Enhancing Namibia’s capacity to establish a comprehensive Transparency Framework for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of climate actions and reporting on NDC implementation under the Paris Agreement

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID
10157

Project Type
MSP

Type of Trust Fund
GET

CBIT/NGI
- ☐ CBIT
- ☐ NGI

Project Title
Enhancing Namibia’s capacity to establish a comprehensive Transparency Framework for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of climate actions and reporting on NDC implementation under the Paris Agreement

Countries
Namibia

Agency(ies)
UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s):
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism

Executing Partner Type
Government

GEF Focal Area
Climate Change

Taxonomy
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Climate Change, Focal Areas, Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, Enabling Activities, Nationally Determined Contribution, Paris Agreement, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate Change Mitigation, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Type of Engagement, Stakeholders, Information Dissemination, Participation, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Communications, Education, Beneficiaries, Gender-sensitive indicators, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender Equality, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Participation and leadership, Gender results areas, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Learning, Knowledge Generation, Capacity Development, Knowledge Exchange

Rio Markers
Climate Change Mitigation
Climate Change Mitigation 2

Climate Change Adaptation
Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date
11/12/2020

Expected Implementation Start

11/16/2020

Expected Completion Date

10/31/2023

Duration

36In Months

Agency Fee($)

104,500.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
CCM-3-8	Climate Change	GET	1,100,000.00	60,000.00
			Total Project Cost($) 1,100,000.00	**60,000.00**

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To enhance Namibia's institutional and technical capacities to establish a comprehensive Transparency Framework for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of climate actions and to report on NDC implementation under the Paris Agreement

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
1 Enhancing and Strengthening Namibia's Institutional Arrangements for robust GHG inventories and Transparency MRV System/ Framework for climate actions and NDC	Technical Assistance	OUTCOME 1.1 Institutional arrangements for a national transparency (MRV) framework are in place	Output 1.1.1 Working groups for mitigation, GHG emission inventories, adaptation and support strengthened and functioning as key entities for data collection and processing. Output 1.1.2 Legal and/or regulatory requirements for a national transparency framework are drafted and adopted Output 1.1.3 An integrated MRV system (hardware and software) of tracking tools for transparency-related actions and progress established Output 1.1.4 Gender issues mainstreamed into transparency activities Output 1.1.5 Lessons learned are shared at the regional and global level through the academia and the CBIT Global Coordination Platform.	GET	450,000.00	15,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
2 Provision of tools, training and assistance for meeting the transparency provisions established in the Paris Agreement	Technical Assistance	OUTCOME 2.1 Enhancement of greenhouse gas inventories as per gaps and needs previously identified OUTCOME 2.2 Building MRV capacities of support	Output 2.1.1 Quality control management system developed and implemented, including enhanced documentation management Output 2.1.2 Activity data in key sectors enhanced, as per findings identified in the GSP-UNFCCC QA exercise held in July 2018, giving priority in particular to improving data from medical waste and medical applications, country specific factors in livestock and improved data in AFOLU Output 2.1.3 Relevant entities trained on GHG inventories and on the use of the IPCC 2006 guidelines and its software Output 2.2.1 Guidelines and data collection templates to track support are developed, also in light of existing experiences developed under CBIT Output 2.2.2 Training provided to	GET	300,000.00	30,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
3 NDC tracking	Technical Assistance	OUTCOME 3.1 Progress tracking tool on NDC and transparency in place	Output 3.1.1 Information provided in the NDC reviewed, including quality of baseline projections. Output 3.1.2 Methodology to keep track of progress in the implementation of NDCs and transparency in place developed and adopted.	GET	250,000.00	15,000.00
4 Monitoring and Evaluation	Technical Assistance	Monitoring and evaluation		GET	34,900.00	
				Sub Total ($)	**1,034,900.00**	**60,000.00**
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
				GET	65,100.00	
				Sub Total($)	**65,100.00**	**0.00**

Project Management Cost (PMC)			
	Total Project Cost($)	**1,100,000.00**	**60,000.00**

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	50,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	10,000.00
			Total Co-Financing($)	**60,000.00**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

n/a

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)
UNDP	GET	Namibia	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	1,100,000	104,500
				Total Grant Resources($)	**1,100,000.00**	**104,500.00**

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required

☐

PPG Amount ($)

50,000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

4,750

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)
UNDP	GET	Namibia	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	50,000	4,750
				Total Project Costs($)	**50,000.00**	**4,750.00**

Core Indicators

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	100	100		
Male	100	100		
Total	200	200	0	0

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

The project is still aligned with the project design proposed in PIF, and total financing and co-financing have remained the same. Changes in the approach and activities can be summarized as follows:

1. Component 4 has now been added as a stand-alone component for M&E activities in order to simplify project management and emphasize these activities.
2. The description of the baseline scenario has been improved, including more information on the current MRV system and updating the information on the 4NC, submitted on 19th March 2020.
3. The activities within each output of the CBIT project have been further elaborated based on the feedback provided by stakeholders during the PPG phase.
4. The name and content of output 1.1.1 has been modified since the PIF to reflect that the MRV system that will be consolidated through the CBIT project will encompass all the areas needed for meeting the requirements of the enhanced transparency framework: GHG emission inventories, mitigation/adaptation and support. For this reason, the name and content of this output has changed since the PIF to reflect the need to include the MRV components of mitigation, adaptation and support under the institutional arrangements of the country. The thematic working groups will be maintained within each component, if considered appropriate in the review and update that will be carried out within this output.
5. The name of output 1.1.4 has been modified since the PIF to reflect the relevance of one of the activities proposed under this output. This new activity is the documentation of the process of development of the national MRV in collaboration with the academia to facilitate the sharing of good practices with third countries implementing climate change MRV systems.

1a. Project Description. Elaborate on: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description); 2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects; 3) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project; 4) alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies; 5) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing; 6) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and 7) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

1.a.1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description)

The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed have remained consistent with those in the PIF. The stakeholder consultation conducted during the project preparation period re-affirmed the barriers identified in the PIF. The following provides a description on the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers, which is further detailed in section II of the of the accompanying project document.

Namibia's climate is very variable. It is characterized by highly variable rainfall patterns, erratic weather patterns with extreme temperatures, frequent droughts occurrences, and scarcity of water. Countrywide, the rainfall ranges from an average of 25 mm in the west to 700 mm in the northeast . Apart from the coastal zone, there is a marked seasonal temperature regime, with the highest temperatures occurring just before the wet season in the wetter areas or during the wet season in the drier areas. High solar radiation, low humidity and high temperature lead to very high evaporation rates, which vary between 3800 mm per annum in the south to 2600 mm per annum in the north. Throughout most parts of the country, potential evaporation is at least five times greater than rainfall , and only about 1% of rainfall ends up replenishing the groundwater aquifers. Lack of water is the key limitation factor to Namibia's development .

Despite these natural variabilities and extremes, Namibia's economic growth heavily depends on the environmental natural resources (ENR). For decades, livelihoods, food and water security were secured. With climate change, the livelihood patterns and securities are at higher risk. Amidst the increasing pressures and threats to the natural resource base for economic growth, the climate change risks and impacts add another stress layer as the recently released IPCC report highlights this. Namibia is at the center of climate change "hotspots" – hot, dry and water-stressed in southern Africa – local warming and drying will be greater than the global average . In Namibia, a 1.5°C increase in global temperature will have severe local impacts, negatively impacting water supply, agriculture, health, and other vulnerable (e.g. fishery) sectors. The 1.5°C threshold could be reached within the next decade, and the 2°C threshold the decade after. Global warming of 1.5°C would lead to an average temperature rise above the pre-industrial baseline in Namibia. At 2.0°C global warming, Namibia would warm by 2.7°C and could experience 75 days more heatwaves . Rainfall is also predicted to shift, with Namibia estimated to receive 4% less annual rainfall.

The above means that there is an urgent need to accelerate Namibia's adaptation responses . Six of the key economic sectors in Namibia are climate dependent, i.e., (i) water, (ii) agriculture, (iii) energy, (iv) fishery, (v) tourism/ nature-based, and (vi) transport . All six are also cited in the Namibia's Fifth National Development Plan (NDP 5) as critical to advance Namibia's economic needs (including addressing social-economic inequalities and securing the planet and human well-being) . Therefore, the ENR in Namibia are under increasing threat to meet the needs of growing human well-being amidst the climate stressors. Approximately 70% of the Namibian population depend directly on subsistence agriculture, the majority of which lives in rural areas . The negative risks predicted for the agricultural sector are severe.

Agriculture and Water: It is projected that climate change impacts may negatively affect agricultural production (crop) due to increased evaporation rates and increased salinization of soils. Livestock farming is also projected to suffer from drought related impacts, including lack of fodder, grazing lands and general productivity. These adverse changes in climatic conditions have already resulted in a steady decline in agricultural production. For instance, while agriculture contributed about 3.3% in 2015 and 3.4% in 2016 to Namibian GDP, it reflects a sharp decline from about 5% contribution in 2010 .

Tourism and Nature-based economy: Namibia's rich biodiversity, beautiful landscapes, flora and fauna has been the basis of livelihoods and engine for the national economy. Tourism contributes about 14% to GDP . Climate change impacts (e.g. sea level rise, changes in temperature and rainfall) are likely to have major effects across the landscapes, thus impacting the environmental natural resources. It is likely that the overall climatic changes may result in temporal and spatial shifts of habitats; loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services; and creation of habitats that are fit for invasive species, as well as potential of altering the productivity of the lands, among others .

Fishery and oceans: The fisheries and aquaculture sector, which plays a pivotal role in ensuring food security, food supply and income-generation, is likely to suffer from climate change as the sea level rises. Namibia with its important offshore marine fisheries sector, which benefits from the high productivity of the Benguela current upswelling system, is likely to suffer from the global effects. This will have negative global impacts and reduce environmental benefits. For instance, the warming of the Benguela Current along the Namibian coast is likely to affect the distribution of fish stocks and foreign species population. Inland fisheries may experience increased productivity during the years of increased river inflow in the north central parts of the country and suffer from less predictable flow and more frequent flood and drought events.

In summary, Namibia continues to bear the brunt of high economic and social costs arising from frequent climate change related disasters such as droughts and floods. Furthermore, the country's efforts to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change are inhibited by a lack of means of implementation, particularly financial resources. Adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change remains a costly undertaking, which places a heavy burden on national budget. The loss and damages to infrastructure due to floods, sea level rise as well as the loss of livestock, and crop failures increase this resource burden even more.

As per the Paris Agreement (PA), ratifying countries will aim to keep warming well below 2oC, and for the first time to pursue efforts to limit temperature increases to 1.5ºC. Article 13 of the PA provides an enhanced transparency framework aiming to build mutual trust and confidence and to promote effective implementation of the actions identified under the NDCs, i.e. framework for transparency of actions. The transparency provisions and the transformational change approach may pose additional challenges to countries, including Namibia, but CBIT will provide the needed tools, activities and capacity building initiatives needed to overcome such challenges and address the barriers.

Barriers to the expanded transparency framework

While past interventions and baseline interventions led to **the establishment of various Working groups under the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC), these did not effectively work as envisaged, owing to strategic barriers at systemic, institutional and individual levels** - working in combination with, among others:

- inadequate awareness on the issues amongst stakeholders;
- high staff turn-over within key institutions;
- limited institutional commitment (exhibited via lack of institutional commitment and participation of stakeholders). This may be attributed to limited appreciation of the importance of the reporting, as external consultants led some key components of the work, thus leading to it being viewed (for instance GHG inventory activities) as something outside their institutional mandates;
- lack of updated technical skills and capacity of nominated experts. Largely, the key technical barrier was created by heavy reliance and use of external consultants (to fill the gap) without any targeted and deliberate 'graduation' efforts pursued. Thus, **while most of the national experts and institutions were broadly exposed to**

these processes, challenges facing them not being fully engaged nor enabled (capacity built) to effectively lead the preparation of the national GHG inventory process in a sustainable manner still pose the single most significant barrier to creating an effective MRV system;

· Limited technical knowledge on the linkages of gender and climate change action.

Table 1. Types of Barriers and challenges identified in NCs and BUR

Type of barriers	Barriers and how to achieve long term vision
Systemic	Namibia's systemic barriers emanate from having (a) an unequal society that faces persistent development challenges, leaving some groups behind due to imbalanced power relations, lack of social and economic opportunities including unequal access to climate information. Such negatively impacts (b) rural and urban' men and women's economic empowerment, participation and decision-making, and access to climate information to make informed decisions to transform their societal needs. To achieve long-term impacts, the CBIT framework, will strengthen and build-upon the existing strong enabling framework (policy, legislations, and strategies in place) to address these systemic and societal gaps, such as intersectoral approach to mainstreaming gender in the NDC implementation framework; and specific capacity aiming at improving the performance and stability of critical national institutions -catalyzing transparency and accountability in the MRV systems.
Institutional	Lack of interest from key stakeholders to participate in the BURs and NCs processes, resulting from exclusion in their mandates. Creation of Institutional Arrangements with focal points within the mandated national institutions is needed. Formalize the engagement with stakeholders through MoUs.
Individual - technical	Inadequate technical capacity of WG members, necessitates the building of essential skills for GHG inventory exercise. Enhancement of Namibia's ability to quantify emissions of indirect GHG emissions by better understanding of EMEP/ EEA guidebooks.
Financial	Inadequate framework for provision and management of Financial resources, and constraints from central government to carry out the assessments at regional and local levels. Utilization of the Development Finance Assessment (DFA) results and building upon the NDC Partnership mechanism.

Organizations and individuals in the private sectors and institutions lack the necessary trainings and tools to conduct MRV activities. **BURs identified a need to provide training to individuals for collecting climate data,** particularly the Division of Multi-lateral Environmental Agreement and in other sectoral ministries.

There is also a need to develop and provide criteria for **classifying and reporting updated and disaggregated data on support received**. Furthermore, reporting in all areas should have clear timetables, formats and procedures.

Lack of a holistic, continuous system for data collection, formatting, analysis, and reporting: The current project-based cycle for reporting, rather than a continuous process, makes it difficult to respond to emerging MRV requirements. Research under the BUR2 identified a number of partially developed or tested databases in different sectors. However, there is a lack of coordination among the databases. Certain databases lack formatting or level of scale necessary to contribute meaningfully to climate change activities. In the area of adaptation, there is also a lack of clear processes for collecting information and updating climate risk and vulnerability information, and adaptation and mitigation information are not integrated.

The proposal of MRV system would need to be revised, as for the following items:

· The roles and responsibilities needed by the MRV system (such as entity responsible for the compilation of the inventory, an entity responsible for the coordination of the MRV of support, an entity responsible for QA/QC, etc) need to be clearly specified in the MRV system.

· The linkages between MRV components are not addressed, and the integration of the M&E existent system with the new components needs to be reinforced.

· The MRV system of support does not count with an entity responsible for coordinating data collection in line with national finance management system and gathering data.

· The role of the financial entities (data providers for the MRV of support) and their relationship with NSA is not clear.

Lack of institutional capacity to manage climate related MRV in particular at the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, the focal point ministry for climate change. Specifically, there is no designated office with qualified employees and computer hardware and software to oversee MRV systems and activities across government agencies and industry. This constraint limits the ability of the government to align MRV activities with international requirements and country priorities. In addition, electronic systems for MRV in certain sectors cannot be fully implemented due to a lack of trained personnel with a mandate to use them.

Namibia has made tangible progress in raising its reporting standards to the UNFCCC, shifting from total reliance on consultants to a mix of collaboration between consultants and national experts. The objective of the country is to become fully independent for reporting at the required standards to the Convention in the near to medium term.

This demands far more serious management and for a sustainable system to be put in place. Human and other resources are already lacking, and **it is a fact that countries need to have a fully-fledged team dedicated to data collection, QA/QC, and report preparation**. Countries should also prepare themselves for verification, amongst others, to meet the standards, namely the transparency component as it stands today.

During the Quality Assessment exercise held in Namibia in July 2018 by UNFCCC and the UNDP-UNEP Global Support Program, during the implementation of Namibia's BUR3 (GEF ID 9838) and indicated in the inventory improvement plan, some of **the areas which were identified for urgent improvement were:**

a. Institutionalize the archiving system with NSA;

b. Improve the institutional arrangements to ensure annual provision of activity data for preparing the inventory;

c. Develop and implement a quality control management system;

d. Develop legal arrangements for securing collaboration of other institutions for activity data;

e. Improve on documentation and archiving; and

f. Capacity building in various areas of inventory compilation including the importance of including national consultants.

g. Attempt at collecting missing activity data for improving the completeness of the inventory, namely emissions of substitutes of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS), incineration of waste and emissions from the use of products such as the use of N_2O for medical applications;

h. Conduct new forest inventories to confirm the new approach adopted for the Land sector;

i. Produce new maps for 1990 to 2015 to refine land use change data over 5-year periods to replace the low-quality maps available now which is proving inadequate;

j. Refine data collection for determining country-specific (CS) weights for dairy cows, other cattle, sheep and goats;

k. Develop the digestible energy (DE) factor for livestock as country-specific data is better than the default IPCC value to address this key category fully at Tier 2;

l. Add the missing years 1990 to 1993 to complete the full time series 1990 to at least 2015 in the next inventory compilation.

m. Improve activity data for the AFOLU sector through production of new maps to generate land use changes, National Stock and Emission factors, possible use of Collect earth for confirming the assumptions and data used.

CBIT will aim to tackle all the improvement areas identified above to the extent possible in order to further improve the level of reporting with particular attention to including gender equality considerations.

Namibia started implementing mitigation over a decade ago. Mitigation is embedded in the national development plans as detailed in the national climate change policy. Various policies falling under the latter have been reviewed, and updated ones produced in 2017, to cater for the latest COP decisions and the PA. However, **implementation of mitigation actions faces multiple barriers and difficulties in various areas and the country needs to remove these challenges to move forward**. Weaknesses exist at the institutional, organizational and individual levels, notwithstanding financial and technology transfer needs, especially at a time when the country has endured a drought over the past four years. There is an urgent need to improve the enabling environment for tackling climate change activities, with special emphasis on mitigation in the country.

The flow of technical and capacity building support has been below plans made as per the BUR1. Namibia has thus recorded slow progress on furthering technical capabilities and capacity building. In consideration of this situation, the country invested in capacity building of national experts for reporting to the Convention within the grant availed by the GEF. However, this is only marginal and for reporting only, **while enhancing of technical capabilities and capacity building for implementation of mitigation projects remains a void that should be filled urgently.**

Substantial funding is required to enable Namibia to meet its reporting obligations and implement the Convention. Appropriate and timely funding is essential for meeting reporting requirements at the right standard. On the other hand, funding implementation of mitigation actions as provided for within the country's development strategy and agenda has been practically non-existent. Namibia, as a developing country, faces numerous difficult challenges to maintain the welfare of its population. As such, the country will not be able to allocate adequate funding to meet the climate change agenda, even if this is of prime importance to it. Efforts, including incentives to attract private investors, have been deployed to bring in the funds needed.

Some of the **challenges identified during the previous NCs and BURs** include:

a. Information required for the inventory were obtained from various sources as no institution has yet been endorsed with the responsibility for the collection of specific activity data needed for the estimation of emissions according to IPCC on an annual basis;

b. Almost all activity data, including those from the Namibia Statistics Agency are still not yet in the required format for feeding in the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2006 the software to make the emission estimates;

c. National experts are not yet ready to take over the full inventory compilation process, which dictated the collaboration of an international consultant;

d. Lack of country specific emission factors;

e. Some sub-categories were not covered due to lack of activity data; and

f. Though national experts were provided with some capacity building, this still needs to be pursued in the future until they are fully knowledgeable with the whole process.

Namibia ranks 4th out of 54 African Countries on the 2018 Mo Ibrahim Index of African governance. Transparency International Perception Corruption Index 2019 ranks it as the fifth least corrupt country in sub-Saharan Africa. Namibia also ranks as one of the first African countries in terms of press freedom on the 2019 World Index. Despite such a strong foundation, Namibia faces several persistent development challenges and remains one of the most unequal nations in the world, despite its Human Development Index (HDI) for 2019 standing at 0.645; when the value is discounted for inequality, the HDI falls to 0.418, which is a loss of 34.8 percent due to inequality in the distribution of the HDI dimension indices.

Gender inequality is also high with Namibia ranking 115th out of 160 countries in the 2017 index[1][1] with a Gender Inequality Index value of 0.472. Due to deeply entrenched gender inequalities, women bear the brunt of climate change. This is because they are more reliant on natural resources for their livelihoods (and those of their family members) while having limited access and control over land, assets and technologies – hence they are less likely to have the means to respond effectively to climate change. Given the socially constructed roles of women as primary food producers and providers of water and cooking fuel for their families, they are particularly hard hit by climate change. This is especially true for women and girls living in situations of poverty who have limited adaptive capacities to deal with the impacts of climate change. Women in Namibia have limited access to land, resources, credit, technology and decent work and are paid less for equal work. They are under-represented in economic and political decision-making processes and thus have limited means and influence to contribute meaningfully to climate action. Women's leadership in natural resource management and climate action has not yet fully recognized in Namibia. They are under-represented in decision making and leadership in the context of developing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating climate action. While it is understood that gender can affect adaptive capacity in Namibia, for instance the National Climate Change Policy highlights that the poor and rural populations of Namibia, most of them being women, are most vulnerable to climate change. Likewise, the policy guides that government shall: (a) Ensure that communities both men and women are empowered, participate meaningfully in the planning, testing and roll out of adaptation and mitigation activities in both rural and urban areas; (b) Ensure that climate change response activities are gender sensitive; and (c) Include gender and climate change in the curriculum of education and training programs. While it is positive that gender is included as a key guiding principle in the National Climate Change Policy, the policy does not propose any gender-specific strategies, and fails to identify the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare and women's organizations as key stakeholders in the section on institutional arrangements for policy implementation. It also makes no provisions to engage in gender-responsive budgeting and resource mobilization efforts and does not propose any gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation criteria.

The importance of promoting women's empowerment and gender equality is not mentioned in the (i) NDC and (ii) NDC Partnership.

[1] http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/NAM.pdf

1.a.2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

The baseline scenario has not changed significantly during the project preparation period. The following paragraphs summarizes the baseline scenario and baseline projects. Additionally, Section II and Section III of the accompanying project document includes a more detailed assessment on how the main constraints and gaps identified are addressed in the CBIT project.

Namibia as Party of the UNFCCC

Namibia ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1995 and its Kyoto Protocol in September 2003. Namibia also ratified the Paris Agreement on September 2016.

Namibia as a Party to the UNFCCC is required to periodically communicate relevant information on the Convention implementation. Accordingly, Namibia submitted to the UNFCCC its Initial National Communication (INC) in 2002, its Second National Communication (SNC) in 2011, First Biennial Update Report (BUR1) in 2014, the Third National Communication (TNC) in 2015, its National Determined Contributions (NDC) in 2015, the Second Biennial Update Report (BUR2) in 2016, the Third Biennial Update Report (BUR3) in 2019, and the Fourth National Communication (NC4) in 2020.

However, most of these reports were elaborated ad-hoc on a project basis and did not integrate gender equality considerations. Since 2015, Namibia is making commendable efforts to build national capacity and establish the institutional arrangements needed to produce the reports in a sustainable way, as described hereafter. This project will contribute to consolidate the efforts made so far and enhance national capacity to meet the requirements of Namibia as a Party of the UNFCCC and as a signatory to the Paris Agreement.

Institutional Framework for climate change management

The Cabinet of Namibia is the Government entity entrusted with the overall responsibility for policy development, including those on Climate Change. The **National Climate Change Committee (NCCC)** oversees the implementation of the climate change policy, including the preparation of the reports for submission to the Convention and plays an advisory role to Government on climate change issues. It comprises representatives of the various ministries and other stakeholders such as the private sector and NGOs amongst others. MEFT, the official government agency acting as national focal point of the Convention, is responsible for coordinating and implementing climate change activities, including the preparation of both the National Communications and Biennial Update Reports to enable the country to meet its reporting obligations. This is completed through the Climate Change Unit (CCU) established within the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA). The CCU is supported directly by the NCCC for the implementation and coordination of sector-specific and cross-sectoral activities while also providing advice and guidance on climate change issues. Since climate change affects directly or indirectly all socio-economic development sectors and is embedded in almost all the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), all Ministries through their various departments, Institutions and Agencies actively collaborate and contribute in the implementation of climate change activities at local, regional and national levels. The existing local and regional structures are also integrated for implementation of climate change activities at different levels within their areas of jurisdiction.

A Project Management Unit (PMU) responsible for the administration of the NCs and BURs is established under the Climate Change Unit in the MEFT. The main task of the PMU is the day to day management of the NCs and BURs processes but not for the mainstreaming or institutionalization of the issues in the national institutions. The PMU consists of: Project Coordinator, Project Assistant, Officer administrator/driver and an Intern. Unlike the INC and SNC, which were purely 100% outsourced to consultants, efforts have been made starting with TNC and BUR1 to institutionalize the NCs and BURs process by supporting the establishment of the three different working groups, respectively on GHG, Mitigation and Adaptation. These working groups have been working with an international consultant in data collection while at the same time being capacitated in conducting GHG inventories and mitigation analysis. However due to time constraints (between one BUR to the next), limited financial and technical capacity with key institutions and the coordinating ministry itself and staff turn-over, this arrangements did not yield the desired results and hence continuous efforts are still being made in the on-going reporting.

Under the GHG Working Group lead agencies have been identified as per the four IPCC sectors, these are: Energy Sector lead by Ministry of Mines and Energy; Waste sector (previously lead by City of Windhoek, but now to be led by Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism; AFOLU sector lead by Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry; and IPPU sector lead by Ministry of Industrialization, Trade and SME Development. With the support of an external consultant, these working groups together with MEFT have been involved in the updating of the national GHG inventory, in terms of Activity data collection in their respective sectors.

The NCCC meets at least quarterly per year at a place and time determined by the chairperson acting in consultation with the members and co-chair. The NCCC gives overall technical guidance and feedback on all actions under key strategic documents related to climate change. The National Climate Change Strategic Action Plan (NCCSAP) serves as the guiding document for reporting progress with additional matters added as and when necessary, such as Namibia's participation in the NDC partnership. Attendance is always more than the quorum and it is made up of a number of key stakeholders. The representation is now codified at an institutional level. Despite this, gaps remain in the technical know-how to enable the members to provide advisory services on key matters related to adaptation and mitigation. Thus, the NCCC members still require support to strengthen their technical expertise and offer verified information to decision makers and senior policy makers concerning Namibia's progress and challenges on climate change actions and their links to other national strategies and sustainable development goals. Furthermore, as the need for integrated planning, reporting and monitoring becoming more visible, under the SDG banner and in alignment with the national SDG reporting framework, the NCCC needs are growing. The establishment of a comprehensive transparency framework for Measuring, Reporting and Verification of climate actions and reporting on NDC implementations under the Paris Agreement, which should be reliable, regular and continuous, will contribute towards filling this gap.

While women participate in these institutional arrangements, gender balance is not yet reached. Concerted efforts on promoting women's leadership in these processes is critical in order to ensure that they contribute to advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women.

Legal and regulatory framework for climate change

The current national policy and regulatory framework consider the fact that climate change impacts directly the entire chain of national development and cross cuts them in many ways. Prior to this, there was already full recognition that climate change may pose a great threat with negative impacts on the country's path towards sustainable development (emphasized in Namibia's Vision 2030). Consequently, the successive legal framework, such as the **National Climate Change Policy (NCCP)** of 2011 was formulated to provide the national strategic framing on climate change. The NCCP highlights the importance of mainstreaming gender into climate change responses at local, regional and national levels and the need to ensure that climate change response activities are gender sensitive.

Guided by the National Climate Change Policy, the main aim of **National Climate Change Strategic Action Plan (NCCSAP)** is to facilitate building the adaptive capacity for Namibia to increase climate change resilience and to optimize mitigation opportunities towards a sustainable development path. The objectives of NCCSAP are: (i) To reduce climate change impacts on Namibia's key sectors and vulnerable communities; (ii) To integrate climate change issues (adaptation and mitigation) into sectoral policies, and national development planning at all levels; (iii) To develop and enhance capacities at all levels and strengthen institutions to ensure successful implementation of climate change response activities; (iv) To facilitate funding resources for effective mitigation and adaptation investments necessary for the effective implementation of the NCCSAP; and (v) To provide an institutional framework to guide international and national climate financing modalities and support climate readiness. The NCCSAP emphasizes the need to facilitate women's participation in climate change decision making at both local and national level.

While the NCCP is a legal document, the NCCSAP serves as an operational arm of the Policy covering a period of eight years from 2013 -2020. As a practical tool, it provides specific guidance on the mechanisms, means and manners in which implementation can take place. Despite it being an operational document, it was developed following an inclusive process, involving all sectors and considered views and inputs from the 14 administrative regions of Namibia. As the development process of NCCSAP covered interactive consultations with multiple stakeholders (including government offices, ministries, agencies, Members of Parliament, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), IGO, private sector representatives, regional councils, local authorities, Community based Organizations (CBOs) and other civil/civic society organizations), it commands ownership and has reporting commitment by the respective entities.

While there were clear projections on the likely impacts, climate change information and knowledge remain a growing field, with needs for adjustments to consider new knowledge and evidence-based climate science. Thus, the legal and regulatory framework for climate change is likely to need continual updating and modifications. To enable this, the NCCSAP treats climate change as a complex, multifaceted and cross-cutting issue that requires a holistic, integrated and gender-sensitive approach. NCCSAP is clustered around three agendas, i.e. mitigation, adaptation and crosscutting which also present room for addressing needs around these issues.

As clarified above, Namibia's NCCP and its accompanying NCCSAP set the strategic policy and operational framework for addressing both climate change adaptation and mitigation. In line with those policies, the country prepared its NDC, in line with the obligations of the UNFCCC COP decisions 1/CP.19 and 1/CP.20. Namibia's cumulative efforts including those proposed in the NDC so far have yielded positive results in both mitigation and adaptation areas and also benefited other sectors (e.g. agriculture, energy) of the economy at large. Consequently, there are a number of actions geared towards NDC implementation, as well as several interventions (policy, institutional, and

operational/technical) that the government and development partners are currently embarking upon to implement the NDC. Most are directly focused on the energy sector, although there are few others in water and agriculture addressing CCA.

Namibia aims at a reduction of about 89% of its GHG emissions at the 2030-time horizon compared to the BAU scenario. The projected GHG emissions to be avoided in 2030 is in the order of 20.000 Gg CO2-eq inclusive of sequestration in the AFOLU sector and compared to the BAU scenario. The contribution will be economy-wide and addresses the IPCC sectors Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste. The reference is the Business As Usual (BAU) scenario to the 2030 time horizon based on the GHG inventory of 2010 and available socio-economic projections.

Table 1. BAU GHG emissions projections

Year	2010	2020	2030
Emissions (kt co2 eq)	-1,339	12,441	22,647

To achieve the objectives established in its NDC, Namibia expects to implement mitigation actions in different sectors, as shown below.

Table 2. Mitigation actions by sector

Mitigation action	GHG emission reduction	% of the BaU
Energy		
Increase share of renewables in electricity production from 33% to 70%	740	3.3
Increase energy efficiency and DSM	51	0.2
Mass transport in Windhoek, car and freight Pooling	510	2.3
IPPU		
Replace 20% clinker in cement production	36	0.2
AFOLU		
Reduce deforestation rate by 75 %	13,537	59.8
Reforest of 20 000 ha per year	1,779	7.9

Restore 15 M ha of grassland	1,359	6.0
Reduce removal of wood by 50 %	701	3.1
Afforest 5000 ha per year	578	2.6
Plant 5000 ha of arboriculture per year	358	1.6
Fatten 100 000 cattle heads in feedlots	201	0.9
Soil carbon	180	0.8
Waste		
Transform 50% MSW to electricity and compost	205	0.9

In line with the PA and the ongoing efforts of the country to address climate change, the government of Namibia has agreed to expand its ambition on both mitigation and adaptation for upgrading its NDC, updating baseline figures based on the latest GHG emissions inventory and carrying out new projections of emissions. A robust MRV is needed to deliver and keep track of that ambition. The NDC update implementation and reporting will represent a major challenge to the government of Namibia. Multiple shortcomings and constraints will have to be overcome while fulfilling the needs for systemic, institutional and human capacity building needs. **This project addresses all these needs, representing a key milestone that will boost Namibia´s readiness for NDC implementation**.

Experience and lessons learnt from the development of previous NCs and BURs

The SNC assisted Namibia to mainstream CC concerns into sectoral and national development priorities as the project sought to increase the Namibian public's knowledge and awareness of climate change.

Under the TNC, the development of a national policy contributed to placing climate change issues into the national planning and development mechanisms. Mainly, most of the anticipated long-term institutional arrangements were properly initiated under the TNC, although they strongly built upon the lessons learned from the previous NCs.

TNC project worked in a synergistic approach with existing national projects and programs on climate change to coordinate efforts and avoid duplications as much as possible. Along with the Namibia component of the Africa Adaptation Programme, TNC contributed to training and capacity building for senior policy makers and to the promotion of climate change public education, thereby, raised awareness at national and sub-national levels. Few technical working sessions, conferences, seminars and other platforms for knowledge exchange and sharing were used.

The three BURs supported the existing institutional arrangements initially formed under the TNC (in terms of GHG inventory and mitigation analysis and their effects). Prior to BUR1 Namibia had outsourced its first two GHG inventories, however during the BUR1 and TNC Namibia decided to move from total outsourcing to in-house reporting including the compilation of the GHG inventories.

Prior to **TNC** and **BUR1** no institutional arrangements or memory existed in terms of reporting obligations. It is during TNC and BUR1 that a decision was made to move from purely outsourcing to more in-house production of the reports. The process started by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism as the lead agency writing letters to Executive Directors, formerly known as Permanent Secretaries, to nominate at least two technical staff members to serve on the working groups. Nominations were received and the working groups were created, and the first round of capacity building was completed during BUR1 and TNC, while at the same time producing the BUR1.

Further, **BUR2 evolved the national circumstances and institutional arrangements, GHG inventory by sources and removal by sinks, mitigation analysis and their effects and information on domestic MRV**. Consequently, BUR2 put emphasis on institutionalizing the reporting process, by raising awareness amongst key stakeholders and consultations were held with heads of key stakeholder institutions to re-emphasize the importance of the reporting, in order to get their buy-in into the process. Capacity building and trainings were carried out based on the IPCC reporting guidelines and software in order to capacitate the working group members and possibly serve as incentive. BUR2 provided the platform to further strengthen the existing institutional arrangements and enhance capacity of the working groups established under previous NCs and BUR projects. It was expected that conducting such events would result in an elevated profile of climate change issues, which would commence to feature more prominently on the national development agenda, and their integration into the general planning processes in Namibia.

The UNDP-GEF Namibia's BUR3 project (GEF ID 9838) aimed at building on and strengthening Namibia's capability to meet its reporting obligations as a Party to the Convention, in line with Articles 4 and 12. The project enabled the country to undertake assessments and study including an update of the national Greenhouse Gas inventory (inventory year used is 2014), update on national circumstances, constraints and gaps, related financial, technical and capacity needs, and a mitigation analysis and their effects as well as the domestic Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems. BUR3 was also submitted with the Third stand-alone National GHG Inventory (NIR3) covering the years 1994 to 2014 as per the recommendations of the ICA process to date back to the 1990s to have a complete time series. Similar to previous NCs and BURs, the MEFT, through the Department of Environmental Affairs is responsible for executing these projects, using the already existing NCs/BURs Project Management Unit, which is hosted by the Climate Change Unit, with the NCCC serving as the project steering committee. The climate change unit currently comprises of four staff members who have been supporting the PMU in BURs and NCs reporting amongst other climate change related issues.

The **UNDP-GEF Namibia's Fourth National Communication (NC4) Project**, built from BUR3 and other previous NCs, in terms of further strengthening the institutional arrangements for NCs and BURs. The project enabled Namibia to update its national GHG inventory dating back to 1991, as per the recommendations from the ICA process, and to the recent year of 2015. Unlike BURs, NC4 also undertook a vulnerability and adaptation assessment. The assessment took a human centered approach, by combining three variables: exposure, vulnerability and adaptive capacity, to produce a vulnerability hotspot map for Namibia. NC4 was submitted on 19th March 2020. Gender equality

considerations have been included in previous NCs and BURs only in a cursory manner. It is critical that gender equality considerations are firmly integrated in the development of future reports in order to better reflect the situation of women and identify gender-responsive mitigation and adaptation actions.

Current MRV framework

Namibia has in place a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system to support its development agenda as laid out in the National Development Plan (NDP). Government implemented a continuous M&E process under the guidance of the National Planning Commission (NPC) for all socio-economic development engines, with a view to track progress on the various goals and strategies earmarked in the NDP, including those of the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, which has the leading role on climate change. This M&E system has been very useful to track progress achieved in the implementation of the NDP and also to inform government on its revision, updating as well as development of new plans and strategies.

Government departments and private sector organizations regularly measure, collect and verify data on their activities to track progress, productivity, quality assurance and to conform to legislations, amongst others. These data are then analysed and reported to the parent ministries for transmission to the NPC and administrative entities to inform them of the progress and achievements for sustainable decision-making and for guiding implementation and reviewing of Policies and Strategies within the NDP. Most of these data are then stored in private databases and/or centralized within the NSA for further analysis and eventual archiving. The **National Statistics Agency (NSA)** has been established to set up a robust national statistical system to provide quality data for supporting primarily the M&E as well as for other purposes such as providing data for reporting to the Convention to which the country is a Party, research and planning at various levels. The NSA also regularly undertakes surveys and censuses to supplement routine data collection, especially for elements not covered under annual organizational activities.

However, even if this system appears to function well to some extent, and has delivered for ensuring sustainable development of the country, this has been achieved according to the capabilities of government and the institutions, taking into consideration the financial, technical and technological capacities, including availability of funds, level of knowledge required, availability of appropriate staff and the necessary tools. Unfortunately, data required specifically for compiling GHG inventories, following mitigation and adaptation actions, assessing needs and reporting on support received have not been integrated within the system during its development up to now. These data are mostly dispersed with individual public and private sector institutions and organizations, demanding for collection on an ad-hoc basis when the BURs are being produced. And in instances where the data is available it's not captured in the format that will be useful for BURs and NCs report purposes.

Gender equality considerations have not yet been strongly integrated into the existing MRV framework and there is need for gender equality, intergenerational equity and the empowerment of women and youth are promoted as part of the strengthened framework for MRV.

MRV of emissions

Following the national institutional framework for climate change management, the climate change unit in the Ministry of Environment is responsible for coordinating the GHG inventory. The Project Management Unit coordinates the day to day issues related to the development of reports. A national GHG working group was established through nominations made by various Permanent Secretaries[1] of key emitting sectors to participate on this working group. The mapping of the stakeholders exercise is been continuously been undertaken and updated. Sector leads have been identified for each of the IPCC sectors, see graph below. The working group members are currently responsible for

collecting and providing activity data from their sectors, while they are capacitated to fully take over the role of conducting the GHG inventory. An international consultant has been working with the working group since BUR1 and TNC training them and capacitating them on the IPCC 2006 Software and guidelines used for GHG Inventories. [2][2]

Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) has played a key role in terms of providing key national statistics, especially on imports and exports of commodities and therefore further strengthening or formalization of the relationship which such a key institute is priority for Namibia. Currently data archiving is done by the MEFT, however, discussions have started to have this completed by NSA. Current existing institutional arrangements are depicted in graph 1 below.

---

[1] Currently Executive Directors

[2] "The 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (IPCC, 2007) have been used with the most appropriate IPCC default EFs for all inventories from the 3rd national inventory through the most recent sixth national inventory, which was submitted as an accompanying document to the BUR3."

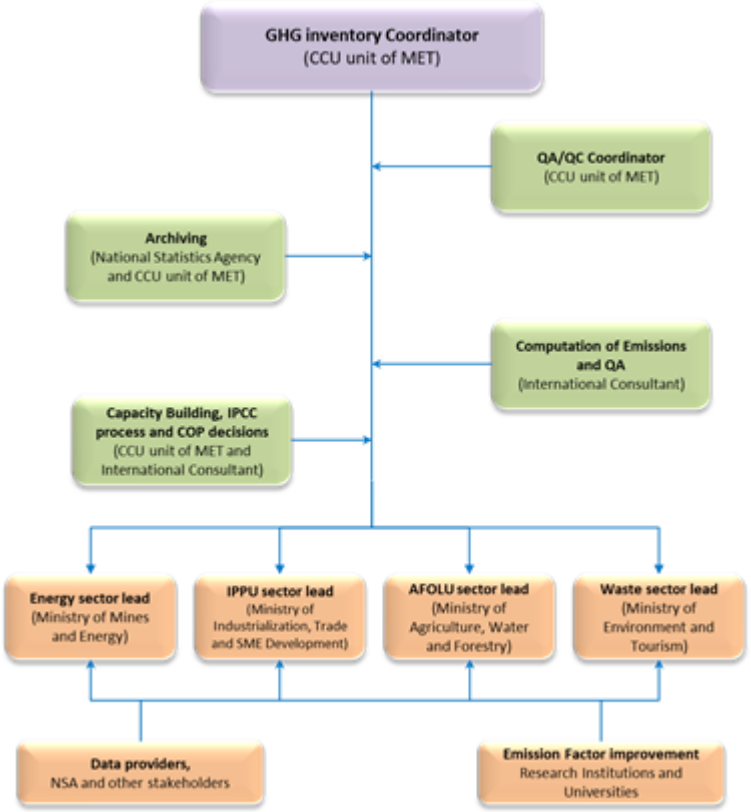

Figure 1. Institutional arrangements for the MRV of emissions

The institutional arrangements for the MRV of GHG emissions have not been implemented, as pointed out in the quality assurance exercise developed by the GSP-UNFCCC in July 2018. The development of national GHG emission inventories has been made mainly through the Project Management Unit and the support of international consultants. There is no law or regulation that formalizes the institutional setup for the inventory preparation and there are not formal contracts (or memorandum of understanding) between institutions to ensure data collection and validation of the inventory. Therefore, the institutional arrangements in place are not sustainable and do not follow IPCC good practices for inventory management and preparation. Furthermore, inventories are only prepared when GEF funds are secured and developed according to time schedule for the GEF-funded project. The inventory will need an inventory preparation schedule agreed by all stakeholders to ensure the preparation of the inventory. Additionally, there is no protocol established for data submission from stakeholders.

MRV of mitigation

Reporting on mitigation actions implemented by the country in the BUR1 and BUR2 proved very challenging due to a paucity of information on the status and progress of activities implemented since quite some years now. Thus, the information provided to the COP was not of the best quality and sometimes incomplete. The information provided did not reflect the real situation in the country when in fact there are numerous actions completed or under way in Namibia to implement the Convention as per its obligations. The gender dimensions of mitigation actions were not articulated either. This situation is attributed to the fact that there existed no formal recording system for tracking these mitigation actions within the Namibian institutions and also because it was not a reporting requirement. Of prime importance within the reporting context now and to tap needed resources while being transparent and meeting the obligations of the PA, Namibia must develop and implement robust MRV systems to track and report on both Mitigation and Support received prior to rolling out the activities of its NDC in addition to MRV of Emissions. Namibia continued to build and improve its system for measuring, reporting and verifying mitigation actions and their effects while tracking support received in implementing these. The institutional arrangements follow closely those described above for the GHG inventory, involving many of the same institutions collaborating for the MRV of emissions but with somewhat different responsibilities for the MRV mitigation and support systems. The Mitigation Working Groups (MWG) established during the production of the BUR2, with representatives responsible for collecting and reporting data related to mitigation actions according to the IPCC sectors AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste, functioned sparingly on account of limited capacity and the absence of well-developed procedures. The existing arrangements must be reviewed and upgraded to be fully operational and to deliver for meeting reporting standards.

User-friendly templates were designed during the preparation of the BUR2 for the collection of data and other information on mitigation actions, to the extent possible. However, these templates have not been used during the preparation of the BUR3 due to time constraints as the funding came late to allow for this exercise and the lack of the MRV mitigation system. The design of these templates shall be tested and incorporated into the MRV of mitigation to ensure the consistency of the data.

Namibia also counts with basic institutional arrangements for the MRV of NAMAs. The MEFT is already acting as NAMA Approver/Focal Point to the UNFCCC and as the National Designated Authority (NDA) to the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The main responsibilities for NAMA´s MRV require in the NAMA implementing entity, while the NCA is responsible for creating reporting templates. The reporting template is provided by the NCA to the NIE. The templates are completed and submitted annually to the NCA by the NIE. The MRV of NAMAS is not currently consistent with the mitigation MRV and its templates. NAMAs MRV shall be integrated within the mitigation MRV to ensure the information is used to track progress of NDCs.

MRV of support

Namibia to-date does not have a functional system to track support received for reporting to the COP and for implementing mitigation actions. Information are disaggregated and may be obtained from different ministries and/or other institutions depending on the type of support received, though a fair amount of this information may be available with the Ministry of Finance, NPC and MEFT. The challenge is to establish a centralized system for tracking all support received regarding funding, capacity development and technology transfer in relation to climate change.

In 2019, Namibia completed a Development Finance Assessment (DFA) that provides a full understanding of existing development finance flows and underlying policies and institutions. Further, the DFA developed recommendations to assist policy actions as well as to guide the design of an integrated national financing framework (INFF). Such will be vital to build upon for the MRV (esp. MRV support). Moreover, the DFA process provided an opportunity for the country to have a holistic view regarding development finance and how these finances could be aligned to national objectives and policies to maximize outputs and outcomes. Furthermore, it provided an opportunity for closer and coordinated collaboration involving a broad constituency of actors from across government, the private sector and financial institutions, development partners and other non-state stakeholders to pull resources together and prioritize funding by taking into account comparative advantage for each particular finance flow (Namibia DFA Report, 2019).

The CBIT project will build from the existent MRV developments to establish a functional MRV system for NDC tracking, which will include all the components needed for a domestic MRV: MRV of emissions, MRV of mitigation and MRV of support, integrated within the existent M&E system for adaptation.

Barriers to the expanded transparency framework

While past interventions and baseline interventions led to **the establishment of various Working groups under the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC), these did not effectively work as envisaged, owing to strategic barriers at systemic, institutional and individual levels** - working in combination with, among others:

- inadequate awareness on the issues amongst stakeholders;
- high staff turn-over within key institutions;
- limited institutional commitment (exhibited via lack of institutional commitment and participation of stakeholders). This may be attributed to limited appreciation of the importance of the reporting, as external consultants led some key components of the work, thus leading to it being viewed (for instance GHG inventory activities) as something outside their institutional mandates;
- lack of updated technical skills and capacity of nominated experts. Largely, the key technical barrier was created by heavy reliance and use of external consultants (to fill the gap) without any targeted and deliberate 'graduation' efforts pursued. Thus, **while most of the national experts and institutions were broadly exposed to these processes, challenges facing them not being fully engaged nor enabled (capacity built) to effectively lead the preparation of the national GHG inventory process in a sustainable manner still pose the single most significant barrier to creating an effective MRV system;**
- Limited technical knowledge on the linkages of gender and climate change action.

Table 3. Types of Barriers and challenges identified in NCs and BUR

Type of barriers	Barriers and how to achieve long term vision
Systemic	Namibia's systemic barriers emanate from having (a) an unequal society that faces persistent development challenges, leaving some groups behind due to imbalanced power relations, lack of social and economic opportunities including unequal access to climate information. Such negatively impacts (b) rural and urban' men and women's economic empowerment, participation and decision-making, and access to climate information to make informed decisions to transform their societal needs. To achieve long-term impacts, the CBIT framework, will strengthen and build-upon the existing strong enabling framework (policy, legislations, and strategies in place) to address these systemic and societal gaps, such as intersectoral approach to mainstreaming gender in the NDC implementation framework; and specific capacity aiming at improving the performance and stability of critical national institutions -catalyzing transparency and accountability in the MRV systems.
Institutional	Lack of interest from key stakeholders to participate in the BURs and NCs processes, resulting from exclusion in their mandates. Creation of Institutional Arrangements with focal points within the mandated national institutions is needed. Formalize the engagement with stakeholders through MoUs.
Individual - technical	Inadequate technical capacity of WG members, necessitates the building of essential skills for GHG inventory exercise. Enhancement of Namibia's ability to quantify emissions of indirect GHG emissions by better understanding of EMEP/ EEA guidebooks.
Financial	Inadequate framework for provision and management of Financial resources, and constraints from central government to carry out the assessments at regional and local levels. Utilization of the Development Finance Assessment (DFA) results and building upon the NDC Partnership mechanism.

Organizations and individuals in the private sectors and institutions lack the necessary trainings and tools to conduct MRV activities. **BURs identified a need to provide training to individuals for collecting climate data,** particularly the Division of Multi-lateral Environmental Agreement and in other sectoral ministries.

There is also a need to develop and provide criteria for **classifying and reporting updated and disaggregated data on support received**. Furthermore, reporting in all areas should have clear timetables, formats and procedures.

Lack of a holistic, continuous system for data collection, formatting, analysis, and reporting: The current project-based cycle for reporting, rather than a continuous process, makes it difficult to respond to emerging MRV requirements. Research under the BUR2 identified a number of partially developed or tested databases in different sectors. However, there is a lack of coordination among the databases. Certain databases lack formatting or level of scale necessary to contribute meaningfully to climate change activities. In the area of adaptation, there is also a lack of clear processes for collecting information and updating climate risk and vulnerability information, and adaptation and mitigation information are not integrated.

The proposal of MRV system would need to be revised, as for the following items:

· The roles and responsibilities needed by the MRV system (such as entity responsible for the compilation of the inventory, an entity responsible for the coordination of the MRV of support, an entity responsible for QA/QC, etc) need to be clearly specified in the MRV system.

· The linkages between MRV components are not addressed, and the integration of the M&E existent system with the new components needs to be reinforced.

· The MRV system of support does not count with an entity responsible for coordinating data collection in line with national finance management system and gathering data.

· The role of the financial entities (data providers for the MRV of support) and their relationship with NSA is not clear.

Lack of institutional capacity to manage climate related MRV in particular at the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, the focal point ministry for climate change. Specifically, there is no designated office with qualified employees and computer hardware and software to oversee MRV systems and activities across government agencies and industry. This constraint limits the ability of the government to align MRV activities with international requirements and country priorities. In addition, electronic systems for MRV in certain sectors cannot be fully implemented due to a lack of trained personnel with a mandate to use them.

-

Namibia has made tangible progress in raising its reporting standards to the UNFCCC, shifting from total reliance on consultants to a mix of collaboration between consultants and national experts. The objective of the country is to become fully independent for reporting at the required standards to the Convention in the near to medium term.

This demands far more serious management and for a sustainable system to be put in place. Human and other resources are already lacking, and **it is a fact that countries need to have a fully-fledged team dedicated to data collection, QA/QC, and report preparation**. Countries should also prepare themselves for verification, amongst others, to meet the standards, namely the transparency component as it stands today.

During the Quality Assessment exercise held in Namibia in July 2018 by UNFCCC and the UNDP-UNEP Global Support Program, during the implementation of Namibia's BUR3 (GEF ID 9838) and indicated in the inventory improvement plan, some of **the areas which were identified for urgent improvement were:**

a. Institutionalize the archiving system with NSA;

b. Improve the institutional arrangements to ensure annual provision of activity data for preparing the inventory;

c. Develop and implement a quality control management system;

d. Develop legal arrangements for securing collaboration of other institutions for activity data;

e. Improve on documentation and archiving; and

f. Capacity building in various areas of inventory compilation including the importance of including national consultants.

g. Attempt at collecting missing activity data for improving the completeness of the inventory, namely emissions of substitutes of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS), incineration of waste and emissions from the use of products such as the use of N_2O for medical applications;

h. Conduct new forest inventories to confirm the new approach adopted for the Land sector;

i. Produce new maps for 1990 to 2015 to refine land use change data over 5-year periods to replace the low-quality maps available now which is proving inadequate;

j. Refine data collection for determining country-specific (CS) weights for dairy cows, other cattle, sheep and goats;

k. Develop the digestible energy (DE) factor for livestock as country-specific data is better than the default IPCC value to address this key category fully at Tier 2;

l. Add the missing years 1990 to 1993 to complete the full time series 1990 to at least 2015 in the next inventory compilation.

m. Improve activity data for the AFOLU sector through production of new maps to generate land use changes, National Stock and Emission factors, possible use of Collect earth for confirming the assumptions and data used.

CBIT will aim to tackle all the improvement areas identified above to the extent possible in order to further improve the level of reporting with particular attention to including gender equality considerations.

Namibia started implementing mitigation over a decade ago. Mitigation is embedded in the national development plans as detailed in the national climate change policy. Various policies falling under the latter have been reviewed, and updated ones produced in 2017, to cater for the latest COP decisions and the PA. However, **implementation of mitigation actions faces multiple barriers and difficulties in various areas and the country needs to remove these challenges to move forward**. Weaknesses exist at the institutional, organizational and individual levels, notwithstanding financial and technology transfer needs, especially at a time when the country has endured a drought over the past four years. There is an urgent need to improve the enabling environment for tackling climate change activities, with special emphasis on mitigation in the country.

The flow of technical and capacity building support has been below plans made as per the BUR1. Namibia has thus recorded slow progress on furthering technical capabilities and capacity building. In consideration of this situation, the country invested in capacity building of national experts for reporting to the Convention within the grant availed by the

GEF. However, this is only marginal and for reporting only, **while enhancing of technical capabilities and capacity building for implementation of mitigation projects remains a void that should be filled urgently.**

Substantial funding is required to enable Namibia to meet its reporting obligations and implement the Convention. Appropriate and timely funding is essential for meeting reporting requirements at the right standard. On the other hand, funding implementation of mitigation actions as provided for within the country's development strategy and agenda has been practically non-existent. Namibia, as a developing country, faces numerous difficult challenges to maintain the welfare of its population. As such, the country will not be able to allocate adequate funding to meet the climate change agenda, even if this is of prime importance to it. Efforts, including incentives to attract private investors, have been deployed to bring in the funds needed.

Some of the **challenges identified during the previous NCs and BURs** include:

a. Information required for the inventory were obtained from various sources as no institution has yet been endorsed with the responsibility for the collection of specific activity data needed for the estimation of emissions according to IPCC on an annual basis;

b. Almost all activity data, including those from the Namibia Statistics Agency are still not yet in the required format for feeding in the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2006 the software to make the emission estimates;

c. National experts are not yet ready to take over the full inventory compilation process, which dictated the collaboration of an international consultant;

d. Lack of country specific emission factors;

e. Some sub-categories were not covered due to lack of activity data; and

f. Though national experts were provided with some capacity building, this still needs to be pursued in the future until they are fully knowledgeable with the whole process.

Namibia ranks 4th out of 54 African Countries on the 2018 Mo Ibrahim Index of African governance. Transparency International Perception Corruption Index 2019 ranks it as the fifth least corrupt country in sub-Saharan Africa. Namibia also ranks as one of the first African countries in terms of press freedom on the 2019 World Index. Despite such a strong foundation, Namibia faces several persistent development challenges and remains one of the most unequal nations in the world, despite its Human Development Index (HDI) for 2019 standing at 0.645; when the value is discounted for inequality, the HDI falls to 0.418, which is a loss of 34.8 percent due to inequality in the distribution of the HDI dimension indices.

Gender inequality is also high with Namibia ranking 115th out of 160 countries in the 2017 index[1] with a Gender Inequality Index value of 0.472. Due to deeply entrenched gender inequalities, women bear the brunt of climate change. This is because they are more reliant on natural resources for their livelihoods (and those of their family members)

while having limited access and control over land, assets and technologies – hence they are less likely to have the means to respond effectively to climate change. Given the socially constructed roles of women as primary food producers and providers of water and cooking fuel for their families, they are particularly hard hit by climate change. This is especially true for women and girls living in situations of poverty who have limited adaptive capacities to deal with the impacts of climate change. Women in Namibia have limited access to land, resources, credit, technology and decent work and are paid less for equal work. They are under-represented in economic and political decision-making processes and thus have limited means and influence to contribute meaningfully to climate action. Women's leadership in natural resource management and climate action has not yet fully recognized in Namibia. They are under-represented in decision making and leadership in the context of developing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating climate action. While it is understood that gender can affect adaptive capacity in Namibia, for instance the National Climate Change Policy highlights that the poor and rural populations of Namibia, most of them being women, are most vulnerable to climate change. Likewise, the policy guides that government shall: (a) Ensure that communities both men and women are empowered, participate meaningfully in the planning, testing and roll out of adaptation and mitigation activities in both rural and urban areas; (b) Ensure that climate change response activities are gender sensitive; and (c) Include gender and climate change in the curriculum of education and training programs. While it is positive that gender is included as a key guiding principle in the National Climate Change Policy, the policy does not propose any gender-specific strategies, and fails to identify the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare and women's organizations as key stakeholders in the section on institutional arrangements for policy implementation. It also makes no provisions to engage in gender-responsive budgeting and resource mobilization efforts and does not propose any gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation criteria.

The importance of promoting women's empowerment and gender equality is not mentioned in the (i) NDC and (ii) NDC Partnership.

Consistency with National Priorities

The project is aligned with Namibia's priorities communicated in the NDC and will be vital to facilitate the coordinated implementation of activities and measures within. The National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Report (BURs) projects under the UNFCCC aim to build on and strengthen Namibia's capability to meet its reporting obligations as a NAI Party to the convention in line with Article 4 and 12. The projects enable the country to update the national greenhouse gas inventory and on national circumstances, constraints gaps, financial, technical and capacity needs, and mitigation analysis and domestic MRV systems. The capacity building actions within this CBIT funded project will increase the capability of Namibia to produce transparent, complete, comparable, consistent and accurate GHG inventories included in the National Communications and Biennial Update Reports.

Also, the proposed CBIT project has been initiated in response to the requirements arising out of the Paris Climate Agreement and based on the needs for development of a robust transparency framework that will enable national governments to monitor and evaluate implementation of the NDCs and enhance ambitions in subsequent planning of climate change policies and measures in line with the global long-term climate goals. It also ensures that institutional capacities to respond to these requirements are in place.

The Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) under UNFCCC in Namibia was carried out in 2005 and aimed to assess the technology needs for mitigation and adaptation of climate change. It focuses on technologies that could support Namibia's economic development in a sustainable manner, in line with the medium-and- long term priorities as then outlined in National Development Plan (NDP2) and Namibia's Policy Framework for Long-term National Development (Vision 2030). The objectives drawn from the assessment were to a) improve awareness regarding climate change, sustainable development and technology; b) improve capacity in government, the private sector, and civil society to initiate and implement mitigation and adaptation technology transfer projects; c) undertake priority research and capacity building projects; d) improve access to finance for climate change mitigation and adaptation, desertification and biodiversity projects; and e) undertake priority mitigation and adaptation projects. The results from this assessment are consistent and compliment the CBIT project.

1.a.3) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

The proposed outcomes of the project are as follows:

§ Outcome 1.1 Institutional arrangements for a national transparency (MRV) framework are in place

§ Outcome 2.1 Enhancement of greenhouse gas inventories as per gaps and needs previously identified

§ Outcome 2.2 Building MRV capacities of support

§ Outcome 3.1 Progress tracking tool on NDC and transparency in place

The following text describes the outputs and activities associated with the above outcomes. A detailed description of outputs and activities is provided in Section IV of the accompanying UNDP project document.

COMPONENT 1 - Enhancing and Strengthening Namibia's Institutional Arrangements for robust GHG inventories and Transparency MRV System/ Framework for climate actions and NDC

Outcome 1.1 Institutional arrangements for a national transparency (MRV) framework are in place

Output 1.1.1 Working groups for mitigation, GHG emission inventories, adaptation and support strengthened and functioning as key entities for data collection and processing.

The MRV system that will be consolidated through the CBIT project will encompass all the areas needed for meeting the requirements of the enhanced transparency framework: GHG emission inventories, mitigation/adaptation and support. For this reason, the name and content of this output has changed since the PIF[2] to reflect the need to include the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) components of mitigation, adaptation and support under the institutional arrangements of the country. The thematic working groups will be maintained within each component, if considered appropriate in the review and update that will be carried out within this output.

This output will result in a strengthened role of the already functioning climate change working groups, including now a working group on support. This output will result in enhancing the existing institutional collaborations on MRV and data management inside the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) and with the relevant stakeholders entrusted with the elaboration of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventories, National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Reports (BURs). **Proposed Activities:**

- Analysis of the existing legal framework and the competences of the key entities involved in the MRV system, including the National Climate Change Committee. This analysis will aim at defining detailed roles and responsibilities of all entities involved/to be involved in the national MRV system based on their current competences.

- Develop case studies on successful non-Annex I countries implementing climate change MRV systems. These case studies shall identify the roles and responsibilities of national stakeholders involved in the MRV and the legal framework in place to enable the functioning of the MRV system.

- Based on the case studies and the analysis of competences, suggest modifications in the institutional arrangements of the proposal of MRV system developed in BUR3 to enhance the functioning of the MRV system aiming at meeting all the information requirements of the enhanced transparency framework. The roles and responsibilities of all entities involved in the MRV system, including the working groups for all components of the MRV (GHG emissions, mitigation/adaptation and support), will be defined in detail. The roles and responsibilities needed by the MRV system (such as entity responsible for the compilation of the inventory, an entity responsible for the coordination of the MRV of support, an entity responsible for quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC), etc) need to be clearly specified in the MRV system. The updated institutional arrangements for the MRV system will be agreed and validated by stakeholders. In this activity, the possibility of reducing the number of working groups to three (mitigation, adaptation and support) by integrating the working groups of GHG emission inventories and mitigation have to be considered.

- Create and integrate in the institutional arrangements of the MRV a working group on support, in line the analysis of competences and case studies as well as the activities included within outcome 2.2. The working group of support will include the participation of key national stakeholders on climate finance and climate expenditure such as the Ministry of Finance, the National Planning Commission, the Environmental Investment Fund and the Development Bank of Namibia, among others. During the PPG phase, the Ministry of Finance advised that the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) should coordinate this working group. Nevertheless, the detailed roles and responsibilities of all entities involved in the MRV system will be based on the results of case studies and the analysis of competences and validated by all stakeholders.

- Development of clear Terms of Reference on what working group's tasks and objectives should be in the framework of their roles inside the National Climate Change Committee and in the framework of the requirements of the enhanced transparency framework.

- Development of annual action plans for each of the working groups of the MRV system.

- Capacity building activities to enhance technical knowledge on the key components of the MRV and the enhanced transparency framework international requirements. Specifically, the capacity building will cover 2006 IPCC guidelines, assessment of the impact of climate change policies and measures and information requirements under the enhanced transparency framework.

- Development of a course/module on the MRV components with the participation of national universities. This course/module will aim at training national students on the fundamentals of climate change MRV system, ensuring Namibia has enough capacity to replace staff from national institutions and contributing to the sustainability of the MRV system.

- Ensure equal and meaningful participation of women and men in the working groups, in line with the gender action plan (see output 1.1.4 below).

Output 1.1.2 Legal and/or regulatory requirements for a national transparency framework are drafted and adopted

This output will lead to formalized institutional arrangements for data collection and sharing obligations under the MRV system. Mandates for data collection and provision will result in data and information that are provided on a regular basis in the format needed for effective reporting. **Proposed Activities:**

- Based on the results of the activities described under output 1.1.1, draft formal arrangements (possibly Memorandum of Understanding -MoU-) for data provision and coordination for relevant ministries and other data providers identified in the areas of the GHG inventory, mitigation actions, adaptation, support received, and other necessary areas, taking gender-disaggregated data into consideration.

- Adoption of formal agreements among relevant sectorial stakeholders for facilitating the sharing of relevant data.

- Implementation of a law, regulation or others (such as MoU) that formalizes the institutional setup for the inventory preparation, if appropriate.

Output 1.1.3 An Integrated MRV system (hardware and software) of tracking tools for transparency-related actions and progress established

This component will support the transition from project-based data collection and reporting to a continuous process by creating and refining an integrated tracking system. Together with 1.1.1 and 1.1.2, as a result of this output institutions will be able to easily access, share and compare data relevant for climate action. This output shall be aligned with the developments to be made under component 3 for NDC tracking. **Proposed activities:**

- Develop a proposal of IT solution for the MRV system based on existent structures, specially the information system in place at the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA). The proposal shall integrate the thee/four components of the MRV (GHG emission inventories, mitigation/adaptation and support), considering the participation of stakeholders involved in the different working groups.

- Develop together with NSA and the MEFT a roadmap for the implementation of an IT system to support the MRV system. The IT system shall use the existent structures in place in NSA, while meeting all the information requirements of the enhanced transparency framework. The CBIT project will support the development of such information system, that will be hosted by NSA.

- Define the characteristics, data requirements, features and characteristics of the IT system for the national MRV, aiming at facilitating software developments of the system.

- Commission an information system that will allow for integrated data collection in all key transparency areas (inventories, mitigation, adaptation, and support received).

- Engineer interfaces for existing databases and institute data input protocols for data that are collected and stored off-line.

- Commission a user interface for the system that will allow for advanced data visualization, integration with GIS software, and publishing that conforms with international reporting templates (e.g. UNFCCC).

- Pilot the MRV system and make updates as needed.

- Train relevant stakeholder in the use of the MRV system.

Output 1.1.4 Gender issues mainstreamed into transparency activities

This output will ensure that CBIT interventions implement a gender responsive results-based framework, which is critical to ensure that women and youth needs, voices and decision-making on climate related activities are recognized. **Proposed Activities:**

- Work with Implementing Partners to identify a national Climate Change and Gender Focal Point.

- Compile an expert roster of individuals and organizations that can provide expertise on gender issues.

- Provide recommendations on institutional arrangements and the MRV that will maximize the considerations of gender in transparency activities.

- Carry out a gender analysis of the National Determined Contribution (NDC) to highlight where gender gaps still exist. This analysis will be made in light of the developments to be made in component 3 of the CBIT project on the NDC tracking.

- Mainstream gender equality considerations into Namibia's future NDC.

- Provide training and ongoing capacity strengthening for data providers and project experts on gender considerations in data collection and analysis.

- Develop and implement a plan that will support equal opportunities for women and youth in project training and capacity strengthening activities.

- Summarize findings on gender and climate reporting in a publication and make that information available on the MRV system developed under Output 1.1.3.

- Ensure equal and meaningful participation of women and men in the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC), Climate Change Unit (CCU), Project Management Unit (PMU) and the three working groups (GHG, mitigation/adaption, support) and increase their capacity and expertise on the systematic integration of gender considerations in MRV activities.

- Establish a gender-subcommittee as part of the NCCC to enhance inter-sectoral institutional coordination on climate change.

- Engage women's organizations and gender specialists as members of the NCCC and working groups (GHG, mitigation/adaption, support).

- Encourage the participation of the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare (MGECW) in the NCCC and working groups (GHG, mitigation/adaption, support) to provide technical expertise on advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women.

- Carry out research on the impact of gender and climate change, and the different adaptation and mitigation strategies and capacities of women and men.

- Carry out an analysis of the gender-differentiated impact of climate change policies

Output 1.1.5 Lessons learned are shared at the regional and global level through the academia and the CBIT Global Coordination Platform.
Namibia believes on the value of peer to peer learning from other developing countries to provide expertise to others as well as to learn from countries with advanced MRV systems to make its own transparency framework as effective as possible. Moreover, this output will facilitate knowledge exchanges and lessons learned also outside the country, by being actively engaged in the CBIT Global Coordination Platform.

The name of this output has been modified since the PIF[3][3] to reflect the relevance of one of the activities proposed under this output. This new activity is the documentation of the process of development of the national MRV in collaboration with the academia to facilitate the sharing of good practices with third countries implementing climate change MRV systems.

Proposed Activities:

- The development of the national MRV system will be documented by a national researcher, in collaboration with the academia. The whole process of development of the national MRV will be documented to share good practices with third countries implementing climate change MRV systems. This documentation will lead to a publication in a peer reviewed journal, to ensure the quality of the process.

- Participation in the CBIT Global coordination meetings annual meetings and webinars.

- Active role in filling Namibia's data and experience into the CBIT platform

COMPONENT 2 - Provision of tools, training and assistance for meeting the transparency provisions established in the Paris Agreement

Outcome 2.1 Enhancement of greenhouse gas inventories as per gaps and needs previously identified

Output 2.1.1 Develop and implement a quality control management system, including enhanced documentation management.

This output implies the development and implementation of a QA/QC system and a QA/QC plan, up to now missing, which will allow Namibia to correct uncertainties and mistakes at the national level, enhancing the quality of the national GHG emissions inventory before national reports are formally submitted to the Convention. The QA/QC system and the QA/QC plan will be developed in line with the guidance provided by 2006 IPCC guidelines in its chapter 6 within volume I of the guidelines. **Proposed activities:**

- Analyse the QA/QC activities described in 2006 IPCC guidelines and develop case studies of successful QA/QC systems in other non-Annex I countries.

- Analyse all the steps of the compilation cycle in Namibia to propose specific QA/QC activities in line with the current circumstances.

- Propose roles and responsibilities for the QA/QC system of Namibia in line with the institutional arrangements to be developed within component 1 for the MRV system.

- Define a list of General QC procedures, category specific QC procedures and QA procedures for Namibia.

- Define a timeline for all QA/QC activities defined for their implementation in annual inventory compilation cycles.

- Draft a QA/QC plan with all the previous elements (roles and responsibilities, list of QA/QC procedures and a timeline) to be validated by stakeholders involved in the QA/QC system.

Output 2.1.2 Activity data in key sectors enhanced, as per findings identified in the GSP-UNFCCC QA exercise held in July 2018, giving priority in particular to improving the data used for estimating AFOLU emissions, and enhancing the completeness of the inventory by estimating the emissions of waste incineration, emissions from the use of products as substitutes of Ozone Depleting Substances and the use of N2O in anesthesia.

This output will be focused on working with data providers and key stakeholders to enhance activity data in different sectors and thus the completeness and the quality of the GHG inventory. Comparison of previously elaborated data with international data sources will also be implemented to better understand existing differences and reasons for it. The QA exercise held in July 2018 (as mentioned in the development challenge), which identified major improvements areas in the AFOLU, waste and product use sectors, will guide the prioritization of activity data enhancements. Furthermore, a National GHG Improvement Plan (NIP) is also presented in UNDP-GEF BUR3 project which identifies some of the urgent activity data requirements to be improved on.

The name of this output has been refined since the PIF to better reflect the findings identified in the QA exercise held in July 2018[4][4].

Proposed activities:

- Analyse the completeness of the inventory based on the latest GHG emission inventory available and the latest improvements carried out. Identify activities which occur in the country but are not currently estimated by the inventory.

- Based on the identification of gaps in the inventory, develop a roadmap for filling these gaps using national and international data sources.

- Identify proxies available at national and international level to fill gaps in existent databases, if applicable.

- Carry out estimations using the splicing techniques described in 2006 IPCC Guidelines for filling gaps in existent databases, if applicable.

- Improving the current emission estimates made in the inventory by addressing the major improvement areas identified in the QA exercise of 2018, including:

o Improving the activity data for the AFOLU sector through production of new maps to generate land use changes activity data, carbon stocks change and emission factors, possibly using remote sensing images for confirming the assumptions and data used.

o Develop the digestible energy (DE) factor for livestock as country-specific data is better than the default IPCC value to address this key category fully at Tier 2;

o Refine data collection for determining country-specific (CS) weights for dairy cows, other cattle, sheep and goats;

Output 2.1.3 Relevant entities trained on GHG inventories and on the use of the IPCC 2006 guidelines and its software.

In an effort to enhance reporting and internalize processes, focal points in line ministries and other experts will need to be trained on the 2006 IPCC guidelines for the preparation of the GHG emission inventories**.** More specifically, the training will include an analysis of the data needed for implementing different tiers by sector and emission source, methodological issues by sector, how to use emission factors and activity data, QA/QC, uncertainty analysis and key category analysis. The training will also need to cover the development of improvement plans by inventory cycle. The trainings will be adjusted to the needs and capacities of the participants, i.e. the experts from lines ministries participating in the workshops.

Outcome 2.2 Building MRV capacities of support

Output 2.2.1 Guidelines and data collection templates to track support are developed, also in light of existing experiences developed under CBIT.

These guidelines will include a manual on how to mobilize finance and climate finance sources available aiming at ensuring the finance resources needed are met and the developments of this project are sustained over time.

This output will include the development of templates and guidelines for data gathering and reporting related to expenditure and support received for climate change mitigation and adaptation activities and will improve coordination on reporting from various sources. These templates and guidelines will need to enable the tracking of the finance used for implementing the NDC. Different agencies, local governments, the private sector, and NGOs currently receive support for climate related activities. These efforts are currently not standardized or coordinated, and the information from support received to implement climate change actions is therefore weak.

Templates to be used by different stakeholders to collect activity data in a homogenous way will be developed and distributed to actors involved in the MRV system, with the objective of enhancing the quality and quantity of data and thus ultimately to improve the quality of the national reporting.

Output 2.2.2 Training provided to relevant stakeholders from the public and private sector to facilitate the implementation of the enhanced transparency framework and its components

A training programme will be developed on the tracking of climate change expenditure and support received for implementing climate change activities. The objective of the training will be to facilitate the different stakeholders of the MRV system to use the templates and guidelines developed in 2.1.1. This training may include topics as CPEIR and Rio markers methodologies and the reporting requirements on support of the UNFCCC.

Output 2.2.3 Data regarding support received and provided integrated into future NCs, BURs and BTR.

As per results of outputs 2.2.1 and 2.2.2, validated data on support received and provided will be integrated into future MRV international reports, starting from 2022. This will include NCs and BURs developed after 2022. Furthermore, this data will be needed for the new report under the enhanced transparency framework, i.e. the Biennial transparency Report (BTR). The name of this output has been slightly modified from the PIF to reflect the need to consider the BTR as a future reporting requirement of the country.

COMPONENT 3 – NDC tracking

Outcome 3.1 Progress tracking tool on NDC and transparency in place

Output 3.1.1 Review of information provided in the NDC, including quality review of baseline projections.

Under output 3.1.1, information reported in the NDC will be re-assessed, with a specific focus on assumptions and methodologies used as well as by using the most recent GHG inventory elaborated under the BUR3. Emissions projections will be performed in different emission scenarios (such as Without Measures, With Existent Measures and With additional measures), including the estimated effect in terms of GHG emission reductions of implemented, planned and additional national mitigation actions. Methodologies previously used will be reviewed as well, with the purpose of improving the estimates identified in the different scenarios and achieving more solid estimates, without backpedaling on the ambitious NDC presented at COP 21.

Output 3.1.2 Develop and implement methodology to keep track of progress in the implementation of NDCs and transparency in place.

Output 3.1.2 will aim at developing a methodology to track progress on the implementation of the NDC. This methodology will use the MRV system to develop indicators of progress on the implementation of the NDC. Specifically, this methodology shall use the latest GHG emission inventory, the impact of mitigation actions and the projections developed in 3.1.1 to assess the degree of implementation of the NDC. This methodology shall also include the support received and the national expenditure made in climate change actions for achieving the GHG emission reductions (i.e. for progressing in the implementation of the NDC)

Capacity building will be provided on the use of the methodology to keep track of progress in the implementation of the NDC. The methodology will use the MRV system in place, so this capacity building will be aligned with the development of output 1.1.3. for the development of an integrated MRV system (hardware and software).

1.a.4) alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies

1.a.4. Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies has not changed from the PIF. The enhancing of Namibia's capacity to establish to a comprehensive Transparency Framework for Monitoring and Verification (MRV) of climate actions and report on NDC implementation under the Paris Agreement is fully aligned to the Programming Directions for the CBIT (Dated May 18, 2016). Specifically, as per paragraph 85 of the COP decisions adopting the Paris Agreement, it will contribute to:

a) strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities,

The CBIT project includes numerous capacity building activities for national institutions on the main climate change transparency areas. The capacity of the institutions will be significantly strengthened and ready for meeting the transparency provisions of the Paris Agreement. The following is the list of capacity building activities defined in the CBIT:

- Within output 1.1.1: Capacity building activities to enhance technical knowledge on the key components of the MRV and the enhanced transparency framework international requirements. Specifically, the capacity building will cover 2006 IPCC guidelines, assessment of the impact of climate change policies and measures and information requirements under the enhanced transparency framework.

- Within output 1.1.3: Training for stakeholder in the use of the MRV system

- Within output 1.1.4: Provide training and ongoing capacity strengthening for data providers and project experts on gender considerations in data collection and analysis.

- Output 2.1.3. is entirely dedicated to capacity bulging on GHG inventories and on the use of the IPCC 2006 guidelines and its software.

- Within Output 2.2.3: A training programme will be developed on the tracking of climate change expenditure and support received for implementing climate change activities.

- Within Output 3.1.2: Capacity building will be provided on the use of the methodology to keep track of progress in the implementation of the NDC. The methodology will use the MRV system in place, so this capacity building will be aligned with the development of output 1.1.3. for the development of an integrated MRV system (hardware and software).

b) provide relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement;

The CBIT project will support the implementation of an MRV system that will facilitate the continuous elaboration of national reports meeting the information provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The implementation of the MRV system is specifically addressed under output 1.1.3 of the CBIT and complemented in other outputs of the project (such as output 2.2.1 for the support component of the MRV and output 3.1.2 for the development of a progress tracking tool of the NDC).

Furthermore, the CBIT project will extensively provide capacity training in all the components of the enhanced transparency framework (see previous bullet).

c) assist the improvement of transparency over time

The main objective of the MRV system that will be implemented through the CBIT is to facilitate the collection and generation of information following international best practices and IPCC Guidelines for ensuring the sustainable preparation of national reports, thus enhancing the transparency of the climate change efforts of the country. The MRV system will provide Namibia with the institutional structure, the templates and tools to transparently report on all the elements covered in article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

1.a.5) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing

Namibia has been making progress in implementing its reporting commitments under the UNFCCC, including the improvement of its GHG Inventory in terms of both completeness and accuracy, and in developing GHG emission projections for submitting its NDC. This progress has been possible due to ad hoc support for capacity building activities under each National Communication. However, the country still lacks the necessary institutional arrangements to formalize the process of continuous monitoring and reporting on climate change. Without an official, ongoing process for climate change MRV, it will not be possible to improve data availability and quality, nor will it be possible to generate the information necessary to inform climate-resilient policies and decision-making in Namibia. In the absence of this project, the government would be able to make limited improvements in narrow areas of its GHG inventory, and it would have a set of stand-alone national reports on climate change action on which to base its decisions. However, it would lack the formal arrangements necessary to establish a transparency framework, and its organizations and experts would not have sufficient tools and training to gather a holistic picture of mitigation and adaptation activities. Finally, it would be limited in the amount of information it could exchange with other parties to the Paris agreement, including tracking its progress towards its NDC, and it would not be able to adopt international good practice quickly. In summary, the country would not be able to participate meaningfully in the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

The incremental cost reasoning of the project has not changed from the PIF stage. The project is financed through a GEF grant of USD 1,100,000, USD 10,000 in cash co-financing to be administered by UNDP and USD 50,000 in other co-financing. Section VIII of the accompanying UNDP project document provides a summary of project co-financing by donor.

1.a.6) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF

Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) has not changed from the PIF. This project will enable Namibia to meet its enhanced transparency requirements as defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, and will provide support in coordinated manner to enhance capacities to establish a comprehensive transparency framework for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification. Additionally, the project will benefit to 200 relevant stakeholders contributing indirectly, through the enhancement of the national climate transparency framework, to climate mitigation and adaptation benefits.

1.a.7) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

Innovation. Through CBIT Namibia will introduce an innovative online knowledge sharing and MRV management system to support full and continual engagement of national stakeholders across different areas of government, academia, CSOs and the private sector. This transparency portal will provide a central focal point for evidence material (GHG inventories, projections, vulnerability assessments, climate actions, support, wider benefits) and administrative information for the MRV system. The system will make knowledge and archived data broadly available to the public sector through the provision of an easy-access, easy-to-navigate digital platform. The portal will centralize all relevant methodologies with regard to data generation and processing, phasing-out the personal appropriation of knowledge by individual staff members. Thereby, the loss in capacity through turnover will be avoided and, moreover, the range of public servants with access to data and the relevant capacities will be increased.

Sustainability. The underlying objective of this project is to establish a sustainable and transparent MRV system enabling Namibia to continually monitor, report and verify Namibia's mitigation and adaptation climate actions. The systems are to be directly linked and aligned to the country´s existing system that is to be managed by the National Statistical Agency which is going to play a critical quality control role. The project will also use the already existing NCs/BURs structures, namely the Project Management Unit and the various working groups.

Thus the project is designed to be sustainable in two ways: 1) It focuses on strengthening and utilizing the capacity of existing institutions rather than creating new structures; and 2) It shifts from a project-based model of MRV toward an institutionalization and full ownership of the enhanced transparency MRV framework.

Scaling up. The scope of the MRV system and transparency framework is national and relates to all sectors and actions related to climate change. However, there may be room to expand the transparency framework to new areas, making links with other indicators and MRV systems, reaching a more integrated transparency framework which would capture the country path to a sustainable, resilient and low emission economy. CBIT project will build upon existing work that contributes to the National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan. Potential for scaling up is possible within the current NDP 5 Implementation Plan as well as the NDC Partnership. The project will build mainly national capacity to do in-depth and comprehensive GHG inventory in key sectors. This could be scaled up at the local level (municipal) to enable local authorities to undertake mini inventories in key sectors in their jurisdictions. As well as scaling up within Namibia, there is potential for applying this process to other countries. By using this same system, stakeholder engagement, capacity building and mentoring could be held by the community of countries creating an effective mechanism for knowledge transfer. All systems and tools implemented during this project will be able to accommodate these possibilities for scaling up.

[1] http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/NAM.pdf

[2] The original name used in the PIF was “Working groups in each of the 4 key sectors (Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste) strengthened and functioning as key entities for data collection and processing”

[3] The original name used in the PIF was “Lessons learned are shared at the regional and global level through the CBIT Global Coordination Platform”

[4] The original name was used in the PIF was “Activity data in key sectors enhanced, as per findings identified in the GSP-UNFCCC QA exercise held in July 2018, giving priority in particular to improving data from medical waste and medical applications, country specific factors in livestock and improved data in AFOLU”

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

Source : https://www.nationsonline.org/maps/namibia-political-map.jpg

1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

n/a

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above,please explain why:

N/A

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

A combined Local Project Appraisal Committee (LPAC) and Project Validation Meeting for the Capacity Building Initiative Transparency and Monitoring, Reporting & Verification (CBIT-MRV) Project was held on Thursday, 13 February 2020 TIME: 08:00 – 15:00.

The project was validated by stakeholders in this workshop, which counted with a very high representation, evidencing the high commitment of stakeholders with the project. Further information is provided in Annex 7 of the accompanying UNDP project document,.

The stakeholder engagement arrangements for the project are as follows. The project manager will be responsible for monitoring and supporting ongoing stakeholder involvement during project implementation. The MRV system will serve as the main platform for stakeholder coordination in the future climate changes activities in the country. Until the MRV platform is developed (under outcome 1.1.3 of the CBIT project) the exchange of information with stakeholders will be performed using a dedicated electronic platform (such as Dropbox or SharePoint) and through e-mail. The project will track participation in the working groups (V&A, mitigation and GHG emissions working groups), and participation in project events on an ongoing basis in order to monitor stakeholder participation.

The following table describes project stakeholders, their current responsibilities and their anticipated role in project implementation.

Type of stakeholder	Name of Stakeholder	Current role in climate change management/other	Planned Role in Project Implementation

Type of stakeholder	Name of Stakeholder	Current role in climate change management/other	Planned Role in Project Implementation
National Government Ministries and Agencies	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)	Responsible for coordinating, managing climate change issues in the country and implementation of the UNFCCC. The MEFT is also responsible for coordination of the transposition and implementation of environmental laws in the field of environmental and climate change. The MEFT is the coordinator of the GHG emissions Inventory and is the lead for the estimates of the Waste Sector. Acts as implementation partner and coordinating body of the project, by facilitating correlation and ensuring synergy between CBIT project goals and activities of similar projects.	The MEFT will be the implementing partner of the CBIT project. The MEFT is the executive of the project board (see section VII Governance and Management Arrangements for further information). The specific roles and responsibilities of the MEFT are described in section VII of the ProDoc, page 63.

Type of stakeholder	Name of Stakeholder	Current role in climate change management/other	Planned Role in Project Implementation
National Government Ministries and Agencies	Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare (MGECW)	The MGECW is mandated to ensure gender equality and equitable socio-economic development of women and men. Some of its core functions include promoting gender mainstreaming in national development processes and engendering the national budget; coordinating the development, review, implementation of social development policies; and promoting the generation of sex-disaggregated data to guide interventions. The MGECW is a key partner to ensure that gender equality considerations are integrated into the project. Member of the NCCC. No specific climate change focal point in place yet within the MGECW.	The involvement of the MGECW in the project is addressed in output 1.1.4. There are specific activities under this output to encourage the participation of the MGECW in the NCCC and MRV working groups (GHG, mitigation/adaption, support). The gender specialist of the CBIT project will engage with the MGECW since the beginning of the project and will ensure that the MGECW provides technical expertise on advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women in climate mitigation, adaptation and reporting. The involvement of the MGECW in national climate change management through the CBIT will provide: · A better integration of gender considerations in climate change planning and decision making. · An improved inter-sectoral coordination on gender and climate change.

Type of stakeholder	Name of Stakeholder	Current role in climate change management/other	Planned Role in Project Implementation
National Government Ministries and Agencies	National Climate Change Committee (NCCC)	The multi-sectoral National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) consisting of representatives from relevant ministries and other stakeholders including the private sector, NGOs, academia and implementing partners, oversees the implementation of the climate change policy, including the preparation of National Communications (NC) and Biennial Update Reports (BUR)	The NCCC is included in the project board and will serve as the project steering committee and provide policy and strategic guidance for the implementation of project activities and also play an oversight role of the project as a whole. Further information is provided in section Vii of the ProDoc, page 62. The members of the NCCC will be targeted for the capacity building exercises included in the CBIT, specifically within outcomes 1.1.3. on the use of the MRV system developed, 1.1.4 on gender mainstreaming, 2.1.3 on the use of 2006 IPCC guidelines and its software, 2.2.2 on the tracking climate finance and in 3.1.2 on the methodology for tracking the NDC. The stakeholders that have been identified in the PPG phase but are not part of the NCCC will be invited to join the committee to ensure their follow up on the activities to be carried out within the CBIT project. The project manager and the national project director from the MEFT will create a distribution list and will communicate regularly on the work plan of CBIT, to promote the participation of national stakeholders in all the activities. The roles and responsibilities of the participants in both the NCCC and the MRV working groups will be analyzed and strengthened in outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2.
National Government Ministries and Agencies	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)	The ministry is in charge of monitoring and reporting in the key sectors relevant to climate change mitigation including energy management, energy efficiency and renewable energy. GHG inventory lead for Energy sector, including mitigation Already involved in data collection and transmission activities	The MME is a key stakeholder for the MRV due to its involvement in the GHG emission inventory and its role in implementation of energy mitigation and adaptation projects in the country. The MME will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above). The MME will participate in the pilot exercise of the IT system of the MRV (output 1.1.3), to ensure the system is adapted to the circumstances of the ministry.

Type of stakeholder	Name of Stakeholder	Current role in climate change management/other	Planned Role in Project Implementation
	Ministry of Water, Agriculture and Forestry (MAWF)	It is in charge of monitoring and reporting in key sectors of climate change mitigation (AFOLU) and adaptation in agriculture, forestry and water management. GHG inventory lead for AFOLU Sector, including mitigation. Already involved in data collection and transmission activities.	The MAWF is a key stakeholder for the MRV due to its role in implementation of mitigation and adaptation projects in the country. The MAWF will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above). The MAWF will participate in the pilot exercise of the IT system of the MRV (output 1.1.3), to ensure the system is adapted to the circumstances of the ministry.
National Government Ministries and Agencies	Ministry of Industrialisation Trade and SME Development (MITSMED)	It is in charge of monitoring and reporting on IPPU adaptation and mitigation. GHG inventory lead for IPPU Sector. Already involved in data collection and transmission activities.	The MITSMED is a key stakeholder for the MRV due to its involvement in the GHG emission inventory. The MITSMED will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above). The MITSMED will participate in the pilot exercise of the IT system of the MRV (output 1.1.3), to ensure the system is adapted to the circumstances of the ministry.
National Government Ministries and Agencies	Office of the Prime Minister	Member in NCCC and technical working groups.	The office of the prime minister will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).

Type of stakeholder	Name of Stakeholder	Current role in climate change management/other	Planned Role in Project Implementation
National Government Ministries and Agencies	Environmental Investment Fund (EIF)	Fund supporting protection of the environment, its biological diversity and ecological life-support functions; and the promotion of sustainable natural resources use for economic development by supporting green and environmental enterprises. Expertise in gender. Its gender policy is aimed at contributing to better health for both women and men, through health research, policies and programmes which give due attention to gender considerations and promote equity and equality between women and men. Member in NCCC. Responsible for resource mobilization for NCCC.	During the PPG phase the EIF agreed to be involved in the working group of support, which will be created in output 1.1.1 and for which templates for data collection will be developed under output 2.2.1. The EIF will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above). The EIF will participate in the pilot exercise of the IT system of the MRV (output 1.1.3), to ensure the system is adapted to the circumstances of the ministry.
National Government Ministries and Agencies	National Planning Commission (NPC)	Responsible for all national planning activities.	The NPC is part of the project board of the CBIT project as a senior beneficiary. The roles of the NPC as part of the project board are specified in section VII of the ProDoc, page 62. The NPC will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above). The NPC will participate in the pilot exercise of the IT system of the MRV (output 1.1.3), to ensure the system is adapted to the circumstances of the ministry.

Type of stakeholder	Name of Stakeholder	Current role in climate change management/other	Planned Role in Project Implementation
National Government Ministries and Agencies	Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA)	Has the national legal mandate to collect and archive all national data; hence they will be crucial stakeholder for sex-disaggregated data collection in the project. Key data provider of the GHG emissions inventory, archiving and socio-economics scenarios. Already involved in data collection and transmission activities.	The MRV system will be built from the existent IT system in NSA. NSA will be involved along the MTE to develop a roadmap for the implementation of the MRV system (see output 1.1.3). Furthermore, the NSA will be specifically designated as responsible for archiving information for the GHG emissions inventory. The NSA will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above). The NSA will participate in the pilot exercise of the IT system of the MRV (output 1.1.3), to ensure the system is adapted to the circumstances of the ministry.
National Government Ministries and Agencies	Namibia Agronomic Board (NAB)	AD and info on agriculture, fertilizer and practices. Already involved in data collection and transmission activities.	The NAB will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
National Government Ministries and Agencies	Civil aviation office	Data provider of the GHG emissions inventory on LTOs and bunkering Already involved in data collection and transmission activities.	The Civil aviation office will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
National Government Ministries and Agencies	Electricity Control Board (ECB)	Data provider for mitigation and adaptation policies, specifically responsible for information on energy policies and electricity generation.	The ECB will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
National Government Ministries and Agencies	Namibia Roads Authority (NRA)	Data provider of the GHG emissions inventory on vehicles and road transport. Already involved in data collection and transmission activities.	The NRA will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).

Type of stakeholder	Name of Stakeholder	Current role in climate change management/other	Planned Role in Project Implementation
National Government Ministries and Agencies	Namibia Airports Authority (NAA)	Data provider of the GHG emissions inventory on civil aviation. Already involved in data collection and transmission activities.	The NAA will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
National Government Ministries and Agencies	Agribank of Namibia	Loan provider	The Agribank of Namibia will be invited to participate in the NCCC within output 1.1.1 and 1.1.2. The bank will be specifically involved in the support component of the MRV within outcome 2.2.
National Government Ministries and Agencies	Meat Cooperation of Namibia (Meatco) (Parastatal)	Data provider of the GHG emissions inventory on livestock sector. Already involved in data collection and transmission activities.	The Meatco will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
National Government Ministries and Agencies	National Commission on Research Science and Technology	Research clearance	The academia will be involved in output 1.1.4 for developing a module on MRV to train national alumni on the enhanced transparency framework and the national climate change MRV. The national Commission on Research, Science and Technology will be consulted for adapting the module to national circumstances.
National Government Ministries and Agencies	Namibia Meteorological Services	Data provider on adaptation. Promotes the application of meteorology to aviation, maritime operations, water resources, agriculture, health, energy, tourism, environment and other sectors of the national economy. To acquire and preserve Namibia's national climate data for use by the present and future generations and for posterity.	The Namibian Meteorological Services will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
Local Government	City Council of Windhoek	Data provider of the GHG emissions inventory and mitigation on the waste sector. Already involved in data collection and transmission activities.	The city council will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).

Type of stakeholder	Name of Stakeholder	Current role in climate change management/other	Planned Role in Project Implementation
Local Government	Swakopmund and Walvis Bay councils	Potential data provider of the GHG emissions inventory on waste Not involved in data collection and transmission activities.	The city council will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
Private sector	Agra	Potential data provider of the GHG emissions inventory on agriculture, fertilizer and practices. Not involved in data collection and transmission activities.	Agra will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
Private sector	FeedMaster	Potential data provider of the GHG emissions inventory on livestock feeds. Not involved in data collection and transmission activities.	FeedMaster will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
Private sector	TransNamib	Data provider of the GHG emissions inventory on rail transport. Not involved in data collection and transmission activities.	TransNamib will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
Private sector	Nampower	Data provider of the GHG emissions inventory on electricity generation. Already involved in data collection and transmission activities.	The Nampower will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
Private sector	Namibian Breweries	Data provider of the GHG emissions inventory on produced by beer production. Already involved in data collection and transmission activities.	The Namibian Breweries will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
Private sector	Namibian Dairies	Data provider of the GHG emissions inventory on information on cattle feeds. Already involved in data collection and transmission activities.	The Namibian Dairies will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).

Type of stakeholder	Name of Stakeholder	Current role in climate change management/other	Planned Role in Project Implementation
Private sector	Ohorongo	Information on carbon emissions related to portland clinker production. Already involved in data collection and transmission activities.	Ohorongo will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
Private sector	Air Namibia	Data provider of the GHG emissions inventory on carbon emissions related to aviation Already involved in data collection and transmission activities.	Air Namibia will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
Private sector	Ohlthaver & List Group of Companies	Data provider of the GHG emissions inventory on the IPPU sector. Already involved in data collection and transmission activities.	Ohlthaver & List Group of Companies will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above)..
Private sector	Baobab Capital	Alternative investment manager that invests in early stage businesses in Southern Africa, growing them into medium and large-scale enterprises, through its three funds. Could support with funding and information on support.	Baobab capital will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in capacity building exercises within the component of support (output 2.2.2).
Private sector	Development Bank of Namibia	Provides finance for larger enterprises in key economic sectors that are expected to deliver development impact, economic activity and employment. The Bank finances previously disadvantaged Namibians and women entrepreneurs. The DBN has been instrumental in availing climate mitigation funding to non-state actors.	The Development Bank of Namibia will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above)..
Academia	University of Namibia	Develop national emission factors. Already involved in data collection and transmission activities.	The academia will be involved in output 1.1.4 for developing a module on MRV to train national alumni on the enhanced transparency framework and the national climate change MRV.

Type of stakeholder	Name of Stakeholder	Current role in climate change management/other	Planned Role in Project Implementation
Academia	Namibia University of Science & Technology	Develop national emission factors. Already involved in data collection and transmission activities.	Additionally, the academia will be involved for the research on gender mainstreaming and on the consideration of gender in the assessment of mitigation and adaptation impact of policies and measures. Furthermore, as part of the NCCC, the academia will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above). NCCC, the academia will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above). The entities not involved in the NCCC yet will be invited to join in the NCCC within output 1.1.1 and 1.1.2.
Academia	Namibia Energy Institute	Serves as a national information resource base for sustainable energy use and management. Already involved in data collection and transmission activities.	
Academia	International University of Management IUM	Already involved in data collection and transmission activities.	
Academia	Southern African Science Service Centre for Climate Change and Adaptive Land Management (SASSCAL)	Not involved in data collection and transmission activities.	
NGOs and civil society organizations	Desert Research Foundation	Studies and surveys for GHG inventory and EFs	The Desert Research Foundation will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
NGOs and civil society organization	Namibia Medical Society	Works towards cost-effective and efficient health service provision to the people of Namibia through the existing medical capacity and capability.	Better institutional collaboration.
NGOs and civil society organization	Red Cross Society	Support gender-responsive disaster management and humanitarian action related to climate change.	Better institutional collaboration. Increased engagement in GHG and MRV activities.
NGOs and civil society organizations	Legal Assistance Center	As a human rights institutions and law firm with expertise on gender issues and providing public human rights education, research, law reform and free legal advice, LAC could support research on the linkages between gender and climate change and public outreach.	The Legal assistance center will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
NGOs and civil society organizations	Women's Action for Development (WAD)	Promotes socio-economic and socio-political empowerment of rural women and men. Could support gender mainstreaming in climate adaptation and mitigation.	The WAD will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).

Type of stakeholder	Name of Stakeholder	Current role in climate change management/other	Planned Role in Project Implementation
NGOs and civil society organizations	Sister Namibia	Advocates for women's rights and engages in activities that promote full gender equality in a world free from violence, discrimination, and oppression. Seeks to empower women and girls through media work, research, capacity building, networking and collective action. Could support outreach to women on climate change.	Sister Namibia will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
NGOs and civil society organizations	Namibian Women Association (NAWA)	Provides workshops on gender and climate change	NAWA will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above)..
NGOs and civil society organizations	Out-right Namibia	Works to protect the human rights of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex (LGBTI) persons in Namibia. Could highlight how LGBTI persons are affected by climate change.	Out-right Namibia will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
NGOs and civil society organizations	Namibia Women's Health Network	A community-based organization empowering those infected and affected by HIV and AIDS in Namibia. Could highlight the perspective of HIV positive women in the face of climate change	Namibia Women's Health Network will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
NGOs and civil society organizations	NamRights	NGO promoting and protecting the human rights of Namibians.	NamRights will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
NGOs and civil society organizations	Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA)	Works towards advancing the empowerment, leadership and rights of women, young women and girls. Could support gender mainstreaming and addressing the specific vulnerabilities of women and girls.	YWCA will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
NGOs and civil society organizations	National Youth Council of Namibia	Youth organization that seeks to address the challenges, opportunities and obstacles facing young people in Namibia and to foster among the Namibian youth a spirit of national identity, a sense of unity and self respect, as well as in depth awareness of social, economic, political, educational and cultural prospects and adversities	National Youth Council of Namibia will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).

Type of stakeholder	Name of Stakeholder	Current role in climate change management/other	Planned Role in Project Implementation
NGOs and civil society organizations	OYO	OYO is youth -led organization using the arts - both visual and performing – to create awareness and mitigate the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic and other social problems.	OYO will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
NGOs and civil society organizations	Namibia Youth on Renewable Energy (NAYoRE)	Youth organization led by International Youth Advocate for Sustainable Development, Deon Shekuza.	NAYoRE will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
NGOs and civil society organizations	Desert Soul	A community-based edutainment group using multimedia, social mobilization, and advocacy on health, GBV and other critical issues.	Desert Soul will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
NGOs and civil society organizations	The Namibian Association of Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Support Organisations (NACSO)	As an association comprising 8 Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) and the University of Namibia, NACSO provides services to rural communities seeking to manage and utilise their natural resources in a sustainable manner. Could provide support on the linkages between gender and climate change.	The Namibian Association of Community will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
NGOs and civil society organizations	Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation	Works towards improve the lives of rural people by diversifying the socio-economy in Namibia's communal areas to include wildlife and other valuable natural resources. Provides capacity building trainings with a focus on building women's leadership skills.	Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
NGOs and civil society organizations	Namibian Development Trust	Seeks to ensure improved livelihoods and empower rural communities	The Namibian Development Trust will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
Media	Media Institute of Southern Africa (NAMIBIA)	MISA is a media institute, providing media and literacy trainings and access to information.	The media will be targeted for dissemination activities under the CBIT project, specifically under output 1.1.4.
Media	NBC	As the public broadcaster of Namibia, NBC is uniquely positioned to increase the awareness of the general public on climate change mitigation, adaptation and reporting.	

Type of stakeholder	Name of Stakeholder	Current role in climate change management/other	Planned Role in Project Implementation
Implemen-ting Partner	FAO	Supports strengthened capacity for disaster risk reduction, resilience building and climate change adaptation and mitigation in Namibia	The FAO will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
Implemen-ting Partner	IOM	IOM is the leading inter-governmental organization in the field of migration, and also works on climate change induced migration.	IOM will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
Implemen-ting Partner	UNIDO	Specialized agency of the United Nations promoting industrial development for poverty reduction, inclusive globalization and environmental sustainability.	UNIDO will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
Implemen-ting Partner	GiZ	Specialized agency of the German cooperation for supporting climate action in developing countries.	GiZ will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above). Specific coordination will be pursued with the GiZ since the beginning of the CBIT project to ensure the CBIT project is in line with GiZ and NDC Partnership activities in the country.
Implementing Partner	Friedrich-Ebert Stiftung	Promotes democracy, development, social justice and peace through capacity-building, policy research, public dialogue and international exchange. Commissioned research on youth and climate change in Namibia.	The Friedrich-Ebert Stiftung will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier; No

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; Yes

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

A comprehensive and in-depth **Gender Analysis** for Namibia, including a discussion of climate-related findings, is provided in Annex 9 of the accompanying UNDP project document.

The establishment of a gender-responsive transparency framework for MRV is vital to ensure that the different needs, challenges and priorities of women and men are addressed. Failure to adopt a gendered approach would result in overlooking the differences between men and women, inadvertently reinforcing existing gender inequalities and women's increased vulnerability to climate change. It is of critical importance that the MRV framework actively promotes the leadership of women in decision-making processes to achieve and sustain the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in climate action. Gender balance needs to be actively promoted in institutional arrangements like the NCCC and technical working groups. Similarly, it is critical to increase the understanding and expertise of national institutions on the systematic integration of gender considerations into their work. The National Climate Change Strategy & Action Plan identifies various strategic aims and measures on gender; thus, providing solid entry points to address gender equality considerations in climate action. Involving a wide-range of actors across government, the private sector, civil society organisations and particularly women's organisations is important to facilitate the sharing of knowledge on the state of gender and climate change and enable stronger buy-in for a gender-responsive MRV framework. To that end, the project and its related initiatives will integrate gender issues into project design, implementation, and M&E in the following ways (details are included in Annex 9 of the UNDP project document, page 102):

- Increase the technical capacity and expertise in gender mainstreaming of working groups

- Ensure equal and meaningful participation of women and men in working groups
- Develop gender-responsive annual action plans
- Establish a gender-subcommittee as part of the NCCC to enhance inter-sectoral institutional coordination on climate change
- Engage women's organizations and gender specialists as members of the NCCC and three working groups (GHG, Mitigation, V&A)
- Identify gender-responsive mitigation actions for relevant sectors
- Organize high-level consultation on gender-responsive mitigation actions
- Conduct a gender-responsive mitigation analysis identifying key mitigation actions that promote gender equality and the empowerment of women
- Collect sex-disaggregated data in relevant transparency areas (inventories, mitigation, adaptation and/or support received)
- Integrate gender-specific indicators into relevant monitoring and reporting systems
- Carry out research on adaptation and mitigation strategies and capacities of women and men
- Develop guidelines/ tools for integrating gender equality considerations into MRV
- Conduct a gender analysis of the NDC to highlight gender gaps
- Mainstream gender equality considerations into Namibia's next NDC, NCs, BURs, BTRs
- Carry out an analysis of the gender-differentiated impact of climate change policies
- Collect sex-disaggregated data and include gender considerations in strategies to overcome data constraints
- Include gender mainstreaming in MRV training on the enhanced transparency framework implementation
- Collect information on the gender-differentiated impact of climate change and gender-responsive mitigation and adaptation measures in both urban and rural areas

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women

Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

The private sector is part of the National Climate Change Committee, which is the steering committee for the project bord of Namibia´s CBIT. Additionally, numerous entities from the private sector are included in the stakeholder engagement plan of the project, and they are expected to attend to the capacity building activities of the project. Private sector will be involved in the national MRV of Namibia as one key data provider for the national GHG emissions inventory as well as mitigation and adaptation policies and measures.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

The following table summarizes anticipated project-related risks.

Risk	Rating	Mitigation Strategy

Risk	Rating	Mitigation Strategy
Lack of buy-in from Government/ Ministries and lack of interest from key stakeholders to participate in the BURs and NCs process, as its seen as falling out of their core mandates	Medium	Engaging with Government/ Ministries throughout the project and involving stakeholders from the inception to help build ownership and buy-in through Awareness raising and consultation. It is envisaged that the proposed more formal arrangements in terms of MOUs will strengthen the institutional arrangements and enhance buy-in.
Staff turnaround at the national level providing an inconsistent pool of experts throughout the project.	Medium	Provide incentives to encourage participation of working group members, like capacity building through the implementation of the Training and Capacity Development Plan, and acknowledge partners' contributions on the processes (MRV, GHG, CBIT) and contributions made to project outputs, among others. Encourage stakeholders to nominate more than one participant to the working groups, so at least one is able to represent the institution at meeting should the other not make it.
Lack of data availability may impact on the completeness and accuracy of the analyses that are performed (GHG inventories and policy analysis).	Medium	Activity data availability in some sectors is limited and scattered across many institutions. Hence, the proposed formal institutional arrangements that are to be supported through this project will ultimately mitigate this risk. The crucial initial steps through the previous NCs and BURs will be followed to ensure that there is no data acquisition gaps. Where data is non-existent, through the design of the GHG System, the gaps will be filled.
Data confidentiality could mean that useful data are not available to the project team.	Low	Formalised Institutional Arrangements are aimed to address these risks by having clear TOR for data quality control and formal agreements with data providers.
Not agreement between stakeholders on roles and responsibilities	Medium	Develop case studies to show the competences and roles of similar entities in other countries (ideally neighboring countries). Analysis of competences of different entities form a legal point of view to identify the most suited roles and responsibilities
Overlapping between projects, given the project management is the same	Low	The project assistance for each project will be specifically contracted for each individual project. This means that there will be a dedicated project assistance exclusively for the CBIT.

Due to the continuous evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic and its already observed and potential consequences on project design and implementation, the risks, response measures and opportunities related to the COVID-19 are addressed separately, as described hereby.

COVID-19 risk analysis, response measures and opportunities

Risk analysis and response measures

COVID poses a risk to several aspects of project design and implementation. The key risks are related to the availability of technical expertise, capacity and changes in timelines, stakeholder engagement processes, enabling environment, and financing. The main risks identified, and the response measure considered in the CBIT are shown in the following table.

COVI-19 related risk		**Response measure**
Availability of technical expertise, capacity, and changes in timelines	Training and knowledge management activities cannot be held due to restrictions	A combination of remote and digital-based guidance by international experts and utilization of national experts will be used to ensure the implementation of the activities. Activities related to knowledge management and possible exchanges will adhere to UNDP guidance on travel and precautions related to containment of the COVID-19 global pandemic, and the project will develop virtual or on-line activities to support these exchanges where possible. The same modalities will be employed when technical trainings are not possible in person.
	Limited capacity and experience for remote work and online interactions affect the effectiveness of the interventions.	The development of guidelines, templates and manuals for each output developed within the project will ensure the outputs of the project can be used beyond project implementation and will allow the staff to access detailed information on MRV process, ensuring the sustainability of the work and reinforcing the institutional capacity of the institutions involved.

COVI-19 related risk		**Response measure**
	Delays in project implementation	Most activities and events will be organized and conducted using virtual platforms to ensure that any COVID-19 related limitations will be dealt with in a timely manner. Furthermore, the design of the project has considered delays up to one year in the implementation of the activities by splitting the work during 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023, and allowing most of the activities to be developed in parallel.
	Limited availability of international and national consultants to support project implementation.	UNDP and the government of Namibia maintain a database of consultants with expertise in the different MRV components and proven competences for carrying out home based assignments.
Stakeholder Engagement Process	Mobility of stakeholders and staff is affected	The project design has taken into account steps to minimize these risks such as limiting travel to or from areas where COVID-19 is prevalent, and will also provide training on regular hand washing, social distancing and wearing masks in public for the project staff and stakeholders during the inception phase. These trainings will be repeated throughout the project implementation and reinforced during settings where it is determined to be high risks areas.
	Highly vulnerable actors and typically marginalized groups are not involved in project implementation	
Enabling Environment	Government priorities change because of the pandemic	The high-level involvement and commitment of national stakeholders shown in the PPG reaffirms the interest of the country and ensures the project implementation is country driven. The design of the project activities, prioritising the use of virtual platforms, will allow stakeholder to continue with their involvement in potential lockdown phases.
Financing	Co-financing availability	The contribution from the government of Namibia is provided in-kind, in the form of government personnel and public resources. Thus, the co-finance is not affected. The involvement of the staff from the PPG phase ensures the engagement of national stakeholders, that will be allowed to continue with project implementation home-based, if appropriate.

COVI-19 related risk		Response measure
	Price increase in procurement	The possibilities for developing the work virtually ensures that the demand for procurement is sufficient to meet the project requirements in a cost-effective way.

Opportunity analysis

Although indirectly, most of the activities to achieve the project results are likely to have a bearing on COVID-19 efforts. CBIT will provide result in improved institutional arrangements and in the implementation of an MRV system; both of these will consider the COVID-19, and post circumstances. The national Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory for the year 2016 and the Mitigation actions and their effects would also touch upon the risks and assumptions based on socio-economic impacts of COVID-19.

A positive impact from COVID-19 is opportunity to slowly introduce e-governance (online public service provision and delivery without physical interactions) over time, enabling service provisions in both rural and urban areas.

Given the fact that this project underlying principle is to cut emissions, COVID-19 is likely to have environmental and development benefits at the appropriate scale. Given the long-term need of practicing social distancing, COVID-19 is likely to introduce policy changes to many global meetings and conferences including those of the UNFCCC, GEF, UNCBD, UNCCD to enable innovative and digital modalities to be fully employed, applied and rolled out to countries. This is likely to change the modalities (currently travel heavy and posing risks of exposure through physical contact) of conducting Convention businesses and contribute to the long-term desired outcome of the Convention.

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

The project will be implemented following UNDP's national implementation modality (NIM), according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the Government of Namibia, and the Country Programme. UNDP will follow its operational policies and procedures established for NIM implementation and will ensure the necessary oversight of the national implementing partner. UNDP will ensure the project delivers results to the highest standards and in full compliance with UNDP and GEF policies.

UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance role of the Project Steering Committee.

The Implementing Partner for this project is the MEFT. The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in the accompanying UNDP project document.

Thus, the CBIT project will be implemented under the already existing governance arrangements used in NCs and BURs, to avoid duplications, save resources and looking for the sustainability of the work. Specifically, the project will be managed by MEFT through a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and guided by the Project Board (PB), consisting of key national governmental and non-governmental agencies, and appropriate local level representatives.

This is described in detail in Section VII on Governance and Management Arrangements and in Section IV on results and partnerships of the UNDP Project Document.

The following table provides an overview of initiatives with which the CBIT project will coordinate.

Name/description of support initiative	**Donor**	**Key implementing partner**	**Time-frame**	**Main activities of the project and description of the complementarity and coordination approach with CBIT to avoid overlaps and exploit synergies**

Name/description of support initiative	Donor	Key implementing partner	Time-frame	Main activities of the project and description of the complementarity and coordination approach with CBIT to avoid overlaps and exploit synergies
Biennial Update Reports	GEF	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)	After every 2 years	**Main activities of the project:** - Updated Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory; - Identify Mitigation measures and their effects plus associated domestic Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) system if it exists; - Strengthen Institutional arrangements and national circumstances; - Identify Constraints, gaps, and associated technical and financial needs **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** The long-term approach of the CBIT is complementary to the BUR/NC projects, whose primary objective is to develop the reports following the BUR and NC reporting guidelines. The CBIT project will make use of the already existing NCs/BURs Project Management Unit, which is hosted by the Climate Change Unit, for the management of the project. Having the same PMU ensures a full coordination of BUR/NC projects under the GEF and the CBIT project. This arrangement ensures a full coordination between projects. The PMU participated in the design of the CBIT project and also participates in the BUR/NC projects financed by the GEF, avoiding duplication of efforts and exploiting synergies.
National Communications	GEF	MEFT	After every four years	**Main activities of the project:** Apart from the activities for BURs above, NCs include the Vulnerability of key sectors assessed & adaptation measures proposed **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** See above the description on complementarity and coordination provided for BUR projects.

Name/description of support initiative	Donor	Key implementing partner	Time-frame	Main activities of the project and description of the complementarity and coordination approach with CBIT to avoid overlaps and exploit synergies
Sustainable management of Namibia's Forested Lands (NAFOLA)	GEF	Ministry of Agriculture Water and Forestry (MAWF)	2014-2019	**Main activities of the project:** Reduction of pressure on forest resources by facilitating the gazettement of community forests and increasing the capacity for the uptake of improved agriculture, livestock and forestry management practices in the community forest areas to serve as carbon sinks. This project will contribute to identify and assess AFOLU mitigation actions in Namibia and possibility to improve the data used in the national GHG emission inventory. **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** The information available from this project will be considered in the proposal of update of MRV system and the development of an MRV IT solution under Outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.3 of the CBIT project. The coordination with this project will be ensured with the participation of the MAWF in the working groups which be strengthened in output 1.1.1 and 1.1.2.
Scaling up community resilience to climate change variability and climate change in Northern Namibia, with a special focus on women and children	GEF/SCCF	MAWF/ MEFT	2015-2019	**Main activities of the project:** · Small holder adaptive capacity for climate resilient agricultural practices strengthened through the use of drip irrigation and conservation agriculture (CCA); · Reduction of vulnerability due to droughts and floods through the rehabilitation of earth dams and traditional wells (CCM). **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** Adaption projects implemented at national and local levels will be monitored by the MRV system. The indicators of progress generated in this project will be considered within the CBIT for the update of the MRV system. Specifically, the data characteristics will be considered in output 1.1.3 and the indicators for tracking progress of the activities will be considered in outcome 3.1 for NDC tracking. The project coordinator will make available to contractors under outputs 1.1.3 and 3.2. all the information from adaptation projects implemented at national level, for which the MEFT is the key implementing partner. This information will be considered in the design of the MRV system and the methodology for tracking the NDC.

Name/description of support initiative	Donor	Key implementing partner	Time-frame	Main activities of the project and description of the complementarity and coordination approach with CBIT to avoid overlaps and exploit synergies
Empower to Adapt: Creating Climate-Change Resilient Livelihoods through Community-Based Natural Resource Management in Namibia	GCF	MEFT /Environmental Investment Fund (EIF)	2017-2022	**Main activities of the project:** · To increase climate resilience in productive landscapes and socio-economic systems in CBNRM communities, by working directly with local stakeholders and anticipated beneficiaries. · Develop community-level strategies and implement technologies (gender friendly) that will reduce climate change threats to the local livelihoods (CCA). **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** The environmental investment fund will be engaged within the CBIT project for facilitating the data flow on support from different levels (local and national, public and private) to populate the MRV system on its component of support. During the PPG phase the EIF agreed to be involved in the working group of support, which will be created in output 1.1.1 and for which templates for data collection will be developed under output 2.2.1. This project is an example of the type of projects whose information need to be filled-in as well as an example of a possible use/data provision of the MRV system from community level.

Name/description of support initiative	Donor	Key implementing partner	Time-frame	Main activities of the project and description of the complementarity and coordination approach with CBIT to avoid overlaps and exploit synergies
Climate Resilient Agriculture in three of the Vulnerable Extreme northern crop-growing regions (CRAVE)	GCF	MAWF/EIF	2017-2022	**Main activities of the project:** · increase adaptive capacity and enhanced climate change resilience · reduce exposure to risks and strengthen adaptive capacity to climate change adaptation · promote solar energy technologies & solar water pumping · knowledge management and learning **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** See above the description on complementarity and coordination provided for BUR projects.
Namibia National Adaptation Plan	UNDP FAO	MEFT	2019-2021	**Main activities of the project:** Development of the National Adaptation Plan **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** The CBIT project is complementary to the Namibia adaptation Plan, which is the national framework guiding national efforts on adaptation. The MRV system to be built under the CBIT project will facilitate the assessment of impact of the activities included in the adaptation plan for tracking progress towards the achievement of the NDC in its adaptation component. A methodology to track progress and capacity building activities on the use of the MRV system and the NDC tracking methodology will be provided to stakeholders implementing the adaptation plan in output 3.1.2.

Name/description of support initiative	Donor	Key implementing partner	Time-frame	Main activities of the project and description of the complementarity and coordination approach with CBIT to avoid overlaps and exploit synergies
Revised and costed NDC implementation strategy that integrates SDG actions with sector specific investment plans developed. Monitoring and Evaluation systems on tracking progress on implementation of NDC developed	AfDB GiZ World Bank	MEFT, NPC, NSA	2020	**Activities of the project:** · Development of a guidance note/Toolkit for aligning SDGs to NDC implementation (including costing) · Workshop with Namibian stakeholders regarding implementation · Technical support on stocktaking of existing initiatives in Namibia · Supporting to increase stakeholder involvement to facilitate a whole-of – government approach to NDC implementation. · Review the NDC and SDG linkages **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** The CBIT will make use of the latest developments made in Namibia for the review of its NDC, which will be submitted before the end of year 2020 under this project. This will be the starting point for the activities to be carried out within component 3 of the CBIT project. Both projects are fully complementary as the CBIT project will make use of the data collected and tools developed by this project in the MRV system and will implement national processes for ensuring the sustainability of efforts. Capacity building will also be provided under the CBIT for facilitating further reviews of the NDC.

Name/description of support initiative	Donor	Key implementing partner	Time-frame	Main activities of the project and description of the complementarity and coordination approach with CBIT to avoid overlaps and exploit synergies
A coordination mechanism operationalized (Sector Working Group) to implement the NDC and priority SDGs and national development policies and climate plans, with participation from relevant ministries, the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Economics, the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) and relevant development partners	GIZ WRI	MEFT	To be determined	**Main activities of the project:** Operationalize the coordination mechanism to implement the NDC and priority SDGs **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** A coordination mechanism will be set up ad hoc for the implementation of the revised NDC within this project. The lessons learnt from the establishment of the coordination mechanism of this project will be considered by CBIT for building a sustainable institutional arrangement for the NDC implementation and revision, considering the need for reviewing the NDC every 5 years under the enhanced transparency framework. The CBIT will build a sustainable institutional arrangement based on the analysis of legal competences and the feedback of stakeholders within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2.
Capacity enhanced for NPC and update T21 Model	UNDP	NPC, MEFT	2018	**Main activities of the project:** Training on T21 Modelling. Threshold 21 (T21) is designed to support comprehensive, integrated planning and is a valuable quantitative tool for policy testing, monitoring, and evaluating results. **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** The NPC will provide feedback for the update of MRV system and for the design of the MRV IT system based on its policy-making experience to facilitate the use of information in policy making. The NPC is part of the project board and will monitor the implementation of the project, making sure the use MRV system and the methodologies and tools developed under the CBIT are used.

Name/description of support initiative	Donor	Key implementing partner	Time-frame	Main activities of the project and description of the complementarity and coordination approach with CBIT to avoid overlaps and exploit synergies
A portfolio of nationally prioritized projects developed for various sources of funding for NDC priority sectors, including Energy, AFOLU, Water, Waste, IPPU, Transport, Marine/Coastal	GIZ, KfW	Energy (MME), AFOLU (MAWF), Water (MAWF), Waste (Municipalities), Transport (ministry of Works and Transport, Marine/Coastal Ministry of Fisheries	2020	**Main activities of the project:** Proposal Formulation for sectoral projects in energy, water, natural resources management **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** This portfolio of prioritized activities will be developed in line with the NDC review. All NDC activities carried out by GiZ and the NDC Partnership will be used by the CBIT as starting point for the activities to be carried out within component 3 of the CBIT project. Both projects are fully complementary as the CBIT project will make use of the data collected and tools developed by this project in the MRV system and will implement national processes for ensuring the sustainability of efforts. Capacity building will also be provided under the CBIT for facilitating further reviews of the NDC.
AFOLU: **Desertification prevention through reforestation, soil management and sustainable land use practices in the North West Forest Region**	GEF	MAWF MEFT MURD MLR EIF	2019-2023	**Main activities of the project:** Currently under development to be implemented in 2019 is Namibia Integrated Landscape Approach for enhancing Livelihoods and Environmental Governance to eradicate poverty (NILALEG) project promoting an integral approach in key agricultural and forest landscape, reducing poverty through sustainable nature based livelihoods, protecting and restoring forests as carbon sinks. **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** The CBIT project is fully complementary to this project as capacity building will be provided to national stakeholders involved in this project on GHG emission inventories (output 2.1.3) and in assessing the mitigation and adaptation impacts (output 3.1.2). Furthermore, the results of the project will be considered in the design of the MRV system and populated into it for the pilot exercise (output 1.1.3).

Name/description of support initiative	Donor	Key implementing partner	Time-frame	Main activities of the project and description of the complementarity and coordination approach with CBIT to avoid overlaps and exploit synergies
Water : **Recharging Windhoek Aquifer, through the Windhoek Managed Aquifer Recharge Scheme Phase II for both urban and rural use**	GCF	MAWF	2017-2023	**Main activities of the project:** UNDP has supported full development of a full funding project proposal WMARS to GCF, this project has now been handed over to the City of Windhoek to work in partnership with the DBSA as AE to the GCF **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** Adaption projects implemented at national and local levels will be monitored by the MRV system. The indicators of progress generated in this project will be considered within the CBIT for the update of the MRV system. Specifically, the data characteristics will be considered in output 1.1.3 and the indicators for tracking progress of the activities will be considered in outcome 3.1 for NDC tracking. The project coordinator will make available to contractors under outputs 1.1.3 and 3.2. all the information from adaptation projects implemented at national level, for which the MEFT is the key implementing partner. This information will be considered in the design of the MRV system and the methodology for tracking the NDC.

Name/description of support initiative	Donor	Key implementing partner	Time-frame	Main activities of the project and description of the complementarity and coordination approach with CBIT to avoid overlaps and exploit synergies
Transport: **Mass transport system in Windhoek City and car-pooling established to reduce the cars (taxis and private)**	GIZ	MWT, City of Windhoek	To be determined	**Main activities of the project:** · A mass transport system in the City of Windhoek in place to reduce number of cars (taxis and private by 40% by 2030). · Implementation of a modernized bus system – mass transport-and promotion of alternatives to car traffic as well as low emission vehicles are implemented through local GIZ support **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** Mitigation projects implemented at national and local levels will be monitored by the MRV system. The indicators of progress generated in this project will be considered within the CBIT for the update of the MRV system. Specifically, the data characteristics will be considered in output 1.1.3 and the indicators for tracking progress of the activities will be considered in outcome 3.1 for NDC tracking. The project coordinator will make available to contractors under outputs 1.1.3 and 3.2. all the information from mitigation projects implemented at national level, for which the MEFT is the key implementing partner. This information will be considered in the design of the MRV system and the methodology for tracking the NDC.

Name/description of support initiative	Donor	Key implementing partner	Time-frame	Main activities of the project and description of the complementarity and coordination approach with CBIT to avoid overlaps and exploit synergies
Transport: **Freight pooling transportation system established to reduce the number of light vehicles**	GIZ	MWT	To be determined	**Main activities of the project:** An improved transportation through bulking to reduce the number of light load vehicles by about 20% by 2030. Mainstreaming of transport and climate change in Namibia. This is consistent with the measures determined in the NDCs: · the commission of a mass transport system in the City of Windhoek, · implementation of a car-pooling system to reduce fossil fuel consumption, · and improvement of freight transport through bulking to reduce the number of light load vehicles **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** See complementarity and coordination above for a similar project on transport funded by the GiZ.
Energy: **Renewable Energy (Hydro, Solar, Wind, and Biomass)**	KfW, GIZ	MME-Renewable Energy & NamPower	To be determined	**Main activities of the project:** KfW to support Bush –to-Energy generation with up to 20m EUR-GET FIT program; KfW has spent 45m EUR on the expansion and rehabilitation of Ruacana Hydro Power Plant **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** See complementarity and coordination above for a similar project on transport funded by the GiZ.

Name/description of support initiative	Donor	Key implementing partner	Time-frame	Main activities of the project and description of the complementarity and coordination approach with CBIT to avoid overlaps and exploit synergies
AfD SUNREF Program	AfD	Different commercial banks		**Main activities of the project:** The AfD SUNREF program has provided 3 concessional loans (15m EUR) to commercial banks for renewable energy efficiency projects **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** The engagement of the private sector implementing climate action, especially those entities receiving international climate finance, will be promoted in the CBIT project through the participation of EIF in the MRV of support. The environmental investment fund will be engaged within the CBIT project for facilitating the data flow on support from different levels (local and national, public and private) to populate the MRV system on its component of support. During the PPG phase the EIF agreed to be involved in the working group of support, which will be created in output 1.1.1 and for which templates for data collection will be developed under output 2.2.1. This project is an example of the type of projects whose information need to be filled-in as well as an example of a possible use/data provision of the MRV system from community level.
Solar For Health	GFATM	MOHSS/UNDP		**Main activities of the project:** · Advocating and supporting Solar for Health project with Ministry of Health and Social Services. · UNDP support to MOHSS for accelerated implementation of GFATM. **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** Mitigation projects implemented at national and local levels will be monitored by the MRV system. The indicators of progress generated in this project will be considered within the CBIT for the update of the MRV system. Specifically, the data characteristics will be considered in output 1.1.3 and the indicators for tracking progress of the activities will be considered in outcome 3.1 for NDC tracking. The project coordinator will make available to contractors under outputs 1.1.3 and 3.2. all the information from mitigation projects implemented at national level, for which the MEFT is the key implementing partner. This information will be considered in the design of the MRV system and the methodology for tracking the NDC.

Name/description of support initiative	Donor	Key implementing partner	Time-frame	Main activities of the project and description of the complementarity and coordination approach with CBIT to avoid overlaps and exploit synergies
Fisheries: **Coastline EBSA Identification system implemented and functional**	GIZ	MFWR/UNDP	To be determined	**Main activities of the project:** UNDP is currently supporting the implementation of BCLME III **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** Adaption projects implemented at national and local levels will be monitored by the MRV system. The indicators of progress generated in this project will be considered within the CBIT for the update of the MRV system. Specifically, the data characteristics will be considered in output 1.1.3 and the indicators for tracking progress of the activities will be considered in outcome 3.1 for NDC tracking. The project coordinator will make available to contractors under outputs 1.1.3 and 3.2. all the information from adaptation projects implemented at national level, for which the MEFT is the key implementing partner. This information will be considered in the design of the MRV system and the methodology for tracking the NDC.
International transparency initiatives	Various Multi-lateral	Various	Ongoing	**Main activities of the project:** The project will monitor guidance and good practice documents that are developed by initiatives such as ICAT and PATPA in order to ensure that project approaches and knowledge products are consistent with international good practice. **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** Output 1.1.5 of the CBIT project includes the participation of Namibia in the CBIT Global coordination meetings annual meetings and webinars. This activity will ensure Namibia follows international good practice, particularly the methods, experiences, and lessons learned in the context of CBIT.

Name/description of support initiative	Donor	Key implementing partner	Time-frame	Main activities of the project and description of the complementarity and coordination approach with CBIT to avoid overlaps and exploit synergies
Climate Promise	UNDP	MEFT	Q4 2020	**Main activities of the project:** The main objective is "To enhance and strengthen Namibia's Institutional Arrangements for robust GHG inventories and Transparency MRV System/ Framework for climate actions and NDC; To align the NDC targets to the new and latest baseline data (using the 2015 NGHG I) as previous NDC had gaps and it did not account for the emissions accurately, nor has it considered critical technologies. Overall, to raise ambition to keep within the recommendations of IPCC 1.5 degree above pre-industrial level; and to incorporate new activity data in the IPPU and Waste sector." **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** Output 2.1.2 will address the improvement of the Activity data of the inventory. The CBIT project will build from the developments of this project to complete the enhancement of the national inventory. Additionally, the activities under component 3 will consider the improvements related to the NDC tracking.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assesments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

The main reports and assessments under relevant convention related with the project are:

- Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) under the UNFCCC
- Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the UNFCCC
- Biennial Update Report (BUR) under UNFCCC

· National Communications (NC) under UNFCCC

· Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) under UNFCCC

The project is aligned with Namibia's priorities communicated in the NDC and will be vital to facilitate the coordinated implementation of activities and measures within. The National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Report (BURs) projects under the UNFCCC aim to build on and strengthen Namibia's capability to meet its reporting obligations as a Non Annex I Party to the convention in line with Article 4 and 12. The projects enable the country to update the national greenhouse gas inventory and on national circumstances, constraints gaps, financial, technical and capacity needs, and mitigation analysis and domestic MRV systems. The capacity building actions within this CBIT funded project will increase the capability of Namibia to produce transparent, complete, comparable, consistent and accurate GHG inventories included in the National Communications and Biennial Update Reports. Furthermore, the CBIT project will directly contribute to improve Namibia´s readiness for preparing future BTRs reports in line with the new requirements under the enhanced transparency framework.

Also, the proposed CBIT project has been initiated as the response to the requirements arising out of the Paris Climate Agreement and based on the needs for development of a robust transparency framework that will enable national governments to monitor and evaluate implementation of the NDCs and enhance ambitions in subsequent planning of climate change policies and measures in line with the global long-term climate goals. It also ensures that institutional capacities to respond to these requirements are in place

The Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) under UNFCCC in Namibia was carried out in 2005 and aimed to assess the technology needs for mitigation and adaptation of climate change. It focus on technologies that could support Namibia's economic development in a sustainable manner, in line with the medium-and- long term priorities as then outlined in National Development Plan (NDP2) and Namibia's Policy Framework for Long-term National Development (Vision 2030). The objectives drawn from the assessment were to a) improve awareness regarding climate change, sustainable development and technology; b) improve capacity in government, the private sector, and civil society to initiate and implement mitigation and adaptation technology transfer projects; c) undertake priority research and capacity building projects; d) improve access to finance for climate change mitigation and adaptation, desertification and biodiversity projects; and e) Undertake priority mitigation and adaptation projects. The results from this assessment are in consistent and compliments the CBIT project.

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

The core focus of transparency is the exchange of climate change-related information and knowledge. At the country level, this includes enhanced coordination among existing databases of ministries, agencies, and individual projects, collect and manage climate change data. Within Namibia, this project adopts three core knowledge management approaches.

First, under Output 1.1.3, the project will establish an IT system for climate change MRV stakeholders in Namibia. This IT system, that will be built from existent systems and managed by NSA, would serve as a coordination medium between data providers, data aggregators, and the policy makers. It will also act as a back-end archiving system maintaining

disaggregated wealth of country level information. Provision of training for all stakeholders involved in the national climate MRV will ensure that a cadre of trained experts will manage the knowledge sharing process and sustain this in the future as well. Lead experts will come up with meaningful insights from the shared information, including learnings from several initiatives and associated evaluation.

NSA will demonstrate complete transparency by placing relevant information in the public domain for further scrutiny and use by civil society organisations. The entire process will be based on a consultative approach to minimise any oversights.

Second, under output 1.1.5, the project will promote a knowledge-sharing culture through information dissemination activities and through sharing lessons learned at the regional and international level. In this output there is an specific activity in which the development of the national MRV system will be documented by a national researcher, in collaboration with the academia. The whole process of development of the national MRV will be documented to share good practices with third countries implementing climate change MRV systems. This documentation will lead to a publication in a peer reviewed journal, to ensure the quality of the process.

Finally, the project will undertake systematic documentation of project guidance, approaches, technical documentation, curricula, and other knowledge products.

There will be a two-way flow of information between this project and other GEF-funded projects (locally and globally). The project will provide information on a regular basis to GEF-funded global initiatives, such as the Global Support Programme for National Communications and Biennial Update Reports and the CBIT Global Coordination Platform and subsequent initiatives in these areas. The project will also identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation through lessons learned.

The table below provides an overview of key knowledge products by project component, including the timeline for their delivery.

Key Knowledge Products and Timeline for Delivery

Key Knowledge Products		**Timeline**
Project Component 1	· Documentation of formalized institutional arrangements for transparency · MRV IT system, including system documentation · Documentation on the process of development of the national MRV	Documentation: Y2 MRV-IT system: Y3 Documentation of development of national MRV: Y4

Project Component 2	· QA/QC plan and QA/QC system · Guidelines and data collection templates to track support	*QA/QC:* Y2-3 Guidelines and data collection templates: Y2-3
Project Component 3	· Methodologies and documentation of tool to track NDC	*Documentation and methodologies:* Y3
Project component 4: M&E	· Inception report, Project Implementation Reports, terminal evaluation · Reports on training participation by gender and gender mainstreaming in other activities, including website usage.	*M&E reports:* see Section 9 of the CEO endorsement request and Annex 3 of the accompanying UNDP ProDoc
Project Management	· Final Report, summary of achievements	*Report/summary:*Y4

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. The Monitoring Plan included in Annex 3 details the roles, responsibilities, frequency of monitoring project results.

UNDP guidance including adoption of remote monitoring and evaluation approaches and auditing procedures to mitigate the COVID-19 global pandemic will be explored.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy. The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project monitoring, quality assurance, risk management, and evaluation requirements.

Additional monitoring reports:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 60 days of project CEO endorsement, with the aim to:

· Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.

· Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.

· Review the results framework and monitoring plan.

· Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.

· Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.

· Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.

· Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.

· Formally launch the Project.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR):

The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. The quality rating of the previous year's PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

Biennial evaluation: this project does not include a mid-term review. However, an evaluation will be carried out after two years since the start of the project to analyse progress and take corrective measures, if appropriate. Status Survey Questionnaires will be used, in line with GEF and UNFCCC reporting requirements for NCs and BURs.

Terminal Evaluation (TE):

An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center.

The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The consultants that will be hired by UNDP evaluation specialists to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the consultants should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the UNDP-GEF Directorate.

The final TE report and TE TOR will be publically available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by (add date). A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report's completion.

Final Report:

The project's terminal GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:			
GEF M&E requirements	**Responsible Parties**	**Indicative costs (US$)**	**Time frame**
Inception Workshop	UNDP country Office	5,400	Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:			
GEF M&E requirements	**Responsible Parties**	**Indicative costs (US$)**	**Time frame**
Inception Report	Project Manager	None	Within 90 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	Project Manager	None	Annually prior to GEF PIR. This will include GEF core indicators.
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Project Manager, UNDP Country Office and RTA	*None*	Annually typically between June-August
Monitoring all risks (UNDP risk register)	UNDP Country Office Project Manager	None	On-going.
Monitoring of stakeholder engagement plan	Project Manager *M&E expert*	*None*	On-going.
Monitoring of gender action plan	Project Gender Officer	None	On-going.
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None **(**The costs of UNDP CO and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.)	Annually
Oversight missions	RTA and BPPS/GEF	None7	Troubleshooting as needed
Biennial evaluation	Project Manager *M&E expert*	*USD 4000*	January 2022

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:			
GEF M&E requirements	**Responsible Parties**	**Indicative costs (US$)**	**Time frame**
Biennial progress of GEF and/or LDCF Core indicators and METT or other required Tracking Tools	Project manager	*None*	January 2022
Terminal GEF *and/or LDCF/SCCF* Core indicators *and METT or other required Tracking Tools*	Project Manager	*None*	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	Independent evaluators *M&E expert*	USD 25,500	June 2023
TOTAL indicative COST		*USD 34,900*	

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

The project is aligned with GEF focal area CCM-3-8, i.e. “Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through capacity building initiative for transparency.”

The project will contribute to the improvement of local and global environmental conditions through enhancing transparency related to GHG emissions, impacts of climate change, and mitigation and adaptation actions in the country. Strengthened MRV will allow the government to better assess investments in mitigation and adaptation measures, and may result

in more efficient expenditures on climate-related activities, which in turn could optimize reductions in GHG emissions. Improved MRV will also allow the government to compare the relative costs and benefits of mitigation and adaptation measures so that it will be able to highlight and support cost-effective, high-impact adaptation measures.

This project contributes to the country's commitments under the UNFCCC to enable it to address climate change considerations (mitigation of GHG emissions and reduction of vulnerability to climate change). project activities contribute directly to increasing the extent to which state institutions base their actions on the principals of sustainable development and increasing the capacities of public actors to implement, monitor, and evaluate policies related to environment, climate change and nature protection. The domestic MRV system to be developed under Component 3 is designed to avoid duplication and result in an efficient system that will reduce time burdens and costs to state institutions in data collection and analysis.

The project will also assist the country in achieving the SDG 13 by supporting the integration of climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning; building knowledge and improving education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning, and promotion of mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in the country. The project will also contribute to achieving SDG5 by supporting empowerment of women in decision-making, land ownership and through gender-sensitive budgeting.

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	Low		

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
ESS SupportingDocument_6337_CBIT_Namibia_Annex 4_SESP_April 7	**CEO Endorsement ESS**	

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

V. Project Results Framework

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): *Goal 13: Climate Action*				
This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): Outcome 3.1.: By 2023, vulnerable populations in disaster prone areas and biodiversity sensitive areas are resilient to shocks and climate change effects (and benefit from natural resources management.				
	Objective and Outcome Indicators **(no more than a total of 21 indicators)**	**Baseline**	**Mid-term Target**	**End of Project Target**
Project Objective: To enhance Namibia's institutional and technical capacities to establish a comprehensive Transparency Framework for Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of climate actions and to report on NDC implementation under the Paris Agreement	Indicator 1: direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by sex (individual people)	0	70 direct beneficiaries, of whom 35 are women	200 direct beneficiaries, of whom 100 are women
	Indicator 2 (Indicator 3 of CBIT tracking tool): Quality of MRV Systems*	3	6	9
	Indicator 3 (Indicator 4 of CBIT tracking tool): Meeting Convention reporting requirements and including mitigation contributions	Initial NDC, Initial, Second, Third and Fourth National Communications; and First, Second and Third BURs submitted to UNFCCC	Updated NDC endorsed by the Government	Updated NDC submitted to the UNFCCC
	Indicator 4 (Indicator 5 of CBIT tracking tool): Qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency-related activities**	2	3	4
Project component 1	*Enhancing and Strengthening Namibia's Institutional Arrangements for robust GHG inventories and Transparency MRV System/ Framework for climate actions and NDC*			

Outcome 1.1 **Institutional arrangements for a national transparency (MRV) framework are in place**	Indicator 5: Number of trainings on gender mainstreaming in processes related to MRV framework	Gender is not mainstreamed into MRV processes and there is a lack of capacity on gender among national stakeholders.	At least 1 workshop on gender mainstreaming have been developed under the project.	At least 3 workshops on gender mainstreaming have been developed under the project. The technical capacity and expertise in gender mainstreaming of the NCCC and working groups per theme and sector is enhanced.
	Indicator 6: Number of government agencies reporting data to the national MRV platform on a regular basis	0	At least 5 government agencies have used the national MRV platform for providing data on GHG emission inventories and mitigation.	At least 10 government agencies have used the national MRV platform for providing data on GHG emission inventories and mitigation.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1	Output 1.1.1 Working groups for mitigation, GHG emission inventories, adaptation and support strengthened and functioning as key entities for data collection and processing. Output 1.1.2 Legal and/or regulatory requirements for a national transparency framework are drafted and adopted Output 1.1.3 An integrated MRV system (hardware and software) of tracking tools for transparency-related actions and progress established Output 1.1.4 Gender issues mainstreamed into transparency activities Output 1.1.5 Lessons learned are shared at the regional and global level through the academia and the CBIT Global Coordination Platform.			
Project component 2	Provision of tools, training and assistance for meeting the transparency provisions established in the Paris Agreement			
Outcome 2.1 **Enhancement of greenhouse gas inventories as per gaps and needs previously identified**	Indicator 7: All data providers are trained in the use of templates and tools for reporting relevant information for the GHG inventory and mitigation.	Questionnaires for the collection of data are available for GHG emissions and mitigation, but the capacity of data providers to understand and provide best available data is limited.	All data providers have participated in training courses on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines-	All data providers are trained to use the questionnaires and templates for providing data to the MRV system in line with 2006 IPCC methodologies.

	Indicator 8: Implementation of the QA/QC plan of the inventory	There is no QA/QC plan in the national inventory. Therefore, no systematic quality checks are performed in the inventory, affecting the quality and reliability of the estimates.	The QA/QC plan of the inventory is designed and approved by the MEFT.	The quality control checklist developed within the QA/QC plan of the country is filled in for all sectors of the inventory (Energy, IPPU, Waste and AFOLU).
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.1	Output 2.1.1 Quality control management system developed and implemented, including enhanced documentation management Output 2.1.2 Activity data in key sectors enhanced, as per findings identified in the GSP-UNFCCC QA exercise held in July 2018, giving priority in particular to improving the activity data for the AFOLU sector and enhancing the completeness of the inventory. Output 2.1.3 Relevant entities trained on GHG inventories and on the use of the IPCC 2006 guidelines and its software			
Outcome 2.2 **Building MRV capacities of support**	Indicator 9: All data providers are trained to use the templates and tools for reporting relevant information on support.	There are no templates or operational procedures to collect information on support received. Stakeholders do not have the technical capacity to meet information requirements	All data providers have participated in training courses on data requirements for the enhanced transparency framework regarding support.	All data providers are trained to use the templates for providing data on support to feed the MRV system. The information on support is integrated in the future BTR.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.2	Output 2.2.1 Guidelines and data collection templates to track support are developed, also in light of existing experiences developed under CBIT Output 2.2.2 Training provided to relevant stakeholders from the public and private sector to facilitate the implementation of the enhanced transparency framework and its components, including on integrating gender equality considerations Output 2.2.3 Data regarding support received and integrated into future NCs and BURs, including sex-disaggregated data and gender statistics			
Project component 3	NDC tracking			

Outcome 3.1 Progress tracking tool on NDC and transparency in place	Indicator 10: Submission of a reviewed NDC	Namibia reported the intended NDC in September 2015.	The GHG emission scenarios are reviewed and GHG emissions projections are updated using the latest GHG emission inventory available as a reference. Additional mitigations actions are assessed, and their feasible impact incorporated into policy scenarios.	A reviewed NDC is submitted to the UNFCCC
	Indicator 11: Reporting of progress in the implementation of the NDC	Namibia developed GHG emission scenarios on a project basis for the reporting of NCs and development of the NDC. The NDC cannot be updated with the existent MRV framework. There is no national methodology to keep track of progress of the implementation of the NDC.	The methodology to track progress of the NDC is developed considering the information available in the domestic MRV system.	The MRV system is in full operation enabling the obtainment of information on the progress of implementation of the NDC. Information on progress in the implementation of the NDC is included in the first BTR of Namibia.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.1	Output 3.1.1 Information provided in the NDC reviewed, including quality of baseline projections. Output 3.1.2 Methodology to keep track of progress in the implementation of NDCs and transparency in place developed and adopted.			

*Guidance for Ratings for indicator 2 (scale 1-10):

1. Very little measurement is done; reporting is partial and irregular, and verification is not there

2. Measurement systems are in place, but data is of poor quality and/or methodologies are not very robust; reporting is done only on request or to limited audience or partially; verification is not there

3. Measurement systems are in place for a few activities, improved data quality and methodologies, but not cost or time efficient; wider access to reporting is still limited and information is partial; verification is rudimentary/non-standardized

4. Measurement systems are strong in a limited set of activities however; analyses still need improvement; periodic monitoring and reporting although not yet cost/time efficient; verification is only upon specific request and limited

5. Measurement systems are strong for a limited set of activities and periodically report on key GHG related indicators i.e. mainstreamed into the activity implementation; reporting is improved through few pathways but limited audience and formats; verification limited

6. Measurement systems are strong and cover a greater percentage of activities – feedback loops exist even if they are not fully functioning; reporting is available through multiple pathways and formats but may not be complete/transparent; verification is done through standard methodologies but only partially (i.e. not all data is verifiable)

7. Measurement regarding GHG is broadly done (with widely acceptable methodologies), need for more sophisticated analyses to improve policy; Reporting is periodic with improvements in transparency; verification is done through more sophisticated methods even if partially

8. Strong standardized measurements processes established for key indicators and mainstreamed into institutional policy implementation; reporting is widely available in multiple formats; verification is done for a larger set of information

9. Strong Monitoring and Reporting systems – robust methodologies, cost effective and efficient, periodic; verification done to a significant degree

10. Strong MRV systems that provide quality GHG related information in a transparent, accurate and accessible to a wide audience, with feedback of information from MRV flowing into policy design and implementation

**Guidance for Ratings for indicator 4 (scale 1-4):

1. No designated transparency institution to support and coordinate the planning and implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement exists.

2. Designated transparency institution exists, but with limited staff and capacity to support and coordinate implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of Paris Agreement. Institution lacks authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13.

3. Designated transparency institution has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Institution has authority or mandate to coordinate

transparency activities under Article 13. Activities are not integrated into national planning or budgeting activities.

4. Designated transparency institution(s) has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities. Institution(s) has clear mandate or authority to coordinate activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, and activities are integrated into national planning and budgeting activities

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

No comments have been received.

ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG). (Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: **US$ 50,000**			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	***GEF Amount ($)***		
	Budgeted amount	***Amount spent to date***	***Amount committed***
Conducting Technical Review (Design technical components, as well as financial and administrative components of the project)	24,500.00	15,200.00	9,300.00
Finalising Institutional Arrangements and Financial Planning	13,000.00	10,951.00	2,049.00
Stakeholder Consultation and Validation Workshop	12,500.00	787.00	11,713.00
Total	**50,000.00**	**26,938.00**	**23,062.00**

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

n/a

ANNEX E: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.

ANNEX F: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Total Budget and Work Plan

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Atlas Award ID:	00125916	Atlas Output Project ID:	00120120
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:	Namibia Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency		
Atlas Business Unit	NAM10		
Atlas Primary Output Project Title	Enhanced Transparency System		
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	6337		
Implementing Partner	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (000941)		

The project will be implemented in 36 months, starting in the last quarter of year 2020 and ending in the last quarter of year 2023. Therefore, the budget for year 2020 includes only 4 months of work, while 2023 considers 8 months.

Atlas Activity (GEF Component)	**Atlas Implementing Agent**	**Atlas Fund ID**	**Donor Name**	**Atlas Budgetary Account Code**	**ATLAS Budget Account Description**	**Amount Year {2020} (USD)**	**Amount Year {2021} (USD)**	**Amount Year {2022} (USD)**	**Amount year (2023) USD**	**Total (USD)**	**See Budget Note:**
COMPONENT 1 Enhancing and Strengthening Namibia's Institutional Arrangements	**MEFT**	**62000**	**GEF Trustee**	71200	International Consultants	5,500	33,000	22,000	11,000	71,500	[1]
				71300	Local Consultants	5,250	77,000	42,000	28,250	152,500	[2]
				71600	Travel		8,000	8,000	4,000	20,000	[3]

Atlas Activity (GEF Component)	Atlas Implementing Agent	Atlas Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Account Description	Amount Year {2020} (USD)	Amount Year {2021} (USD)	Amount Year {2022} (USD)	Amount year (2023) USD	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
for robust GHG inventories and Transparency MRV System/ Framework for climate actions and NDC				72100	Contractual Services-Companies		15,900	95,220	52,880	164,000	[4]
				72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip		4,600	4,600	2,300	11,500	[5]
				72800	Information Technology Equipmt	2,000	4,200	4,200	1,100	11,500	[6]
				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs		1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	[7]
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer		6,500	6,500	3,000	16,000	[8]
					Total Component 1	**12,750**	**150,200**	**183,520**	**103,530**	**450,000**	
COMPONENT 2: Provision of tools, training and assistance for meeting the transparency provisions established in the Paris Agreement	**MEFT**	**62000**	**GEF Trustee**	71200	International Consultants	4,400	47,300	58,300	11,000	121,000	[9]
				71300	Local Consultants	12,500	39,375	51,875	12,500	116,250	[10]
				71600	Travel		8,300	8,300	4,150	20,750	[11]
				72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip		1,800	1,800	900	4,500	[12]
				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs		3,000	3,000	1,500	7,500	[13]

Atlas Activity (GEF Component)	Atlas Implementing Agent	Atlas Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Account Description	Amount Year {2020} (USD)	Amount Year {2021} (USD)	Amount Year {2022} (USD)	Amount year (2023) USD	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer		12,000	12,000	6,000	30,000	[14]
					Total Component 2	**16,900**	**111,775**	**135,275**	**36,050**	**300,000**	
COMPONENT 3: *NDC tracking*	**MEFT**	**62000**	**GEF Trustee**	71300	Local Consultants	11,250	45,000	45,000	11,250	112,500	[15]
				72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	1,000	4,000	4,000	1,000	10,000	[16]
				71600	Travel	1,200	3,600	3,600	3,600	12,000	[17]
				72100	Contractual Services-Companies	5,025	65,325	30,150		100,500	[18]
				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	300	1,200	1,200	300	3,000	[19]
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	1,200	4,800	4,800	1,200	12,000	[20]
					Total Component 3	**19,975**	**123,925**	**88,750**	**17,350**	**250,000**	
COMPONENT 4: MONITORING AND EVALUATION	**MEFT**	**62000**	**GEF Trustee**	71200	International Consultants	0	0	0	20,000	20,000	[21]
				71300	Local Consultants	0	0	3,000	2,000	5,000	[22]
				71600	Travel	0	0	0	2,000	2,000	[23]

Atlas Activity (GEF Component)	Atlas Implementing Agent	Atlas Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Account Description	Amount Year {2020} (USD)	Amount Year {2021} (USD)	Amount Year {2022} (USD)	Amount year (2023) USD	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	400	0	1000	500	1,900	[24]
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	5,000	0	0	1,000	6,000	[25]
					Total Component 4 (GEF)	**5,400**	**0**	**4,000**	**25,500**	**34,900**	
	MEFT	**4000**	**UNDP**	71300	Local Consultants	1,000	3,500	3,500	2,000	10,000	
					Total Component 4 (GEF and UNDP)	**6,400**	**3,500**	**7,500**	**27,500**	**44,900**	
PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT	**MEFT**	**62000**	**GEF Trustee**	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	2,000	20,000	20,000	16,000	58,000	[26]
				74100	Professional Services	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000	[27]
				72500	Office Supplies	200	500	500	500	1,700	[28]
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	200	400	400	400	1,400	[29]
					Total Management	**3,400**	**21,900**	**21,900**	**17,900**	**65,100**	
					Project Total (GEF)	**58,425**	**407,800**	**433,445**	**200,330**	**1,100,000**	
					Project Total (GEF and UNDP)	**59,425**	**411,300**	**436,945**	**202,330**	**1,110,000**	

Summary of Funds: [1]

	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
GEF	58,425	407,800	433,445	200,330	1,100,000
UNDP TRAC	1,000	3,500	3,500	2,000	10,000
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (in kind)	5,000	17,500	17,500	10,000	50,000
TOTAL	64,425	428,800	454,445	212,330	1,160,000

Budget note number	**Comments:** Budget note should be output based rather than input based. Even for individual consultants' outputs of the consultants must be clear. Include cost breakdown and calculation basis (e.g. daily fee and number of days/weeks, unit cost and number), as well as a total amount for the budget line.
[1]	MRV specialist for: i) making a proposal of MRV system building from the previous proposal made in the BUR3; ii) providing capacity building activities on the enhanced transparency framework; and iii) providing capacity building on the use of the MRV system to meet the information provisions of the UNFCCC (130 days; USD 550/day)
[2]	MRV specialist to support the upgrading of the proposal of MRV system and support its implementation (200 days; USD 250/day) Legal specialist to analyze the existing legal framework, suggest modifications and draft formal arrangements between stakeholders (100 days; USD 250/day) Information system consultants to support the project team in developing tendering documentation for the design and launch of the MRV system. Provide support to stakeholders using the system, identifying areas of improvement and supporting the refinement of the system (150 days; USD 250/day) Researcher for recording the process of development of the MRV system to share lessons learned (50 days; USD 250/day) Gender specialist to implement the gender action plan (110 days; USD 250/day)

[3]	Travel expenses to attend relevant workshops. Travel and DSA of international consultants
[4]	Contract for the design and programming of an integrated information system, interface for the MRV system and existing databases, user interface for the MRV system established for reporting and data visualization
[5]	Communication and audiovisual equipment in support of trainings and meetings
[6]	IT equipment (servers, computers etc.) for supporting the MRV system.
[7]	Production of printed Project information sheets and other outreach material
[8]	Meetings for discussing the proposal of MRV system and roadmap for its implementation with stakeholders. NSA and MEFT shall be involved on these. Workshop for validation of the proposal of MRV system. Capacity building workshop on enhanced transparency framework requirements Capacity building workshops in the use of the MRV system and their tools
[9]	GHG emissions specialist for supporting the development of the QA/QC system, for improving the completeness of the inventory, and for providing training on 2006 IPCC Guidelines (120 days; USD 550/day) Climate finance specialist for developing guidelines, data collection templates and for capacity building on MRV component of support (100 days; USD 550/day)
[10]	GHG emission inventory consultant to support data gathering and the design and implementation of the QA/QC system (215 days; USD 250/day) Climate finance specialist for supporting the development of guidelines, data collection templates and the development of the support chapter for NC and BUR (250 days; USD 250/day)
[11]	Travel expenses to attend relevant workshops. Travel and DSA of international consultants
[12]	Communication and audiovisual equipment in support of the trainings and background materials
[13]	Production of printed Project information sheets and other outreach material

[14]	Workshops for discussing the design of the QA/QC system and its the development of a QA/QC plan. Workshop for validation Workshop to show the results of the improvement of the completeness of the inventory. Workshops on 2006 IPCC Guidelines. At least 4 workshops of one week (5 days), 1 week by year. Meeting for discussing the development of guidelines and data collection templates Workshop/s on the MRV component of support
[15]	National consultant/s to support the development of projections and emission scenarios (225 days; USD 250/day) National consultant/s to support the development of a methodology to track progress of in the implementation of the NDC (225 days; USD 250/day)
[16]	Communication and audiovisual equipment in support of trainings and meetings and to disseminate the NDC update
[17]	Travel expenses to attend relevant workshops. Travel and DSA of international consultants
[18]	Company to develop GHG emission projections and update the existent emission scenarios. The impact of all mitigation actions adopted and planned shall be estimated- Company to develop a methodology to track progress of the NDC using the MRV system.
[19]	Communication and audiovisual equipment in support of the trainings and background materials
[20]	Workshop to present the methodology for projecting GHG emissions and scenarios Workshop to gather information for the update of the NDC Workshop for the validation of the update of the NDC Meeting for discussing the proposal for tracking progress of the NDC using the MRV system. Workshop for validation of the proposal of methodology to track progress of NDC
[21]	International independent consultant for terminal evaluation

[22]	National expert on monitoring and evaluation of the project outcomes (20 days; USD 250)
[23]	Travel and DSA for terminal evaluation
[24]	Communication and audiovisual equipment in support of the workshops
[25]	Project inception workshop and validation workshop
[26]	Support for Project Manager and Project Assistant salaries; The cost of the technical work is distributed among technical components while PM work is budgeted and will be charged to PMU cost.
[27]	Financial audits as per UNDP and GEF requirements
[28]	Purchasing of office supplies such as cartridges, printing papers, etc.
[29]	Various workshops, including inception, validation, capacity building workshops as well as other workshops to present methodologies and processes within the CBIT.

[1] Summary table should include all financing of all kinds: GEF financing, co-financing, cash, in-kind, etc...