



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations



WOCAT



Role of Resilience in Measuring Progress Towards LDN, Namibia

14 April, 2025

Presenter:

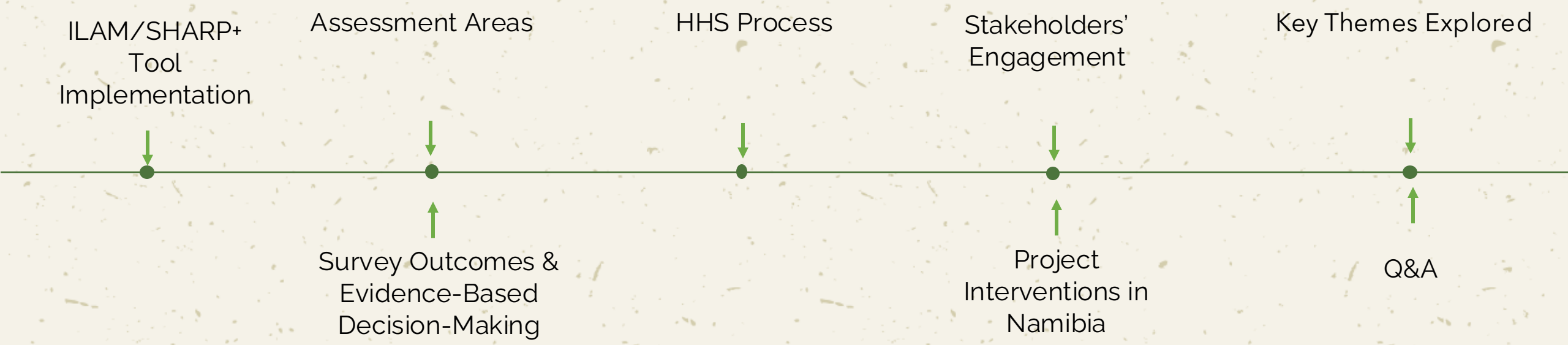
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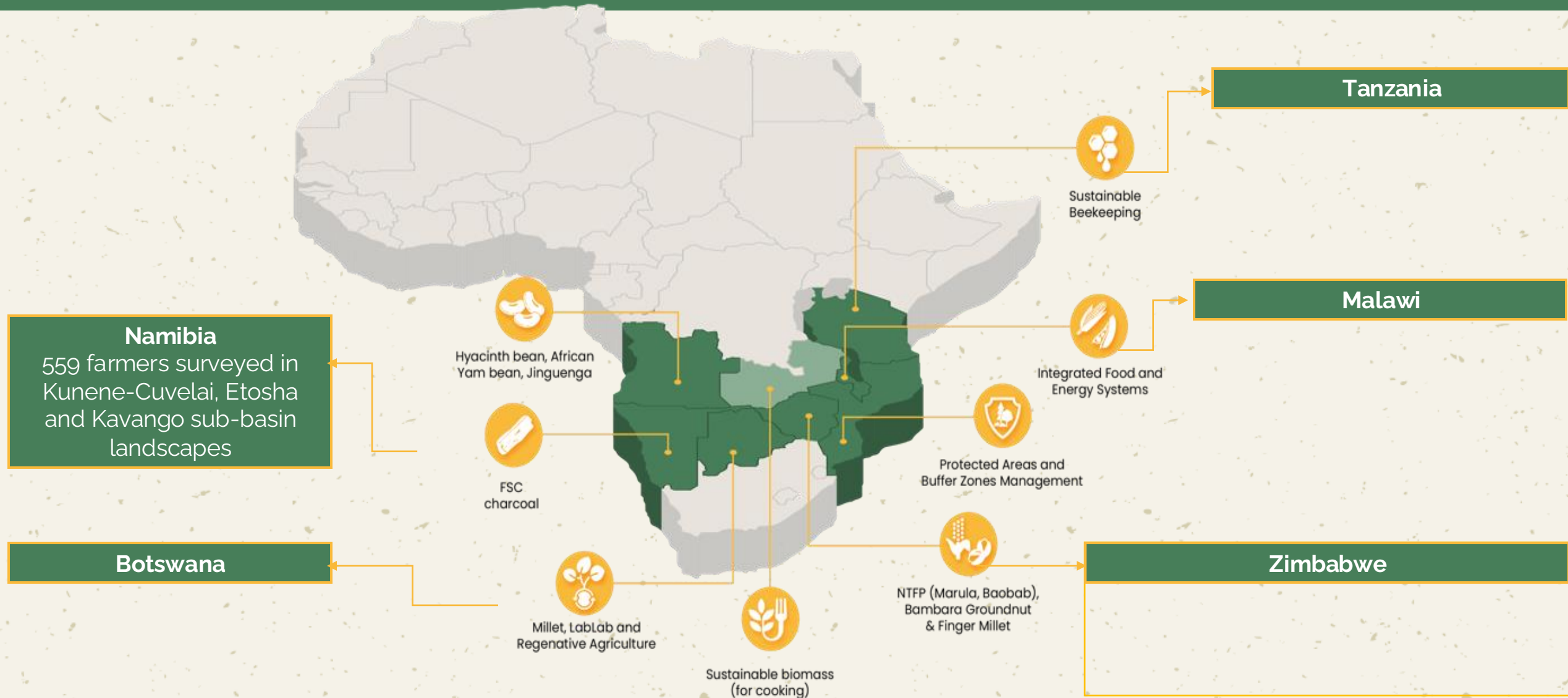
E-LEARNING SERIES

Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program on
DRYLAND SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES

Presentation Outline



ILAM/SHARP+ Tool (Self-evaluation and Holistic Assessment of climate Resilience of farmers and Pastoralists (SHARP+))



Survey Process

PMU received training & procured 15 tablets



- Sampling - selection of a proportional and representative sample from FFPOs, & others
- stakeholders' analysis
- Applied Random Sampling
- Selected 599 household representatives

District	Sample group (census 2022)	Total hh	Nbr to be interviewed	Nbr women to be interviewed
Etosha	Mangetti Farmers Association	150	66	20
	Total nbr hh	13974	94	28
Cunene Cuvelai	Uuvudhiya Farmers Association	87	38	11
	Northern Namibia Farmers Seed Growers Cooperative	198	87	
	Total nbr hh	27200	182	55
Kavango	Ndonga Linena Farmers Association	60	26	8
	Total nbr hh	15856	106	32
Total FFPOs		495	217	
Total nbr hh in study area		57030	382	
Total			599	

SHARP + & BC Assessment Report

Hired and trained enumerators strategically to carry out HHS assessment



Data collection through a digital household survey (KoBo Toolbox)



Stakeholders engagement / Involved



- **Enumerators** - recruited based on the # of households targeted & conducted interviews in local languages
 - Number of Enumerators (language translation) trained to internalize & translate the questionnaire in the vernacular language (demo of questionnaire)
 - 8 Kunene-Cuvelai landscape
 - 4 Etosha landscape
 - 3 Okavango
 - Total: 15 Enumerators
- **Stakeholders Involved**
 - FAO (technical lead and implementer)
 - National and local government authorities
 - 4 Forest and Farm Producer Organizations (FFPOs) – central to outreach, data collection, and adoption of practices (Mangetti, &Uuvudhiya FA, Ndonga Linea and Seed Growers Cooperatives)
 - Other small holder farmers (non-FFPOs members)

Key Themes Explored

The findings highlight both the successes and challenges farmers face in adopting:

1. Pearl millet cultivation
2. Sustainable charcoal production
3. Devil's Claw harvesting



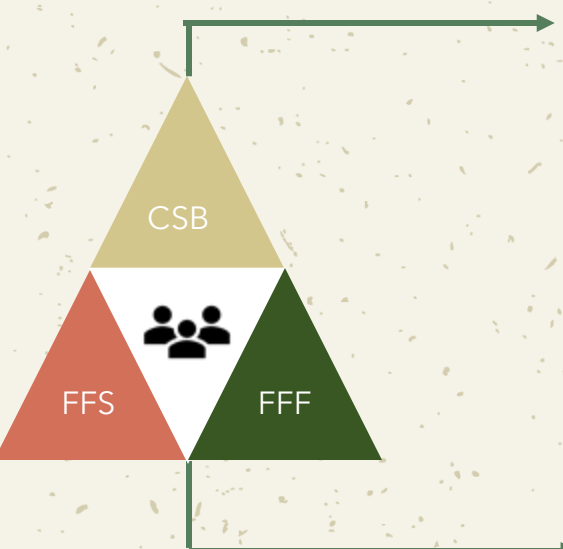
SLM/SFM

Survey Outcomes & Evidence-Based Decision-Making

Key Findings:

- **Low profitability & savings:** Over 70% of households cannot save; agriculture is rarely profitable
- **Limited income diversification:** 70% depend on a single income source
- **Water access and land degradation:** Major challenges affecting productivity
- **Low adoption of SLM & agroecological practices:** Due to a lack of knowledge and resources
- **Gender gaps:** Women often lack equal decision-making power in farming
- **Tailored support and capacity-building for FFPOs based on real needs** will be provided through:
 - **SLM/SFM** interventions (via Farmer Field Schools), (resilience agroecosystems)
 - **Provision of Seeds** - Drought resistant seeds, small crops (Pearl millet, sorghum, cow peas - Increase accessibility through Community Seed Banks)
 - **Markets** - linkages, i.e. Devil's Claw and other products (via the Forest and Farm Facility)
 - **Sustainable FSC Charcoal** and other biomass production - Biomass quantification, training (pre & post harvest), market linkages, social inclusion → strengthening bush value chains
 - **Increase awareness** on SLM/SFM while devising gender focused interventions

Project Interventions in Namibia



Core Theme	Survey Insights	Tailored support
Millet cultivation	High interest but hindered by seed and market access Misconceptions and labor intensity concerns Knowledge gaps	Seed distribution programs, extension services Drought-resistant legumes, education on yield benefits
Charcoal production	Nearly absent due to regulation and investment barriers	Simplified permitting, training on invasive species use
Devil's Claw harvesting	Low engagement due to regulatory and market barriers	Training, market access support, permit process guidance

Considerations (Stakeholders impact and gender)

- **FFPOs** are now prioritized for technical assistance and market access support
- **Gender-responsive planning** guided by data on women's roles and decision-making gaps (GAP implementation)

Conclusion: Strengthening Resilience

- The SHARP+ and BC assessments provided a solid baseline for interventions (**Real barriers were identified**)
- Data will enable **targeted, evidence-based actions** improving livelihoods and environmental outcomes by:
 - **Improving design of interventions** e.g. Behavioral data tailor solutions like social reinforcement through FFPOs or sharing success stories to influence adoption
 - **Sustaining adoption** - It's one thing to try a new practice once—but long-term change needs **mindset shifts**
 - **Community empowerment** - Understanding behavior respects farmers' contexts. It builds trust, co-creates knowledge, and supports FFPOs and ownership over land and resources.
- Moving forward: **Scale-up best practices**, strengthen **FFPO capacity**, and **bridge knowledge gaps** to enhance resilience in dryland communities of Namibia