



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



KOREA PROJECT FACT SHEET



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE,
WATER & LAND REFORM

IMPROVING WATER ACCESS IN THE DROUGHT AFFECTED REGIONS OF NAMIBIA

Project Symbol: OSRO/NAM/601/ROK

Timeline: 26.01.2018 – 30.06.2020

Budget: USD 200 000

BACKGROUND

The project to improve water access to drought-affected regions in Namibia was initiated in 2018 following the declaration of a State of Emergency in June 2016 by the Government of the Republic of Namibia due to the severe and prolonged drought situation in the country. The project came into existence primarily based on the realization that the water supply situation in the country had become a critical concern, especially for vulnerable populations in drought-prone areas.

PROJECT INTERVENTION

In response to the appeal by the Namibian Government for external assistance to help mitigate the impacts of the drought situation, The Government of the Republic of Korea resolved to avail USD 200 000 for this project. The project aimed to support the rehabilitation of boreholes and hand-dug wells along strategic drought-induced livestock and pastoral migration routes in the



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Erongo, Kunene and Omusati regions, thereby improving access to safe and adequate water for both animals and for community members. FAO provided technical backstopping through the facilitation of project related procurement functions and the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR) availed its technical staff to undertake the rehabilitation works.

TABLE 1: A SUMMARY OF THE KOREA PROJECT IN NUMBERS

Regions	Number of rehabilitated boreholes and or wells	Number of households	Number of livestock
Erongo	Four (4) boreholes	32 households (an equivalent of 160 people)	Approximately 960 herds of livestock
Kunene	Four (4) boreholes	64 households (an equivalent of 320 people)	Approximately 3 200 livestock
Omusati	Four (4) traditional wells	48 households (an equivalent of 288 people)	Approximately 720 livestock

The information in Table 1 was provided by the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR)

ACHIEVEMENTS

To ensure that the support envisaged by this project reached as many beneficiaries as possible, DWSSC, along with technical assistance provided by FAO, made use of its resources, including a pool of experienced artisans, to rehabilitate eight (8) boreholes (four each in the Erongo and Kunene regions) and upgraded four (4) hand-dug wells in Omusati region to solar-powered systems. Below are some of the achievements realised by the project:



12 beneficiary communities:

- improved water access to vulnerable populations and their livestock;
- livestock productivity improved as a result of reduced traveling distances between foraging areas and watering points;
- diversified livelihoods and improved nutrition through complementary small scale vegetable production enabled by safe and easy access to water;
- reduced burden on inhabitants, particularly women and children, to carry water over long distances for household consumption, leading to equitable division of labour.

COMMUNITY SAFETY

Upgrading of hand-dug wells has made the rehabilitated wells less hazardous, ensuring that younger household members (i.e. children) can now draw water in a much safer way.

Project partners: This project was supported financially by the Government of the Republic of Korea, and implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR) through its Directorate of Water Supply and Sanitation Coordination (DWSSC) with technical assistance from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

This project directly contributed to the following global and national development goals:

- 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG):
 - SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation
 - SDG 13: Climate action
- FAO's fifth Strategic Objective (SO5) – Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises
- United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPAF) Pillars namely;
 - Pillar 1: Economic Progression
 - Pillar 3: Environmental Sustainability
- FAO Namibia Country Programming Framework (CPF) Priority Areas namely;
 - Priority Area 2: Improved agricultural production, productivity, food safety and strengthened nutrition sensitive value chains
 - Priority Area 3: Strengthened capacity for natural resource management and land governance
 - Priority Area 4: Strengthened capacity for disaster risk reduction, resilience building and climate change adaptation and mitigation.



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