marama Beans Cultivation Project	8
5. Tses Integrated Bio-Systems	10
6. The Recycled Paper Block Enterprise	12
7. Community Based Rangeland Management Project	14
8. Enviro-Chance Enterprise	16
9. Ongwediva Aquaculture Project	18
10. Omuntele Green Enterprise	20
11. Onaanda Tree Planting Enterprise	22
12. Otjombinde Grass Seedling Enterprise	24
13. Namibia Organic Association	26
14. Utokota Community Development Enterprise	28
15. Ornamental Nursery Development Enterprise	30
16. Horticulture/Backyard Gardening Demonstration Project	32
17. Vergenoeg Land Management Resources	34
18. Na Quana Chicken And Melon Project	36
19. Nyae Nyae Chicken And Melon Project	38
20. Mangetti Nuts Oil Production Enterprise	40
21. Erari Mushroom Farming Enterprise	42
22. Ongenga Gardening Project	44
23. Aflatoun Environmental Dream	46

OVERVIEW OF THE CPP INNOVATIVE GRANTS MECHANISM

The Government of Namibia has identified land degradation as a serious problem which demands remedial intervention, and recognizes that integrated ecosystem management strategies are needed to effectively address the underlying causes. The goal of the Country Pilot Partnership for Integrated Sustainable Land Management (CPP-ISLM) is to work towards combating land degradation by using integrated cross-sectoral approaches, which would enable Namibia to ensure environmental sustainability as well as the protection of dry land ecosystems and their functions.

The CPP-ISLM is a partnership programme between eight Ministries, namely the Ministry of Environment and Tourism; Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry; Ministry of Lands and Resettlement; Ministry of Regional And Local Government And Housing and Rural Development; Ministry of Mines and Energy; Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources; and the National Planning Commission. The implementing partners include, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), United Nations Development Programme, the European Union (EU), German Technical Cooperation (GIZ), Non-Governmental Organisation communities such as the Namibia Nature Foundation (NNF), are all aimed at overcoming barriers to combating Land degradation and its effects.

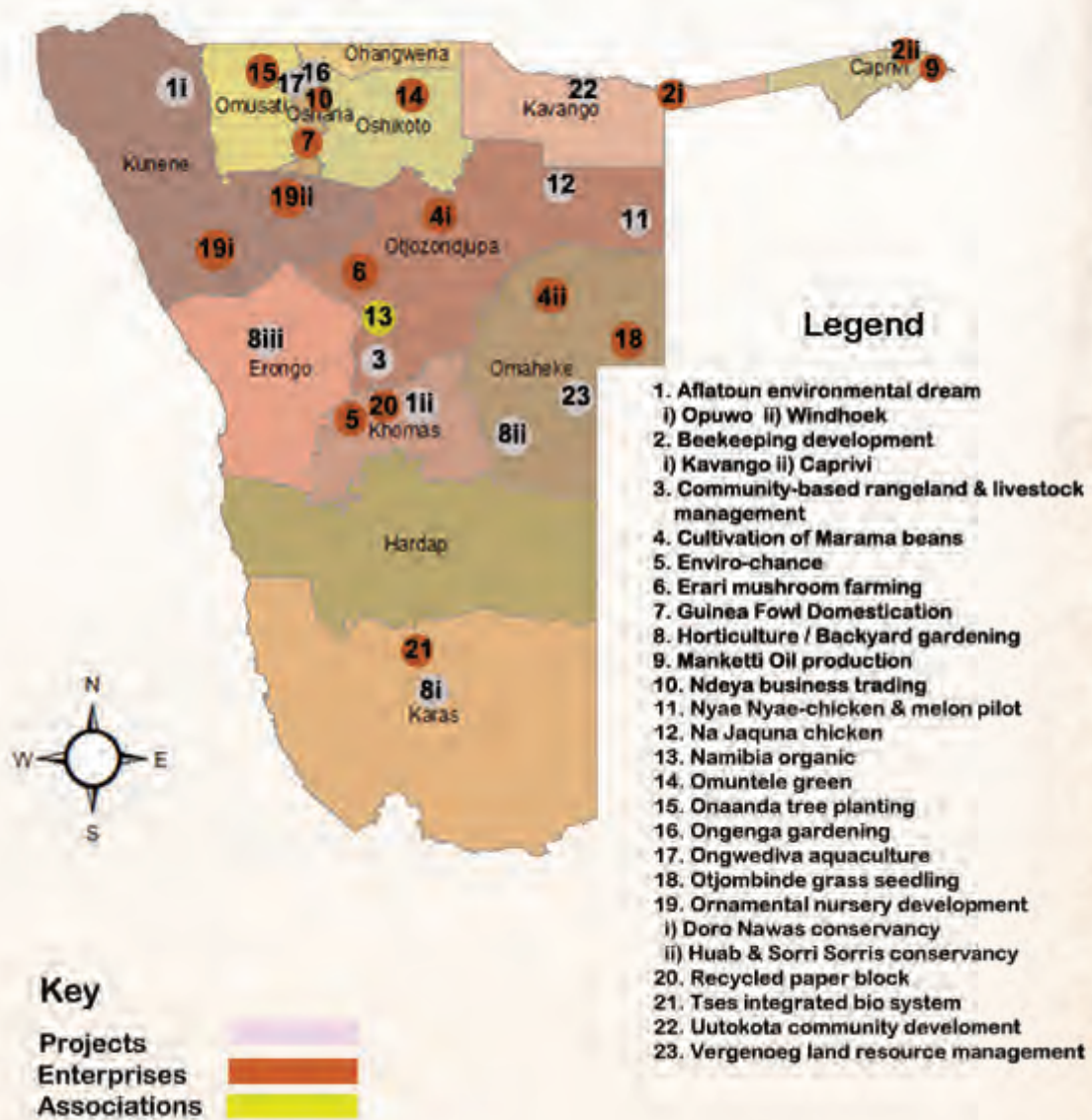
The Innovative Grants Mechanism (IGM) for ISLM is a component of the Country Pilot Partnership Programme (CPP-ISLM) which financially and technically supports activities that ensure sustainable land use and its resources, thus ensuring social and economic sustainability beyond the satisfaction of national and global environment objectives. This component is run by the CPP-ISLM Programme Coordination Unit (PCU) within the Ministry of Environment and Tourism.

The IGM component, is a small-scale investment that finances tangible produce and practical results from the use of natural resources and its products, and/or those that contribute to improved land management. The grant facility supports community-based projects which target the following:

- Income generating activities linked to sustainable land management that improves livelihoods through job creation.
- Food security and capacity building in ISLM.
- Activities that promote public-private partnerships in ISLM for sustainable livelihoods and activities that preserve and restore biodiversity in areas under greatest land-use pressure.
- Actions improving market access and performance of natural resources and products from improved land management.
- Activities that mainstream biodiversity priorities into land use planning and policy-making.

The IGM mechanism is a tool used to work towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goal 7 (Ensuring environmental sustainability). Thus CPP contributes by working towards combating land degradation and removing barriers through capacity building, identifying and supporting local innovations which improve livelihoods and concurrently maintain ecosystem integrity at a local level.

Map: CPP IGM SITES

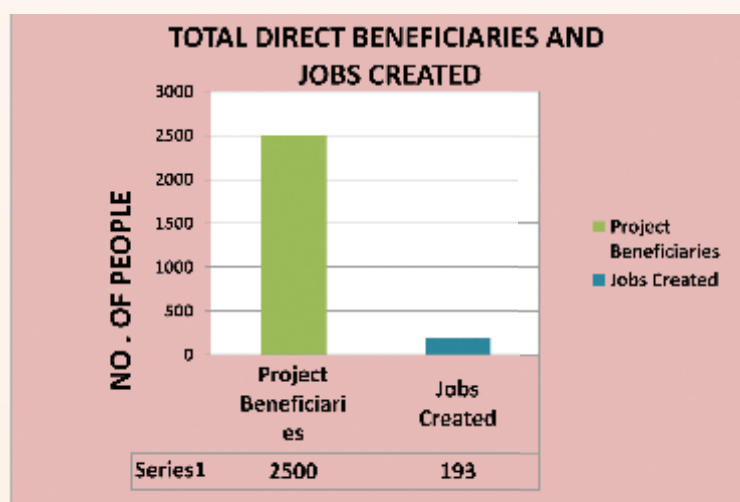
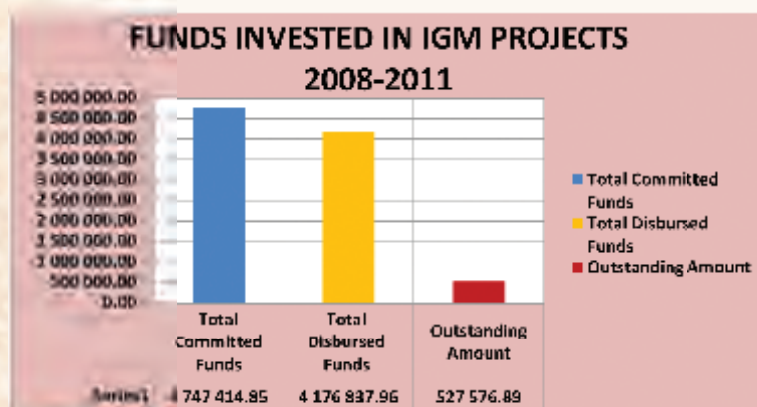


CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE ENTERPRISES

Capacity building in communities can be defined as activities, resources and support that strengthen the skills and abilities of people and community groups to take effective action, and leading roles in the development of their communities. It's by this understanding that the CPP ISLM identified the need to provide not only financial support but also capacity building support to project members in areas of specialization, such as beekeeping for honey production, cultivation of indigenous marama bean, guinea fowl farming, organic vegetable gardening and general management courses including business and financial management and marketing.

Throughout the project implementation we have learned that projects without skilled people in core areas of project activity find it difficult to implement their project successfully, and sustain it after funding support ceases. It is therefore by this understanding that CPP with its partners ensured the training of project members in most important areas of their project management. The table below presents the different training undertaken by the projects since 2009-2011.

Total Number Trained	No. of Male 2008-2011	No. of Female 2008-2011	No. of Marginalized Communities 2008-2011
1494	1127	367	70
Types of Courses			
Beekeeping and Honey Processing	Vegetable and Crop Farming	Business Management	Marketing
Livestock and Rangeland Management	Marama Bean Cultivation	Budgeting	Bookkeeping
Guinea Fowl Domestication	Devil Claw Cultivation	Fish Management	Poultry Farming



ENTERPRISE AND INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

In order for the CPP support to be measurable, impact assessed enterprise need to be developed to sustain the project activities and its benefits to the community and the environment. It's with this understanding that the CPP has identified among 23 supported projects, of which 16 is to be further supported in developing their projects into enterprises. Before the end of the CPP programme in 2012, 16 or more enterprises will be registered with the Ministry of Trade and industry as a legal entity eligible to trade at national level.

Infrastructural development has been observed as an important aspect throughout the projects implementation, as it forms part of the foundation of a successful project. Our support to these projects has seen establishment's of nurseries, gardens and a mushroom house. In addition, equipments in various forms have be acquired; these include simple items such as a digging fork, beehives, to complicated oil extractors and integrated bio- systems for water recycling and irrigation.

PARTNERSHIPS AND STAKEHOLDERS

The CPP ISLM is a partnership programme of eight ministries supported by nine NGO's , it's with this background that even through implementation of the IGM projects existing and new partnership were enhanced. Partnership is an important aspect in community development and especially when addressing issues of land management, hence the projects have been implemented in partnership with different NGO's, private companies, local councils and ministry directorates.

The table below is list of some partners of the CPP IGM projects

Name of Ministries, Public Institutions	Name of NGO's and Private Companies
Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry	Namibia Nature Foundation
Ministry of Regional, Local Government	CRIAA-SADC
Tses Village Council	Nyae Nyae Development Foundation
Nyae Nyae Conservancy	Africa 2000 Trust
Na# Juqna Conservancy	Men on the Side of the Road
Ministry of Environment and Tourism	Creative Enterprise Solutions
UNAM, ICEMA, NBRI, GIZ	Eudafano Women Cooperative
Doro nawas,Huab, Soris Soris Conservancy	IRDNC
Ministry of Trade & Industry	IMLT
Namibia Development Bank	Namibia Environment Protection
Ministry of Youth, Sports & Culture	Business Financial Solutions
National and Local Farmers Associations	

1. THE BEEKEEPING DEVELOPMENT ENTERPRISE

HONEY PRODUCTION

Supporting / Implementing Organization	Namibia Nature Foundation and Directory of Forestry under the Ministry Of Agriculture, Water and Forestry. Contact Details: Mr. Christopher Buchane, 066 252 779, 0812871878, Mr. Patric Chali 081 3129169
Brief Background	The Beekeeping project activity was first started in 2007, supported by the EU and implemented by the Directorate of Forestry for about 2 and a half years. After the closure of the EU project, funding was now received in a form of a grant from CPP, alongside NNF to continue with implementation of activities. The purpose of the project is to increase and protect endangered bee populations by discouraging communities not to cut down trees or burn them for the harvest of honey, while creating opportunities for the rural community into income generating activities such as honey production.
Project Location	Mudumu and Khudumo North Complex in Mashi, Mayuni, Kwandu and Sobbe conservancies of Caprivi regions
Project Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To create awareness on the importance of bees in the ecosystem and disadvantages of burning and cutting down trees for honey harvesting, that leads to deforestation. • To create awareness and build capacity on beekeeping for honey production. <p>Improve livelihoods of the community through income generating and employment creation</p>
Project Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 55 beekeeping farmers in 5 project sites among the 6 conservancies • Establishment of Namibia Beekeeping Association with a guiding constitution • Assist beekeeping farmers with equipments for honey production • 113 liters of honey was harvested and sold at a value of N\$ 15,800.00 • Pure Honey packaged in 500ml bottles and • Training for Trainers to train new beekeeping farmers
Project Duration	2008-2010, two and half years of implementation
Grant Received	N\$ 250,000.00
Number of Project Members	5 males working through the conservancies structure, 28 Training of Trainers of which 20 are males and 8 females.
Number of Beneficiaries	55 direct beneficiaries as beekeeping farmers
Brief Project Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first step was to acquire equipment, raise awareness and train interested communities in Beekeeping, • The second step was to capture bees from the respective spatial area, than gathering them into the bee hives. • Establish beekeeping sites that are easily accessible, secure but with less human disturbance and continuous monitoring. • Third step, is the harvesting, honey processing, bottling, and lastly marketing and selling.
Project Challenges	The major challenges is the lack of transport for constant monitoring, honey burglars and pirates. Equipments and materials are also limited as most farmers share some items.
Project Opportunities	The project has great potential due to high availability of bees, and the community is highly interested and committed. The market is huge as most honey consumed locally is imported. In addition the honey is of exceptional quality as it's not diluted or mixed with other substances during processing.
Lessons Learned	Projects of this nature in future should be regionally funded for better evaluation and for management of benefits sharing.

THE BEEKEEPING ENTERPRISE IN PICTORIAL



Beekeeping farmers harvesting some honey



Honey packaging and selling to communities

2. GUINEA FOWL FARMING ENTERPRISE

FIGHTING POVERTY AND DEFORESTATION WITH IMPROVED GUINEA FOWL PRODUCTION

Supporting / Implementing Organization	Okongo Forest Management Committee Community Forestry in Namibia Project (CFN), North West Forestry Region CALLC project, Contact: Ms. Veronica Mulundu, Cell: 0814740102
Brief Project Background	In 2002 the farmers in Omauni under took a trip to a guinea fowl project in Malawi , where they raise guinea fowls as an opportunity to sustain their livelihood through generating income and to reduce pressure on forest resources. Though the number of guinea fowl keepers steadily increased, the market demand could not be met. In 2004, 800 guinea fowls had been locally produced whereby customers requested for 2800 guinea fowls. Since 2006, the Okongo Community Forest has been gazetted aiming at the sustainability of forest resource management and income generation. Therefore, guinea fowl commercialization has been identified as an essential pillar to address deforestation and livelihood improvements. As demand and value of guinea fowls continued to increase, the idea of commercial production of guinea fowls through a solar driven incubator managed by a local guinea fowl association was formulated in 2009 with support from UNDP/CPP programme.
Project Location	Omauni settlement, Okongo Constituency in Ohangwena Region (East: 17.72099, South: 17.53070,
Project Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To produce guinea fowls through an incubator driven by solar energy. • To construct a feedlot. • To creating a guinea fowl association. • To access local and regional markets.
Project Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased production of Guinea fowls through “artificial” incubation. • Increased income from guinea fowls, there by alleviating poverty at household level. • To communities are being active members of the guinea fowl association. • Decreased rate of deforestation as community members are not harvesting wood for sale as they have an alternative source of income.
Project Duration	2009-June 2011, two and half years of implementation
Total Grant Received	N\$ 250,000.00
Project Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 solar panels installed producing a maximum of 1440 W per day • Feedlot with three compartments erected. • Guinea fowl association formed with a constitution, and thus by-laws developed. • 26 guinea fowls hatched from incubator temporarily installed in Ongwediva, 20 guinea fowls sold at Ongwediva Trade Fair in 2010. • 50 guinea fowls sold at bio-diversity action day on 13th May 2011
Number of Project Members and Jobs Created	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 members of the Okongo Executive Forest Management Committee (4 female, 2 male) and 1 campsite administrator (female) • One feedlot keeper (female), Six men supported construction of feedlot. • 2 male drivers to support delivery of material to Omauni. • 2 female caterers who provided meals for training on guinea fowl management. • 34 community members capacitated on guinea fowl management. 78 people registered in guinea fowl association (42 female and 36 male)
Project Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient power for incubator (capacity of solar panels too low). • Incubator had to be sent back to the manufacturer for modifications in South Africa. • Declining motivation from community members as project was not yet adequately performing.
Project Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of traditionally produced guinea fowls to produce eggs for the project. • Experienced community members to sustain the project • Availability of guinea fowl toolkit for documenting the best practices • Higher demand for the guinea fowl meat making the project relevant and sustainable
Lessons Learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance of incubator have been tested at the electricity grid by an experienced guinea fowl farmer, and it works well. • Two innovations (incubator and solar panels) are demanding lots of commitment of all involved stakeholders.

GUINEA FOWL FARMING ENTERPRISE IN PICTORIAL



Guinea fowls and guinea fowl eggs in the incubator



3. NDEYA MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISE NAMIBIA'S FIRST PEANUT BUTTER PRODUCER WITH LOCAL GROUNDNUTS

Supporting / Implementing Organization	Ministry of Trade And Industry and Development Bank of Namibia Contact: Ms. Ottilie Haufiku, Cell: 0812602928
Brief Project Background	Namibia's vibrant economy has a number of favourable socioeconomic factors that make it conducive for Namibians to participate in economic development, particularly in the area of agro processing. The manufacturing industry in general is largely dominated by well established companies who have predominantly considerable market share. However, in relation to peanut butter production, Namibia currently relies on imported products from South Africa. The existence of this agro processing opportunity and availability of effective demand for peanut butter locally, prompted Ndeya Enterprise to invest in this area, and seize the business opportunity. It's Initialled target market was Namibia, however it now aims to export to Angola and other SADC countries in future.
Project Location	Ondangwa, NDC Industrial Park, Oshana Region
Project Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To cement and increase linkages between small scale farmers and the formal commercial sector by creating a sustainable market for ground nuts. • To enhance the capacities of young Namibians in peanut butter production as well as capitalize on developing skills. • To assist ground nut producers towards forming a horticultural association which will assist farmers to gain market access of their products.
Project Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased Production of Peanut Butter to 1 tonne per month • Create employment opportunities for the youth • Uplift the living standards of the youth employed • Increase the income level of the small scale growers of ground nuts
Project Duration	2009-2011, two and half years of implementation
Total Grant Received	N\$ 200,000.00
Project Achievements Income Per Annum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently the principal product for Ndeya is peanut butter, available in local supermarkets, Pick n Pay and Shoprite. • It plans to also manufacture related products such as peanut cookies, biscuits and sweets as well as jam from grapes, tomatoes, • Acquired machinery through Ministry of Trade & Industry and source ground nuts from the Etunda Irrigation Scheme farmers • Production of Peanut Butter, Packing, distribution to customers • Continuous Marketing and Selling of peanut butter to both individual and corporate customers. • N\$ 800,000.00 p/annum
Number of Project Members	4 youth (3 females and 1 male) full time employed 10 small scale farmers of ground nuts, suppliers of raw material for peanut butter manufacturing 30 farmers trained in crop farming at Etunda Irrigation Scheme
Project Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon the inception of the project the machines acquired from South Africa were not functioning well. Lack of sufficient ground nuts at the Etunda Irrigation scheme.
Project Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are great opportunities for this enterprise in the local market as well as in other countries, like Angola, because consumers are more willing to buy locally produced products than imports, if they are of good quality. • The project has potential to expand its operations to other regions of the country.
Lessons Learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good partnership and networking with key organisation helps SME's to grow • Always have alternative plans on where to source your raw materials • With consumer products, certification is very important, get all the standards met and register for a barcode, as it adds value to your products, thus it can be sold in local supermarkets/ retailers.

NDEYA MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISE IN PICTORIAL



Ndeya peanut butter "Mr Peanut"



Packaging process



Processing machinery

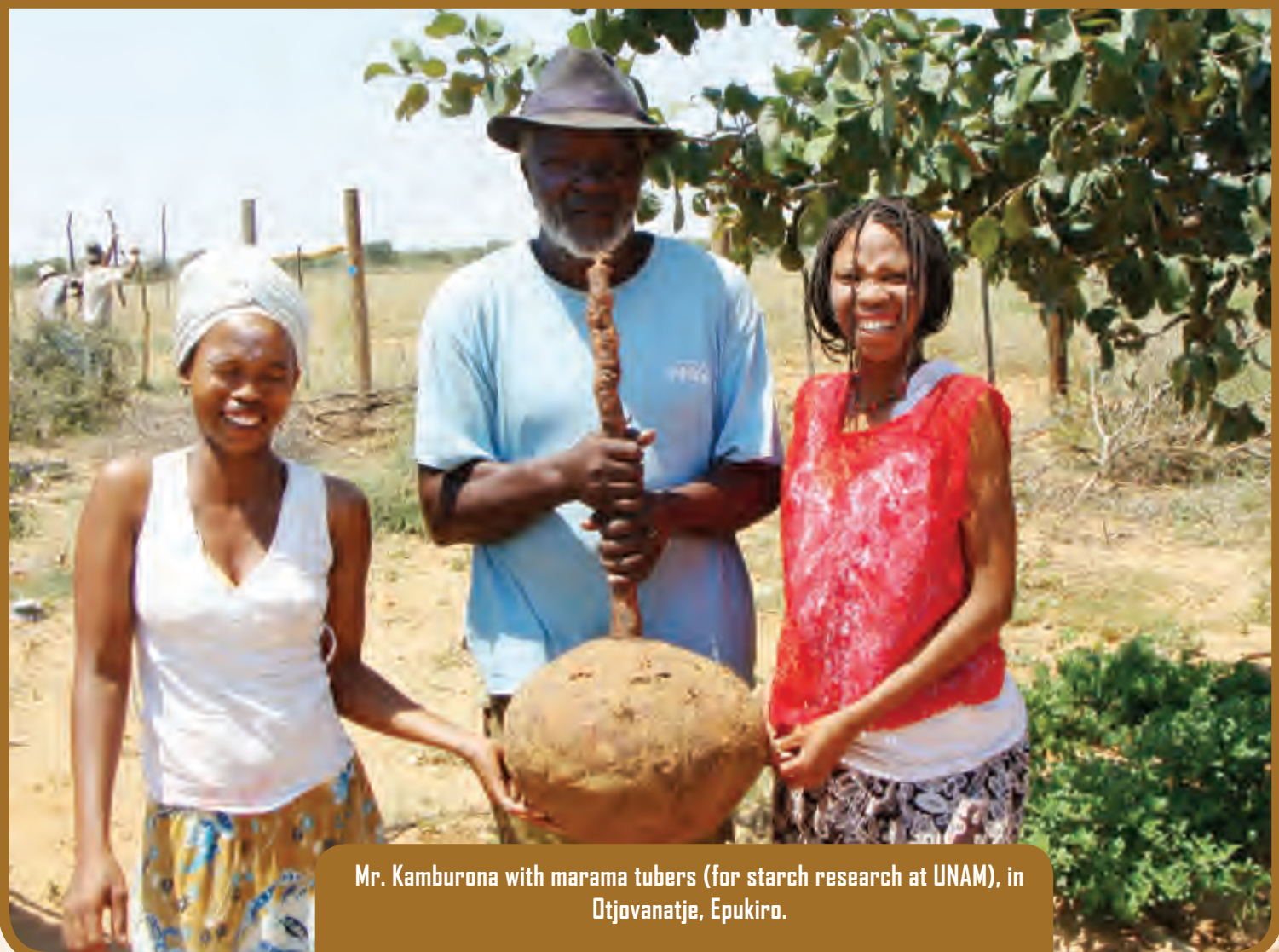


Toasted Ground nuts

4. MARAMA BEANS CULTIVATION PROJECT A NEW CROP FOR CASH AND SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT

Supporting / Implementing Organization	University of Namibia Contact: Mr. T. Kahepako; Cell 0813521569 and Dr. Percy Chimwamurombe; Tel: 061 206 3358
BriefProject Background	Marama Bean (<i>Tylosema esculantum</i>) is an indigenous plant which grows in the wild mainly in the Omaheke and Otjizondjupa regions, and popularly known as ozombanui or ombanui in the Otjiherero language. It has a large edible tuber and has pods containing 1-2 oil and protein rich seeds with a nutritional value similar to soybean. The protein content is 30-39% and the oil content is 30-43%, it also produces a tuber with high starch content. Due to possible extinction of some genotypes of the marama bean, this project aims at growing selected marama genotypes observed to have superior traits. The University of Namibia is developing marama as an introduction of alternative mainstream crop for the dry lands of Namibia and the Kalahari sandy regions of Southern Africa and as a response to climate change effects. This project was the first attempt to involve communities in the cultivation programme.
Project Location	Okakarara District (Ombuondjou Village) Otjozondjupa region and Epukiro District (Ompipanda Village and Otjivanatje Village) in Omaheke region
Project Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To establish three growing plots for marama bean by local rural farmers and marginalized communities in the Omaheke and Otjozondjupa regions • To establish a clear technology transfer scheme from researchers to farmers • To increase awareness of marama cultivation and germplasm conservation on marama • To develop conservation strategies for marama bean • To harness participation of communities in cultivation and conservation of marama bean.
Project Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of three growing plots for marama bean by local rural farmers • Establish a clear technology transfer scheme from researchers to farmers • Increased awareness on marama cultivation and marama germplasm conservation • Development of conservation and management strategies for marama bean germplasm • Enhanced and complete participation of communities in cultivation and conservation of marama bean, • To develop a laboratory manual for undergraduate laboratory courses that can continue the development of biotechnology tools for marama ,Capacity building
Project Duration	2009-2011, two and half years of implementation
Total Grant Received	N\$249 600.00
Project Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 fenced gardens of Marama beans • Brochures of marama bean • Training services to framers of marama cultivation
Number of Project Members, Jobs Created and Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 male Permanent workers on the project • 44 temporary jobs (25 females and 19 males) • 50 beneficiaries from the three plots
Project Activities	Land clearing, Ploughing, Fencing, Set up of irrigation system, Planting, Maintenance, Disease surveys, Training and teaching, Public awareness campaign, Wild germplasm collections, Farmer participation through on farm germplasm maintenance, Development of molecular biology tools for conservation of management of marama germplasm,
Project Challenges	Crop damage by birds and animals and Damage of garden fence by rain storms in season.
Project Opportunities	International exposure leading to funding and collaboration with Botswana ,South Africa, Zimbabwe, Zambia in marama bean cultivation and research Farmer participation in management courses for SMEs
Lessons Learned	Collaboration with farmers is very important since they bring in on-farm experience.

MARAMA BEAN CULTIVATION ENTERPRISE IN PICTORIAL



Mr. Kamburona with marama tubers (for starch research at UNAM), in Otjovanatje, Epukiro.



Otjovanatje community, in Epukiro in their marama plot



Marama Beans nuts

5. TSES INTEGRATED BIO-SYSTEMS ENTERPRISE INNOVATIVE IRRIGATION WITH RECYCLED WATER FOR CROP PRODUCTION

Supporting / Implementing Organization	Institute for Management and Leadership Training (IMLT), Tses Village Council Contact: Mr. Manfred Isaks; Cell 0812950610 and Mr. Oosthuizen; Cell: 0811284200
Brief Project Background	<p>IMLT assisted the Tses Village Council (TVC) to develop a 5-year strategic plan. During a series of public consultations, the community expressed the need for employment creation and economic development in the village. The TVC and IMLT analysed both under and undeveloped local resources that can be utilized to pave the way for sustainable local economic initiatives. The semi-purified waste water of the community and unutilised land adjacent to the sewage ponds, was identified as a resource that can be developed as a sustainable agricultural project, matching existing skills and expertise within the community.</p> <p>The concept was developed by the UN University as part of their ZERI project. The uniqueness of the Namibian concept is the use of sub-surface drip irrigation technology. This allows for crop production where the water is never above ground – avoiding any contact with above-ground parts of the plants – eliminating the potential of contamination or disease transfer.</p>
Project Geographical Location	Tses village, Karas Region 18o 7.005 E 25o 53.273 S
Project Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To demonstrate within a subsistence farming community operating in a highly stressed arid environment, may through sustainable land-use alternatives; reuse water with conservation agricultural practices in small-scale intensive systems. • To use project activities as a community development tool to educate communities on sustainable economic development, local resource utilization, community building, environmental stewardship, and local economic development planning. • To create a foundation from which economic development can be guided away from the current dependency on extensive goat production practices in an environment that is essentially unsuitable for goat production, which leads to large-scale desertification. • To use a successful Tses project as a demonstration project to introduce the underlying concept to neighbouring communities.
Project Outputs	An operational fodder production unit. Sustained harvesting of crops for processing and marketing to generate income, which will cover operating costs of the project as well as profits that could be applied in future, for project expansion and infrastructure replacement.
Project Duration	2010 - 2012, two years of implementation.
Total Grant Received	N\$246,958,00
Project Achievement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 tones were harvested from the first production of animal fodder (lucerne, feed sorghum, salt bush, and pods) • To be milled and packaged for sale to communal small livestock farmers with potential to earn N\$ 25 000.00 • Establish a small livestock feedlot.
Number of Project Members, Jobs created Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24, Female 12, Male 12 Trained in lucerne planting • 4 Full time employed, 31 temporary employed, Female 5, Male 26 • 31 beneficiaries, of which 5 are female
Project Challenges	Securing the project site against flash floods, which occurred during the 2010/11 raining season.
Project Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand the 1.5 hectares to 5 hectares. • Increase the numbers of livestock kept in the feedlot creating an opportunity to develop small abattoirs and tannery, thus creating additional employment opportunities within the community.

TSES INTEGRATED BIO-SYSTEMS ENTERPRISE IN PICTORIAL



Project plot before irrigation



Lucerne before the first harvest



Monitoring visit by the CPP Management Committee



The first sorghum harvest left to dry before it will be milled

6. THE RECYCLED PAPER BLOCK ENTREPRISE MANUFACTURER AND TRADER OF PAPER BLOCKS FOR FUEL

Supporting / Implementing Organization	Men on the Side of the Road (WO348) and Habitat Research Development Centre Contact: Ms. Janet Wicks; Cell 0813217752
Brief Project Background	Every day people living in informal settlements around Windhoek gather wood for cooking and heating because they have no alternative affordable fuel source, which leads to land degradation in the area. This project aims to reduce wood gathering activity, whilst creating opportunities to generate sustainable income for some of the members of MSR. This project uses waste and office paper and newspaper to create an alternative fuel to wood for cooking and heating, Insulation sheets for roofing and walls. This will lead to a reduction in landfill because of office paper and newsprint which will be recycled by the project to form a saleable product.
Projects Location	Namibia, initially Windhoek, but it is anticipated that participants will move out of Windhoek to run their own enterprises once trained.
Project Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To contribute to Vision 2030 by developing self-sustainable low cost paper block manufacturing programme for informal settlement households in urban and rural area. Thus creating an alternative to wood for fuel. • To train 25 people in the production of paper blocks made from used office paper and old newsprint • To enable beneficiaries to generate sustainable income. • To recycle a percentage of the paper that currently ends up in landfill. • To reduce the indiscriminate collection of wood for fuel.
Project Outputs	The project will manufacture, market and sell paper blocks as an alternative to wood for fuel, targeting Informal settlements and rural communities.
Project Duration	2011-2012 One year and half of implementation
Total Grant Received	N\$218,200.00
Project Achievement	1000 paper blocks produced per quarter, an alternative to firewood 500 insulation sheet produced per quarter, for warming zinc houses 10 employment created in the first year
Number of Project Members and Beneficiaries	10 in the first year of which 3 are female, and the project aims to increase the members to 25 in the second year.
Project Challenges	The research into the shape of the block, for best burn ability was required and took a long time than anticipated
Project Opportunities	This project holds an enormous amount of potential for creating self employment opportunities, as well as making a significant contribution to reducing land degradation through recycling of waste paper, and reducing the cutting down of trees for firewood purposes.

THE RECYCLED PAPER BLOCK ENTERPRISE IN PICTORIAL



Drying the paper blocks



Project members inspecting paper blocks



Paper blocks used for cooking

7. COMMUNITY BASED LIVESTOCK AND RANGELAND MANAGEMENT

Supporting / Implementing Organization	Africa 2000 Trust and Kimbekura Farmers Association Contact: Mr. Israel Hukura; Cell: 0812598174
Brief Project Background	The management of rangeland has always been acknowledged as a very important precondition for the sustainable livestock production system within the Ovitoto area. Ovitoto is a communal area situated approximately 45 kilometres South-East of Okahandja, it comprises of 19 settlement areas or villages and borders with several commercial farms (i.e Midgardt). Many settlements are remote and served by rugged and mountainous terrain. The project started in 2009 with the goal of supporting farmers to manage their livestock herds and rangeland resources in such a way to reduce their vulnerability to climatic variation and improve their income from livestock sales.
Project Location	Otjozondjupa Region, Ovitoto Area
Project Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To impart skills to farmers to be able to apply livestock and rangeland management practices, such as improved livestock breeding and husbandry practice. • Farmers are also linked to appropriate markets for their livestock. • In addition best practices and lessons learnt are documented and widely shared.
Project Outputs	Development of village level management maps for planned grazing management Development and Printing of local level monitoring booklets, and training of farmers in local level monitoring . Included is an introduction to expand herding test as part of a planned grazing system Formation of a marketing Innovation Platform.
Project Duration	2009-2011, two and half years of implementation
Total Grant Received	N\$ 249,973.00
Project Achievement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produced a guideline booklet on local level monitoring on livestock and rangeland management. • 358 farmers were trained in livestock management and Local rangeland monitoring. • Awareness created among communities on rangeland management. • Produced a village level management maps for planned grazing management. • Translated materials into local language. • Trained over 400 farmers in local level monitoring. • Introduced herding as part of a planned grazing system. • Established a marketing Innovation Platform which created private and public partnerships.
Number of Project Members, Jobs created and Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project members were the Kambekura Farmers Association of which 358 benefited from the project. • 3 temporary jobs were created during the funding period of the project. • 358 beneficiaries of which 51 were women were trained.
Project Challenges	Lack of land ownership, leading to farmers not committing easily to the conditions of a land management plan.
Project Opportunities	Great potential exists in the areas to produce quality meat for both local and export markets.
Lessons Learned	Lack of appropriate skills – communities has limited knowledge on rangeland management and the available knowledge is often based on commercial farming systems which is not suitable for the communal farmers.

RANGELAND AND LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT IN PICTORIAL



A cattle bull in good health condition



Woman farmer milking the cow

8. THE ENVIRO-CHANCE ENTREPRISE SAVING TREES , CREATING EMPLOYMENT

Supporting / Implementing Organization	Business Financial Solutions and Men on the Side of the Road Contact: Ms. Raili Moses; Tel: 061 38860
Brief Project Background	This project showcases public private partnerships in recycling waste material in urban areas, thereby creating employment opportunities for unemployed men in the informal areas of Windhoek. The recycling of office paper and newspapers is done by shredding the paper and sold to packaging companies. This recycling initiative serves two purposes: combating environmental degradation and employment creation. These results will be delivered in the process of addressing the above mentioned purposes.
Project Location	Wenaheda, Habitat Research Centre (HRC), Khomas Region
Project Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project is multifaceted and of multi-purpose, addressing both environmental issues, poverty reduction and employment creation. Thus Preventing environmental degradation through prevention of landfill with waste paper and Creating enterprise opportunity for Poverty reduction.
Project Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reliable supply of waste paper (inputs) created • Reliable buyer of finished goods (the shredded paper) created • Machinery in procured • Better conservation of natural resources is increased • Increase income generated per beneficiary, employment is created
Project Duration	2009-2011, two years of implementation
Total Grant Received	N\$ 247, 200.00
Project Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 Shredding machinery procured and on-site shredding services at corporate companies. • Target customers are private companies, Financial Institutions and government ministries. • N\$ 25,000.00 per annum potential income.
Number of Project Members, Jobs created and Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 (2 Male and 1 Female), Jobs created • 10 Male (sorting and shredding paper, and selling) • 12 members where trained in paper shredding and business principles
Project Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying and signing up of business partners for supply of waste papers • Identifying and signing up of buyer/s of shredded paper, • Acquisition of equipment shredding machines • Training of participants in paper shredding • Conservation education to community and clients • Shredding of collected waste paper • Creating private partnership for shredding service at corporate companies sites.
Project Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experienced difficulties with shredding machines production capacity , thus big shredders were acquired. Lack of constant paper suppliers and transport to collect the paper humped progress.
Project Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great potential to create more employment and save the environment by recycling paper for reuse, and through drop in and on-site shredding. • Simple principle and easy to replicate in other towns.
Lessons Learned	Slow implementation of project activities due to the challenges above and a lack of income, demotivated the project members, which led to a high drop out.

THE ENVIRO-CHANGE ENTREPRISE IN PICTORIAL



Project showcasing its services at the SME expo, 2010



Shredded paper



Paper shredding in process



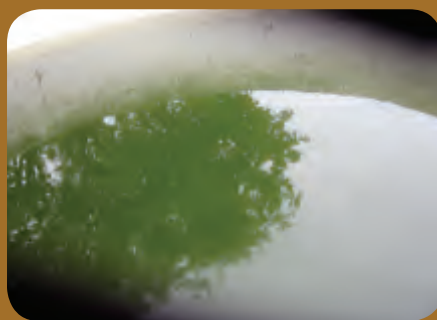
9. ONGWEDIVA AQUACULTURE PROJECT

Supporting / Implementing Organization	UNAM, Ongwediva college campus and Ministry of Fisheries: Directorate of Aquaculture Contact: Mr. Walter Hangula, Tel: 065 230001
Brief Project Background	The project was initiated by the department of agriculture at the then Ongwediva College of Education, identifying the need for practical demonstration site, on aquaculture for their teachers and students. The fish pond idea was initiated to use the unutilized ponds on campus. The aquaculture project was to compliment other initiatives such as chicken house, piggery, orchard and gardens established by the college. The project is managed by two lecturers Mr. Namakumbu and Mr. Asuko who have to send students to perform practical activities on a daily basis.
Project Location	Hifikepunye Pohamba Campus (former Ongwediva College of Education) Ondangwa – Oshakati main road
Project Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide students and teachers with practical demonstration site. • To enhance theoretical lessons as part of their curriculum. • The teachers and students through sustainable farming, are to impart knowledge and skills in which they are to transfer to learners to maintain the college's ecosystem.
Project Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two fish ponds are established and stocked with fish. • Trained teachers are to impart knowledge on aquaculture to learners. • Community awareness of the aquaculture project for lessons to start their own initiative.
Project Duration	2009-2010, One year of implementation
Total Grant Received	N\$ 45,000-00
Project Achievement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvested 500 Tilapia Fish which were sold to the community. • Capacity building created through practical training to 164 students. • 4 temporary jobs created for care takers of the fish ponds during school holidays.
Number of Project Members and Beneficiaries	This project benefits about 164 student every year majoring in agriculture as they go through their fish farming course for a period of three years. There are 96 females out of 164 students and 68 Male students.
Project Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feeding fish twice daily, by the students. • Water is drained every 2 weeks from the ponds, by students. • Dams are cleaned every 6 months. Cleaning the surrounding, weighing of fish • Fish is harvested for anatomy and physiology class and the remainder sold to the community.
Project Challenges	The college merge with UNAM, led to change in management of the college accounts, thus access to project funds was a length process, causing delay in implementation of activities.
Project Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanded ponds for students creates jobs to locals through fish breeding and possible research unit for students. • In addition, there is potential to replicate the project concept to other UNAM Campuses.

ONGWEDIVA AQUACULTURE PROJECT IN PICTORIAL



The fish ponds sites cleaning



Students inspecting the ponds

10. OMUNTELE GREEN ENTERPRISE

Supporting / Implementing Organization	Creative Entrepreneurs Solutions, Ministry of Agriculture, Water & Forestry Contact: Ms. Marie Johnsson, Tel: 065-241977, Email: info@ces.org.na Ms. Veronica Nghishidimbwa, Onankali MAAF Office
Brief Project Background	<p>The project's main purpose is to improved livelihoods through job creation by creating capacity or skills to the rural communities in conservation agriculture techniques for crop production and drip irrigation systems for vegetable farming. This will led to food security and capacity building in ISLM, income generation activities linked to SLM; increase in food products from improved land management activities and develop market-oriented initiatives and new market related opportunities.</p> <p>The irrigated vegetables are planted in 60 litre poly bags. The purpose is that the user is controlling the soil/composite/manure mix in the bags and thus controlling soil fertility and soil quality in the bags (local soil mixed with manure and/or composite and bio-charcoal). Planting vegetables directly in the poor, light and eroded soils of northern Namibia usually gives very poor results. For home gardens / groups it is thus the effective strategy to grow vegetables in poly bags, as soil and watering management is controllable. The micro drip systems is very water effective and ideal to be used in combination with nearby flood or rain water harvesting. In combination with mulching the top soil in the poly bags, whereby water evaporates, comes to a minimum. The size of the water tank and the 130 square metres of irrigated poly bags is adjusted to produce ample supply of fresh vegetables for an average sized family and also surplus for income generation.</p>
Project Location	Omuntele constituency, Oshikoto Region.
Project Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The overall objective is to improve the profitability and sustainability of vegetable and dry land crop farming as practiced, by subsistence farmers. • Introducing soil improvement techniques such as compositing and bio-charcoal, conservation agriculture, agro-forestry, micro drip irrigation and stock feed crops.
Project Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To equip 55 subsistence farmers with skills in natural fertilizer, soil improvement, vegetable production, agro-forestry experience and knowledge. • To increase food production (vegetables and dry land crops) and higher yields from staple foods. • Once production is in surplus, the beneficiaries will market their yield and expand their knowledge to neighbours in the form of farmer-to-farmer sharing networks and as role models.
Project Duration	2011- 2012 One and half years of implementation
Total Grant Received	N\$ 250,000.00
Project Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tomatoes, carrots, onion and dry land crops i.e maize and mahangu harvested • Improved yeilds of dry land crops produced through conservation agriculture; • Established 23 vegetable production gaderns through micro drip irrigation systems at household level as well as at group owned plots; • Trained over 50 members in compositing; agroforestry; exposure trip and marketing • The farmers have potential to generate about 1500 per month from vegetables sold per plot.
Number of Project Members and beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 150 females and 15 males (individuals and members of 8 groups/CBOs) • 55 Subsistence farmers have the potential to earn a living through their sustainable farming & gardening activities. • 205 beneficiaries have benefited through, training, seeds and irrigation systems
Project Challenges	Severe flooding of Omuntele constituency, thus they delayed start-up of implementation in 2011.
Project Opportunities	The beneficiaries are highly motivated and have access to an unexploited local market.

OMUNTELE GREEN ENTREPRISE IN PICTORIAL



Land preparation through conservation agriculture



Installing of an irrigation system



Seed planting in the seeding place



Spinach grown in the drip irrigation poly bags

11. ONAANDA TREE PLANTING ENTERPRISE SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT AND LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT

Supporting / Implementing Organization	Namibia Environmental Protection, Tuponyeni Youth project Contact; Ms. Claudia lithepe: Cell 0813017614
Brief Project Background	The Namibia Environmental Protection (NEP) was registered in 2008 by unemployed youths and developed their own constitution. The ultimate aim of NEP is to address issues of environmental degradation for improved livelihood and ecological processes for the benefit of the Namibian community. Land degradation has led to desertification, deforestation, loss of water, soil infertility, poor crop yields and loss of biodiversity. NEP will promote appropriate land use guidelines that are being practiced based on ISLM related policies. It was observed with great concern that the use of exotic plants for gardening, shade and decoration; hence the project seeks to promote the use of indigenous plants that bear fruits and for any other purposes; such as, the Acacia species, Hoodia, Berchimia discor, Sclerocarya birrea (marula tree), Mespilisomis discor (jackal berry) among the communities. There are about 3200 people residing in this area with their livelihood base on natural resources.
Project Location	Onaanda area, Omusati Region
Project Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To raise awareness of the importance of tree planting through the establishment of a nursery that will serve as a demonstration for local stakeholders • To diversify tree species and enhance forest resources for both rural communities and urban areas, and to develop partnerships between small businesses and local communities to plant trees. • To grow 300 trees per year by establishing community tree nurseries, each growing 100 trees per year to provide a sustainable source of forest • To train, educate and empower the local communities on how to sustainably manage their environment through reforestation to reduce poverty.
Project Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nurseries established at the project site • Improved knowledge on the importance of tree planting to visiting local schools and local authority through the introduction of onsite awareness activities • diversify tree species and enhance forest resources for both rural communities and urban areas • Capacities built on tree planting and sustainable nursery management • business and marketing plans for the nursery
Project Duration	2011-2012, One and half years of Implementation
Total Grant Received	N\$200 000.00
Number of Project Members, Jobs Created and Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 members, mostly youth • 5 temporary jobs created for the installation of the nurseries • 16 beneficiaries of which 7 are female while 20 community members will be trained as TOT in Tree Planting.
Project Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearing of land, Equipment acquisition, Constructing of the nursery • Awareness created on the importance of tree planting • Training by the MAWF on tree planting and ornamental • A catalogue of species where developed • Engage stakeholders consultations with schools, Traditional Authorities and Regional Councils. • Take part in Expo, Develop a business and marketing strategy • Produce promotional materials • Indigenous tree seedling are planted for medicinal purposes; such as Acacia species, Hoodia, Berchimia discor. Sclerocarya birrea (marula tree), Mespilisomis discor (jackal berry).
Project Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of skills amongst project members and limited accessibility of the area due to rain/flood water
Project Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good market for indigenous plants • Many people are understanding the importance of indigenous . • The concept could be used as a strategy for combating deforestation.

ONAANDA TREE PLANTING ENTREPRISE IN PICTORIAL



Tree seedlings in the nursery



Project members



Fencing of the plot

12. OTJOMBINDE GRASS SEEDLING ENTERPRISE FOR SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT

Supporting / Implementing Organization	Otjombinde Conservancy, Contact: Mr. K. Kaurivi Cell; 0812278032
Brief Project Background	The Grass Seed Project was initiated and proposed by the Otjombinde Conservancy which is an infant environmental community based organization, serving as the mouth pierce of all the inhabitants of the Otjombinde constituency. This grass production project is very important especially when taking into consideration the degree of depletion of palatable grasses and the lack of community dedication to address this problem or initiate grass conservation projects such as this.
Project Location	Talismanus, Otjombinde Conservancy 250km east of Gobabis, Omaheke Region
Project Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear 4 hectares of land and planted with grass • Enable the farming community to link cattle farming, pasture management and culture to their own • financial and economic stability through theoretical and practical training courses and practical field demonstration. • To combat land degradation by using integrated cross sectoral approaches through public private partnership, which is significant for the resource mobilization, crucial for reversing the above mentioned environmental hazards.
Project Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four Pilot sites cleared, fenced off and planted with grass ,and these are Okauarongo, Otjorutjandja, Oruana, and Koppie-alleen. • Planted Anthephora and Cenchrus cerialis /Blou grass and grass seeds • A mentorship programm has been implemented. • Project Management manual and Pasture Management / rangeland management manuals were developed • 30 members trained in Skills on the types of soil, trees and grasses
Project Duration	2010- 2012, two and half years of implementation
Total Grant Received	N\$ 248,680.00
Number of Project Members	People are employed on seasonal basis for harvesting, weeding and reseedling of grass. 29 members, 23 Male and 6 Female
Number of Beneficiaries	The beneficiaries of this project are a broad number of the farming community, that will benefit from buying grass seeds and learning how to Plant grass and rehabilitate degraded land.
Project Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project is challenged by natural factors such as low rainfall and intrusive weedy species. • In some plots poor germination of grass experienced.
Project Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project has a number of opportunities such as a vast market in the whole region. It already provoked the farming community to request for a replication of such project at other farms in Otjombinde constituency due to extreme high demand of a palatable grass in this communal area. • The envisaged strategy of using grass seeding as a way of suppressing vulnerable chopped trees creates a market for seed production.
Lessons Learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We learnt that planting grass seed is not an easy project due to natural factors. • We also realized that it is very difficult to harvest digit aria due to its very tiny seed. • We learnt later that a degraded land requires some rehabilitation in the form of fertilization before plantring grass. • However we attributed the said degradation to overgrazing which led to bare soil directly exposed to sunlight. • Evaluation is important project success.

OTJOMBINDE GRASS SEEDLING ENTREPRISE IN PICTORIAL



Planting grass seeds



Training on fodder production of grass



Land preparation at Otyorutyanda

13. NAMIBIA ORGANIC ASSOCIATION

Supporting / Implementing Organization	Green Spot Namibia, International Federation of Organic Association Movements (IFOAM) Contact: Ms. Manjo Smith: Cell: 081 1295575
Brief Project Background	The organic project aims toward cultivating a organic practices for the improvement of soil fertility, and better retention of water and resistance to drought. Organic practices around the globe has proven to increase crop production. In addition organic methods are suitable for small-scale farmers. NOA is service oriented organisation providing training, assessment and certification of Organic agriculture products of its members i.e. tomatoes, onion, cabbage, cucumber and fruits.
Project Location	Okahandja, Otjozondjupa Region, the project support farmers across the country
Project Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote Namibian organic products locally and internationally. • To build capacity in organic training, education, extension and research. • To promote organic production systems and wild harvesting in Namibia. • To increase awareness and support for organic agriculture in Namibia to be the focal point for organic matters on a local and international level.
Project Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NOA (Namibia Organic Association) legally established • Namibian Organic Standards Document • A Namibian quality control system for the local market • Namibian Organic Mark – to be used for local market sales and export branding opportunities • NOA Website is developed and functional • Small-scale farmers training strategy with partners and required resources identified
Project Duration	2010 - 2011, One year and half of implementation.
Total Grant Received	NAD 250,000.00
Project Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established the Namibia Organic Association • Developed and implemented the Namibian sets of organic standards • Developed and implemented the Quality Guarantee system for the local market. • Developed and promotion of local unique organic mark for the Namibia domestic market
Number of Project Members, Jobs created Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 members of NOA are making a living in organic farming • 12 members have temporary employment as executive committee members • 57 beneficiaries of which 12 are female
Project Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To benefit small scale farmers by encouraging organic farming practices across the country • Accessibility to more organic products in Namibias market
Lessons Learned	We have learned that constant communication with stakeholders such as retailers on the project activities, creates a great confidence in local products and are now willing to stock organic products certified by NOA.

NAMIBIA ORGANIC ASSOCIATION IN PICTORIAL

Namibian
Organic
Association



NDA exhibiting at the Namibia Tourism Expo 2012



NDA Conducting an organic inspection



NDA at the Namibia Tourism Expo 2010

14. UTOKOTA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ENTREPRISE

Supporting / Implementing Organization	Small Grants Programme, Utokota Community Contact: Mr. M. Wakudumo, 0813125862
Brief Project Background	Although the Kavango region is blessed with rich natural resources e.g. wild fruits, fertile soil and perennial river it is however affected with high level of land degradation, thus the Utokota Community Development project was initiated to reduce poverty within the rural communities through the establishment of a wild fruits products production project to achieve the expected economic development objectives.
Project Location	Utokota Village, Mashare Conservancy 30 km east of Rundu
Project Objectives	The main objective is to improve the living standards of project members, their families and community members through addressing issues of land degradation through the collection or harvesting of wild products e.g. Marura fruits.
Project Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of Marula Fruit Jam, and Juice for about 500 bottles a month. • To generate an income of N\$ 10,000.00 • Create permanent and temporary employment • Marula, Prickly Pear, Mutete and Kalahari melon Jam and Juice
Project Duration	2008-2010 two years of implementation
Total Grant	N\$ 115,000.00
Number of Project Members, Jobs Created Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 currently present, the project started with 12 members, of which 9 have dropped out due to a lack of income in the project to sustain their livelihoods. • 15 temporary jobs was created for women as marula collectors. • 3 current jam project members with 20 temporary garden workers.
Project Activities brief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvesting of wild fruits, processing and packaging Marketing and selling of produced products • Maintaining a vegetable garden
Project Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project trained 12 members whom have left the project for greener pastures • Lack of proper bookkeeping skills • Wild fruits are seasonal thus, creating peak time and off peak time for the project
Project Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High potential venture if well managed and coordinated with the possibility of extending its market to other countries • High potential to creating employment opportunities for the community members <p>Alternative livelihood activity from land use agricultural activities</p>
Lessons Learned	Strong commitment and dedication with good business and financial management skills are essential to community project success.

UTOKOTA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN PICTORIAL



Marula Jam and Juice



Kalahari melon and prickly pear jam



15. ORNAMENTAL NURSERY DEVELOPMENT ENTREPRISE

Supporting / Implementing Organization	ICEMA, Sorri Sorri, Haub and Doro !Nawas Conservencies Contact Ms. Cecelia Gowases
Brief Project Background	The Ornamental Plants nursery pilot project was re-initiated by the Integrated Community Based Ecosystem Management project (ICEMA). This interest was influenced by the study results of (M. Siebritz, 2005) which indicated that there is an increasing demand for Namibian succulents with very available at present. The project aimed at developing small scale ornamental plant nurseries as a trial, to promote the cultivation of indigenous succulents as an income generating opportunity for local communities.
Project Location	Sorri Sorri, Haub and Doro !Nawas Conservencies in the Kunene Region
Project Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the indigenous Namibia succulent species • Create a market and promote the produced succulents • Create employment and income generation for the rural community • Educate the community on the importance of conserving and uses of indigenous plants
Project Outputs and Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 Nursery constructed and operating • 15 community members trained in nursery development and maintains • 15 community members own nursery's as their own income generating venture • A variety of indigenous succulents including Acacia, Hoodia, Commiphoras, Aloe, Pachypodium and Tylecodon has being produced, thus increasing its species • Clearing of land, cutting and collecting of tubers and planting in the constructed nurseries. • Marketing of plants to local regional markets and tourists
Project Duration	2009-2010, One and Half years of implementation
Total Grant Received	N\$ 200,000.00
Number of Project Members	15 individual owners of nursery at their households, of which 6 are women 21 beneficiaries, including the conservancy office
Project Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The period of planting, germination and selling which takes approximately three years is viewed as a challenge, because it prolongs the period of community member to start earning an income. • Lack of transport for the plants, from the nursery to the potential customers who are mostly based in urban areas or towns e.g Windhoek
Project Opportunities	Great potential to replicate the project design to other regions, it can also be a tool of reforestation in degraded areas. Income generation can also be maximized as international markets are explored.
Lessons Learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve the projects success, great partnerships need to be liaised with all stakeholders, with the nature of the project there's a need to ensure commitment from the beneficiary, as it requires patience and maintenance of the nursery to get the desired benefits • Availability of water is also an important element to consider when starting such a project

ORNAMENTAL NURSERY DEVELOPMENT ENTREPRISE IN PICTORIAL



Various indigenous plants at the nursery

16. HORTICULTURE/BACKYARD GARDENING DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

Supporting / Implementing Organization	Ministry of Youth National Service, Sport and Culture & (HBGDP) Contact: Ms. Yvonne (Keetmanshoop) Cell: 0812338556, Ms. Buiswalelo (Gobabis) Tel: 062 562249, Mr. Clemence (Usakos) Cell: 0812006984
Brief Project Background	HBGDP is the initiative of the Ministry of Youth National service Sport and Culture under its Rural Youth Development Program. It is in accordance to the NDP3 (National Development Plan 3) Goal (quality of life) Key result area (Eradication of extreme poverty and hunger and other Ministerial objectives and policy guidelines i.e. National youth policy, African youth charter, UN action for youth, vision 2030 among others.
Project Location	Keetmanshoop, Gobabis and Usakos, this project has three sites, one in Omaheke, Karas and Erongo regions
Project Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide young men and women and with basic knowledge and skills through practical experiences and activity based learning in the areas of horticulture/ cash crop production. Thus enabling them to make an economically rewarding life for themselves and their families. • This is to be achieved through the design of innovative training strategies, involving training of trainers, a system of community volunteer leaders to extend the learning, development of prototype training materials, village level youth group organization and sets of income generating / small enterprise development models.
Project Outputs	To set up three HBGDP at Keetmanshoop MPYRC (Karas), Usakos MPYRC (Erongo) and Gobabis youth office (Omaheke) respectively
Project Duration	2009 – 2011, two and half years of implementation
Total Grant Received	N\$200,000.00
Project Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wide range of cash crops such as carrots, cabbage, tomatoes, spinach, strawberries. • Mobilize youth activist, Construction of the Greenhouses, Conduct workshops on Micro-gardening, produce cash crops vegetables.
Number of Project Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 in each region making a total of 30 members. • 3 Green house gardens constructed • 3 irrigation systems installed with water tanks • 27 trained in horticulture gardening
Project brief activities	
Project Challenges	Marketability of produce due to lack of training in market, limited Commitment from volunteer members due to lack of incentives
Project Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High potential for replication of the project in the region • The project can be used as a benchmark for other projects and other target group's .e.g. those infected and affected by HIV/AIDS (orphans and vulnerable children). • The project can develop into a self sustainable enterprise once it has an established market.
Lessons Learned	Community members and development partners in the regions are ready to support this kind of initiatives, provided they are consulted properly. We also learned that we need to carry out much more awareness raising programs around nutrition and the importance around healthy dieting, as most people don't use vegetables in their daily food intakes. Hence most youth engaged in the project were initially very reluctant to participate because they thought that indeed gardening is a non profitable enterprise.

HORTICULTURE / BACKYARD GARDENING DEMONSTRATION PROJECT IN PICTORIAL



Keetmanshop Project member working in gardens

Projects members harvesting



Sweet potatoes harvested in the Usakos Project



17. VERGENOEG LAND MANAGEMENT RESOURCES DEVIL CLAW CULTIVATION AND BUSH-ENCROACHMENT MANAGEMENT

Supporting / Implementing Organization	CRIAA-SADC (Centre for Research Information Action in Africa- Southern Africa Development and Consulting) Contact: Mr. Mbazoo
Brief Project Background	This project was built on a pilot phase that was initiated between March and September 2006 funded by Oxfam Canada, where an area of about 10 hectare`s was fenced off and some de-bushing was undertaken. CRIAA-SADC then undertook the project with the funding from CPP in 2009.
Project Location	Farm Vergenoeg , 150 km east of Gobabis , Omaheke Region
Project Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The overall goal is to contribute to poverty alleviation and increased livelihood security through improved land and resource management. • To select two areas and clear bush encroachment and fence them • To increase the population size of Devil's Claw and consequently production • To develop and put in place an agreed management plan for potential land users of both areas • To contribute to social cohesion and empowerment through creating a sense of ownership and purpose through the realization of benefits
Project Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An additional area of approximately 10 hectare`s was selected, fenced off and bush clearing undertaken • Devil's Claw enrichment planting took place in both plots • Increased knowledge and implementation of land degradation management practices • A "management" plan for both areas was drawn up and implemented
Project Duration	2009– 2010 One year and half of implementation
Total Grant Received	N\$ 175,000.00
Products /service produced	A fenced of plot with planted devil claw for conservation was achieved, and a management plan for the plot.
Number Project Members	16 of which 5 are female 48, including community members
Project brief activities	• Training of project members in devil claw seed collection and planting, fencing of plot and maintaince of the planted devils claw.
Project Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water shortage was experienced as the plot is far off from the villages were there's water • Lack of support and participation from line ministries
Project Opportunities	A fire wood project had potential to be sustained as result of de-bushing the encroached area, leading to income generation for the community. The developed plan has potential to rehabilitate degraded land if implement as designed
Lessons Learned	The use of seed trays can be recommended for the cultivation of indigenous plants. It helps the plants to develop faster and be at an advanced stage before the rain season, especially in low rainfall areas. Availability of water is essential for such a project and the involvement of all stakeholders from the beginning.

VERGENDEG LAND MANAGEMENT RESOURCES IN PICTORIAL



Devil's claw chips being dried



Devil claw products



18. NA QUANA CHICKEN AND MELON PROJECT

Supporting / Implementing Organization	NA# JAQNA Conservancy, CRIAA -SADC and Nyae Nyae Development Foundation. Contact: Conservancy Chairperson 067 245047
Brief Project Background	The San in Nꞛa Jaqna Conservancy represent the most marginalised group in Namibia with the highest Human Poverty Indices and lowest Human Development Indices in the country (UNDP Human Development Report 2000). This project aims to promote local independence and empower villages to produce their own food and improve food security, and thereby quality of life.
Project Location	NA# JAQNA Conservancy, Swartak & Kukurushe villages, Otjozondjupa Region
Project Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The overall aim of the project is to improve Integrated Sustainable Land Management for food security in Nꞛa Jaqna Conservancy, thereby promoting independence and empowerment. To pilot chicken husbandry as a means of improving food security with low level impact on the environment, as compared to other livestock, and use chicken dung for fertilizer on gardens. To cultivate melons to improve food security and provide feeding material for the chicken from the melon plants.
Project Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Poultry houses and kalahari melon gardens established Improved food security and less malnutrition, without damage to the environment • Skills development in ISLM, chicken husbandry and crop cultivation Produced Chicken, Eggs, Kalahari Melons, Maize, Chilies
Project Duration	2009-2010, two years of implementation
Total Grant Received	N\$ 127,380.00
Number of Project Members	8 project members have been working on the project full time since its inception 16 project members directly benefited through temporary work during the project 280 community members benefited from capacity building skills, chicken house and garden establishment
Project Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lack of commitment from the community to the project led to 70% of chicks surviving to mature age, Lack of water for the gardening is also a challenge.
Project Opportunities	The project brings great potential in food security for the San community and it can easily be replicated.
Lessons Learned	Good project management and commitment of community members is required to ensure success of the project. Ownership and responsibilities of each part involved has to be clarified from the beginning of the project. Due to lack of commitment of the project members and community conflicts the project in Kukurushe could not yield the same results as the one in Swartak.

NA QUANA CHICKEN AND MELON IN PICTORIAL



Poultry house in swartak

Kalahari Melon garden



Kalahari Melon garden



19. NYAE NYAE CHICKEN AND MELON PROJECT

Supporting/Implementing Organization	Nyae Nyae Development Foundation of Namibia, Nyae Nyae Conservancy Contact: Conservancy Chairperson , Tel: 067 245047
Brief Project Background	The San in Nyae Nyae Conservancy represent the most marginalised group in Namibia with the highest Human Poverty Indices and lowest Human Development Indices in the country (UNDP Human Development Report 2000). This project aims to promote local independence and empower villages to produce their own food and improve food security and thereby quality of life.
Project Location	Nyae Nyae Conservancy, Tsumkwe, Otjozondjupa Region
Project Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The overall aim of the project is to improve Integrated Sustainable Land Management for food security in Nyae Nyae Conservancy, thereby promoting independence and empowerment. • To pilot chicken husbandry as a means of improving food security with low level impact on the environment compared to other livestock and use chicken dung for fertilizer on gardens • To cultivate melons to improve food security and provide feeding material for the chicken from the melon plants
Project Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved food security and less malnutrition, without damage to the environment • Skills development in ISLM, chicken husbandry and crop cultivation. <p>Produced and sold chicken, eggs, kalahari melons, maize, chilies to the local community</p>
Project Duration	2009- 2010, one year and half of implementation
Total Grant Received	NAD 167,088.00
Total Number of Beneficiaries	8 direct beneficiaries involved in the project activities & community beneficiaries are about 350.
Project Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80 percent of the total chicken bought died and only 16 form the 100 survived. • Lack of community commitment toward the project. • Lack of continuous mentorship thus project members limited skills could not maintain the gardens.
Project Opportunities	Food security was the main objective of the project, and the potential exist for the community to generated additional income from the sale of thier produces should they be committed to working hard without expecting immediate financial benefits.
Lessons Learned	Sustainability of the project in the area is very challenging due to cultural beliefs and custom. The community are highly donor dependent thus the lack of self-motivation, leading to few members participating in the project.

NYAE NYAE CHICKEN AND MELON PROJECT IN PICTORIAL



Kalahari Melon



Chicken House

20. MANGETTI OIL PRODUCTION ENTERPRISE

Supporting / Implementing Organization	Ministry of Agriculture, Water & Forestry (Directorate of Forestry) Contact: Mr. Calicious Twabashalila, Cell: 081 749 8271
Brief Project Background	Mungongo(mangetti) project was formed in august 2008 and became operational in 2009.The project comprises of eleven members of which five are women and six men.The cooking oil is being processed and produced in the traditional way and at a small scale level, whereas less have been produced, for instance twelve bottle of cooking oil in a month. Project members have experience in both oil and soup making but the traditional way /method of production is time consuming, and requires more labour which causes a limitation to the quality/ volume of production.
Project Geographical Location	Kasheshe Village, about 45kms from Katima Mulilo in Caprivi Region
Project Objectives	The main goal of the project is to create an alternative income generating activities, for the unemployed youth, women and men in the village, through capacity building in producing cooking oil and soup products for sale at a profit from their own natural resource. In addition this contributes to the fight against land degradation as communities will not depend on agricultural activities only, for their livelihood.
Project Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1000 oil bottles produced per quarter , packaged in 250 and 750mls to generate an income of \$12,000.00 for first three month, and increase production to 1000 bottles per month. Increase the project membership by 30%percent every quarter • Have our cooking placed in the local and national retailers shelves • Expanding the project by building the store room, offices plus small plot for gardening from the income generated • Expand the project product lines to include making soup, biscuits, soap, and lotion • Increase in income by 50 percent per quarter
Project Duration	2011- 2012, One and half years of implementation
Total Grant Received	N\$ 185, 235.85
Project Achievement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 Cooking oil, packaged in 550ml bottles per month • N\$20,000.00 per annum in the first year of implementation • Training the 11 project members into processing and production of oil from Mungongo nuts • Collection of nuts and production of cooking oil, packaging and selling of the oil
Number of Project Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 members of which 5 are women • 15 jobs created to women who collect the nuts and sale to the project. • 41 community members benefited through cooking oil sponsorship and buying of nuts from them
Project Challenges	• Oil expller machines are a challenge to source, thus it has delayed implementation
Project Opportunities	This project will be the first of this kind in the region, therefore the market is well assured and the nutritional value of the oil is equivalent to olive oil. The product has potential to be exported to other neighbouring countries. The project has a high potential to contribute to alleviating unemployment.
Lessons Learned	Exchange visits will be undertaken to learn from the other similar enterprises in Zambia and locally in Namibia

MANGETTI NUTS OIL PRODUCTION IN PICTORIAL



Processing Mungongo oil



Mungongo Oil and Nuts



Community member expresses how good the oil is

21. ERARI MUSHROOM FARMING ENTERPRISE

Supporting / Implementing Organization	Erari Women Organisation, Okakarara Municipality Contact: Ms. Lucia Conradie, Cell: 0813723151
Brief Project Background	To project was initiated to cultivate mushrooms, harvest and market them locally and nationally. The spent substrate left after harvesting the farmed mushrooms will be used as livestock feed supplements, thus excellent biota for demonstrating the concept of total utilization of biomass, and also for catalyzing environmental regeneration. The project aims to contribute towards food security, preserving and sustainable utilization, and harvesting of a natural resource creating a livelihood, alternative for livestock dominant farmers.
Project Location	Okakarara, Otjozondjupa Region
Project Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To construct one mushroom house with three rooms for cultivation of mushrooms • To enhance competency (skills, knowledge & attitude) of project beneficiaries in mushroom farming • To educate the broader public about the importance of mushrooms towards food security as an alternative livelihood and sustainable land management • To create sustainable marketing opportunities for mushrooms in the area, the region and subsequently the whole country • To create employment opportunities to the project beneficiaries
Project Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 1 mushroom house, all fully equipped • Production of 10 tonnes of fresh and dried mushrooms and packaged for the market • Generate Income of N\$3000 and more to the 17 project members through marketing of mushrooms • 17 project members trained in the cultivation and marketing of mushrooms and as well as basic business management skills • Constant supply of mushrooms as per demand
Project Duration	2011-2012 One year and half of implementation
Total Grant Received	N\$250 000-00 (not yet received when submitting this report)
Total Number of Permanent Project Members (Workers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17 project members, 5 Males and 12 females • 13 temporary jobs created, 3 Males and 10 females • 17 family households (over 100 community members and business institutions)
Project Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 tonne of mushrooms, both fresh and dried are produced by each month • That three different trainings have been given to the project members; • That three mushrooms houses are constructed and fully operational within the first month of the project implementation; • That the income to project members doubles after 6 months
Project Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowerment of women through capacity building and infrastrural development • Income generating activity for the community and project members • Generate job opportunities for members • Supply much needed mushroom product to the private shops and community at large

ERARI MUSHROOM FARMING ENTERPRISE IN PICTORIAL



Erari mushroom house

Wild Mushroom



Erari mushroom project members

22. ONGENGA GARDENING PROJECT

Supporting / Implementing Organization	Eudafano Women's Cooperative & Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF) Contact: Ms. F. Haufiku, Cell: 0812568664
Brief Project Background	The Ongenga Gardening Project was initiated in 1993 by the Ongenga Women's Association. The group sought to create a grass-roots project that would involve using the land's natural resources to provide opportunities for employment, empowerment and eventually self-sustainability. The project concept was simple; to educate local women about gardening techniques, effects of soil erosion, generating income from their garden.
Project Location	The project is situated in Ongenga district in the Ohangwena region, approximately 30kms before the Namibia-Angola boarder
Project Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a source of food to members of the community • Improve living standards of local population • Create job opportunities and provide market accessibility. • Promote growing trees and other food sources by utilizing available natural resources • Preserving the already degrading natural resources • Create a project that will serve as a model for others
Project Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant fruit trees and vegetables on a 2 hectare land • Make ready available trees for the local community to plant elsewhere • Exchange ideas on land degradation and soil erosion • Demonstrate to interested individuals on how to plant trees • Educate and create awareness on climate changes and global warming. • Increase Marula tree production at the tree nursery so as to produce more Marula oil to feed Eudafano Women Cooperative.
Project Duration	2008-2010, two and half years of implementation
Total Grant Received	N\$ 148,500.00
Project Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A variety of fruits including mangoes, pawpaw and marula has been produced. • The project has extended the garden from 1 hectare to 2 hectare, to include vegetables such as spinach and tomatoes. • A 25 poly bag drip irrigation system was installed for vegetable gardening. <p>Generated about N\$ 15,000 per year from fruits and vegetables</p>
Number of Project Members, Jobs created Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 project members are employed at the project earning a monthly wage of \$200.00 plus income from fruits sold • 10 temporary workers were employed during the start of the project making it a total to 20 • 20 direct beneficiaries and 60 indirect beneficiaries
Project Challenges	The garden has been hit by floods several times, which led to reduced yeilds., A movable drip irrigation system for vegetable production has been introduced to mitigate the effects of floods.
Project Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willing and committed community to self employment • Government support to agricultural activities in rural areas (MAWF) • Untapped market for Fruits and Vegetables in the region

ONGENGA GARDENING PROJECT IN PICTORIAL



Project members harvesting spinach



Project members applying dry grass mulching for less water evaporation



Guava in the ongenga garden

23. AFLATOUN ENVIRONMENTAL DREAM

Supporting Implementing Organisation	Junior Achiever Namibia, Opuwo Primary School, Mureti Secondary School, Havana Primary School; Dr Frans Indongo Primary School and Highline Secondary School Contact : Ms. J. Cloete, Tel: 061 221 140
Brief Project Background	The project was established through an initiative to create awareness to learners at an early age about sustainable land management
Project Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kunene Region: Opuwo Primary School and Mureti Secondary School • Khomas Region in Havana Primary School; Dr Frans Indongo Primary School; Highline Secondary School
Project Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To educate learners to live in harmony with the environment – to be environmentally conscious • To develop responsible young people who would contribute to sustainable management • To promote the spirit of caring, protecting and valuing resources: especially natural resources and money to improve their livelihoods • To create a spirit of entrepreneurship at an early age
Project Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established four gardens with shade nets – two in the Khomas Region and two in the Kunene Region • Assisted in extending and improving the garden at the Dr Frans Indongo Primary School. • Trained 15 teachers how to farm with earth worms and use the residue to control pests in the vegetable gardens, in land management, desertification, bio-diversity, climate change, and water management. • Compiled two teaching guides to grow vegetables organically – one for primary schools and one for secondary schools
Project Duration	2009-2011, two and half years of implementations
Total Grant Received	N\$250,000-00
Products/service produced	Organically grown vegetables, Teaching Guides on how to grow vegetables organically and farm with earth worms. Two teaching training guides were compiled; four shade net gardens were established; teachers were equipped to train learners on land management, desertification, bio-diversity, climate change, and water management
Number of Project Members, Jobs created Beneficiaries	15 teachers, 12 female and 3 male. 200 learners per year circle, 70% female: aged 7-14 8 handy men; 5 male 1 female, 20-30 of which are from the 5 marginalised community.
Project Challenges	Teachers involvement to project activities and incorporation to the school curriculum takes long time, water availability at some schools is a challenge too.
Project Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Won a SIENDA award for creating environmental awareness to young people at an early age. • Presented the concept to many countries with climate change challenges in Accra, Ghana during 2011 • Presented the concept to the world, in Amsterdam, Netherlands • Has great potential of replicating the concept to all schools in the country

AFLATOUN ENVIRONMENTAL DREAM IN PICTORIAL



Learners receive SNIEDA award



High Line school garden



Opuwo school garden

IGM Projects Awards and Recognitions

CPP ISLM Enterprises Stand Received a Gold Certificate at NTE 2011



Aflatoun Project Received a SNIEDA Award in 2010



Ndeya Trading Enterprise in USA for a Training Programm in Oct 2011



Paper Block Project Awarded Best Business Idea at GEW Expo at Polytechnic in Nov 2011



IGM Projects Awards and Recognitions



NOA Project Nominated in the IFOAM Board in South Korea 2011
Platinum Award at the NTE 2011



Ornamental Nursery Project Received an Award from NBRl in 2010 for promoting indigenous plants





Contact Details

For more information on the IGM for ISLM kindly contact:

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