CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE INITIATIVES AND PRIORITIES IN NAMIBIA

REGIONAL CAADP XP4 PROJECT LAUNCH
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PRESENTATION OUTLINE

Introduction
Climate Smart Agriculture
Conservation Agriculture in Namibia
CA projects
CA Policies or Strategies
Challenges
CSA-INTRODUCTION

Agriculture in Namibia plays a critical role in the formal and informal economy supporting 70% of the population directly or indirectly through employment and income generation.

Crop production activities in Namibia are limited, mainly due to the arid climate and low rainfall patterns.

The dependence on rain-fed agriculture increases the vulnerability of farming systems and predisposes rural households to food insecurity and poverty.

Namibia needs to adapt its agricultural practices and increase the resilience of livelihoods to be able to withstand the challenges posed by climate change to sustain development and growth of the country.
CONSERVATION AGRICULTURE IN NAMIBIA

Comprehensive Conservation Agriculture Programme (CCAP) 2015-2019 was developed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry with stakeholders such as the FAO, GIZ, SCORE, Farmer Unions, Agricultural Boards, Parastatals, Financial institutions etc.

The CCAP is a framework for the coordinated implementation of CA by all stakeholders in Namibia.

Conservation Agriculture is one of the approaches advocated in Namibia to manage agro-ecosystems for improved and sustained productivity, increased profits and food security.

Namibia is using lead farmer approach to practices CA.

- A total of 600 farmers were trained CA practises.
- About 5050 farmers are at least practises one of three principles of CA.
CLIMATE RESILIENT AGRICULTURE IN THE THREE OF THE VULNERABLE EXTREME NORTHERN CROP-GROWING REGIONS (CRAVE)

Target: Small-scale crop and vegetable communities in the vulnerable extremes of the northern regions

Project location: Kavango West and East and Zambezi Regions

Duration: 2017-2022

Source of support: Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia
OBJECTIVES

To strengthen the adaptive capacity, scale up adoption of effective coping mechanisms and measures (for example comprehensive conservation agriculture and micro drip irrigation) and implement on the ground adaptation actions and practices that assist vulnerable subsistence farmers to reduce vulnerabilities caused by climate change, erratic weather patterns, seasonal rainfall shifts, heat and drought.
IMPROVING RANGELAND AND ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OF SMALL HOLDER FARMERS UNDER CONDITIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IS SESFONTEIN, FRANSFONTEIN, AND WARMQUELLE AREAS OF THE REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA (IREM)

Target: Smallholder farmers
Project location: Kunene Region
Duration: 2018-2023
Source of funding: Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia
OBJECTIVE

The project aims to reduce the vulnerability of small holder farmers under climate change conditions by safeguarding natural capital that generate ecosystem services to sustain agriculture production systems

This project is intended to;

a) Promote investments in integrated drought early warning systems and improve the existing ones;

b) Strengthen and improve the capacity of key stakeholders in drought risk management at regional, national and local levels; and

c) Support communities to undertake innovative adaptation actions that reinforce their resilience to drought
CA POLICIES OR STRATEGIES IN NAMIBIA

• Comprehensive Conservation Agriculture Programme (CCAP) for Namibia 2015-2019

• National Development Plan (NDP 5)

• MAWF Strategic Plan (2017/18-2021/22) CA target: 13 000 farmers practicing at least one of the CA principles

• National Policy on Climate Change for Namibia 2011

• National Climate Change Strategy & Action Plan 2013-2020

• National Climate Smart Agriculture Programme 2015-2030

• Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) of The Republic of Namibia to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 2015
CHALLENGES

Limited/access to appropriate CA/CSA technologies, inputs
Drought
- Limited research to establish evidence based for CA in Namibia
- Limited skills in CA both for farmers and extension workers
- Limited resources to enhance the adoption of CA/CSA
- Short designed donor projects