GEF-7 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: MEDIUM-SIZED PROJECT TWO-STEPS
TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF TRUST FUND

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

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		
Country(ies):	Namibia	GEF Project ID:	TBD
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	6337
Project Executing Entity(s):	Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Namibia Statistics Agency, Namibia Energy Institute	Submission Date:	March 27, 2019
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	36
		Agency Fee ($)	104,500

A. INCICATIVE FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	(in $)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
CCM-3-8	GEFTF	1,100,000	60,000
Total Project Cost		1,100,000	60,000

B. INDICATIVE 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 Components	Component Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in $)	
					GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
COMPONENT 1 **Enhancing and Strengthening Namibia's Institutional Arrangements for robust GHG inventories and Transparency MRV System/ Framework for climate actions and NDC**	TA	OUTCOME 1.1 Institutional arrangements for a national transparency (MRV) framework are in place	Output 1.1.1 Working groups in each of the 5 key sectors strengthened and functioning as key entities for data collection and processing	GEF TF	450,000	15,000
			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 CBIT Global Coordination Platform			
COMPONENT 2 **Provision of tools, training and assistance for meeting the transparency provisions established in the Paris Agreement**	TA	OUTCOME 2.1 Enhancement of greenhouse gas inventories as per gaps and needs previously identified	Output 2.1.1 Quality control management system developed and implemented, including enhanced documentation management	GEF TF	300,000	30,000
			Output 2.1.2 Activity data in key sectors enhanced, as per findings identified in the GSP-UNFCCC QA exercise held in July 2018			
			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	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 Capacities of key stakeholders from the public and private sectors are developed			
			Output 2.2.3 Data regarding support received and integrated into future NCs and BURs			
COMPONENT 3 **NDC tracking**	TA	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.	GEF TF	250,000	15,000
			Output 3.1.2 Methodology to keep track of progress in the implementation of NDCs and transparency in place developed and adopted.			
Subtotal				GEF TF	1,000,000	0
Project Management Cost (PMC)				GEF TF	100,000	0
Total Project Cost				GEF TF	1,100,000	60,000

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: (N/A)

C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount ($)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment and Tourism	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	50,000
GEF Agency	UNDP TRAC [1]	Cash	Recurrent expenditure	10,000
Total Co-financing				60,000

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified. **N/A**

D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total (c)=a+b
UNDP	CBIT	Namibia	Climate Change	CBIT	1,100,000	104,500	1,204,500
Total GEF Resources					1,100,000	104,500	**1,204,500**

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes ☒ No ☐ If no, skip item E.

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	**Total** c = a + b
UNDP	CBIT	Namibia	Climate Change	CBIT	50,000	4,750	54,750
Total PPG Amount					50,000	4,750	**54,750**

E. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GEF 7 CORE INDICATORS

Provide the relevant sub-indicator values for this project using the methodologies indicated in the Core Indicator Worksheet provided in Annex Band aggregating them in the table below. Progress in programming against these targets is updated at the time of CEO endorsement, at midterm evaluation, and at terminal evaluation. Achieved targets will be aggregated and reported at any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Project Core Indicators		Expected at PIF
1	**Terrestrial protected areas** created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	
2	**Marine protected areas** created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	
3	Area of **land restored (**Hectares)	
4	Area of **landscapes under improved practices** (excluding protected areas)(Hectares)	

[1] The UNDP TRAC resources of USD 10,000 is included in the entire UNDP Trac of USD 400,000 amount that is committed under the NILALEG (i..e PIMS 4630) and will be used to support portfolio outcomes including the CBIT.

5	Area of **marine habitat under improved practices** (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	
	Total area under improved management (Hectares)	
6	**Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated** (metric tons of CO_2e)	
7	**Number of shared water ecosystems** (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management	
8	Globally over-exploited **marine fisheries** moved to more sustainable levels (metric tons)	
9	**Reduction**, disposal/destruction, phase out, **elimination** and avoidance of **chemicals of global concern** and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)	
10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of **POPs to air** from point and non-point sources (grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)	
11	Number of **direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender** as co-benefit of GEF investment	The direct beneficiaries of the project will be 400 people (200 women and 200 men).

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicators targets are not provided.

G. PROJECT TAXONOMY

Please fill in the table below for the taxonomic information required of this project. Use the GEF Taxonomy Worksheet provided in Annex C to help you select the most relevant keywords/ topics/ themes that best describe this project**.**

Table 1: Project Taxonomy

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Influencing Models	Transform policy and regulatory environments		
	Strengthen institutional and decision-making capacity		
Stakeholders	Civil Society	Non-Governmental Organizations Academia	
	Type of Engagement	Information Dissemination Consultation	
	Communications	Awareness Raising	
Capacity, Knowledge and Research	Capacity Development		
	Knowledge Generation and Exchange		
	Learning	Indicators to Measure Change	
	Knowledge and Learning	Knowledge Management Capacity Development Learning	
	Stakeholder Engagement Plan		
Gender Equality	Gender Mainstreaming	Sex-disaggregated indicators Gender-sensitive indicators	
	Gender Results Areas	Capacity Development Knowledge Generation	
Focal Area/Theme	Climate Change	Climate Change Mitigation Climate Change Adaptation United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Climate Finance (Rio Markers)	Mainstreaming Adaptation; Nationally Determined Contribution; Paris Agreement; CCM 2; CCA 1

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

1a. *Project Description.* Briefly describe:

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) innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up

1) The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

1. 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[2]. 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[3], and only about 1% of rainfall ends up replenishing the groundwater aquifers. Lack of water is the key limitation factor to Namibia's development[4].

2. 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[5]. 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[6]. Rainfall is also predicted to shift, with Namibia estimated to receive 4% less annual rainfall.

3. The above means that there is an urgent need to accelerate Namibia's adaptation responses[7]. 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[8]. 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)[9]. Therefore, the ENR in Namibia are under increasing threat to meet the

[2] http://www.met.gov.na/files/files/National%20Climate%20Change%20Strategy%20&%20Action%20Plan%202013%20-%202020.pdf
[3] ibid.
[4] MET 2011
[5] http://theconversation.com/what-latest-assessment-on-global-warming-means-for-southern-africa-104644
[6] http://theconversation.com/what-latest-assessment-on-global-warming-means-for-southern-africa-104644
[7] Adaptation at Scale in Semi-Arid Regions (ASSAR) Infographics
[8] National Climate Change Strategic Action Plan
[9] NDP 5

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[10]. The negative risks predicted for the agricultural sector are severe.

4. 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[11].

5. 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[12]. 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[13].

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. As per the Paris Agreement (PA), ratifying countries will aim to keep warming well below 2^{o}C, and for the first time to pursue efforts to limit temperature increases to 1.5^{o}C.hjgk 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.

2) The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

Institutional framework for climate change

9. Namibia ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1995 as a Non-Annex I Party. Despite many challenges (financial and human resources) and suffering major socio-economic losses

[10] Namibia Houshold Income and Expenditure Survey, 2016.
[11] Meatco Annual Report 2016 http://www.meatco.com.na/news/312/Meatco-Annual-Report-2016-17/
[12] World Travel and Tourism Council, Travel and Tourism Economic Impacts for Namibia.
[13] NCCSAP,

impacting livelihoods and national economy owing to multiple factors (including climate risks), Namibia has undertaken a number of activities (including policy, strategies and action plans) to address global, national and regional climate change needs.

10. To date, Namibia has a policy on climate change, a climate change strategy and action plan and various national sector policy instruments (such as the NCCAP, NRE Policy, NAP). In 2016, the country also ratified the Paris Agreement[14], prepared and submitted its INDC which sets targets for GHG reduction[15]. Furthermore, Namibia continues to show and demonstrate its commitments to reducing its contributions to global GHG emissions, having contributed substantial resources to this fight using national domestic resources[16].

11. When Namibia became party to the UNFCCC, the **Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)** together with other line ministries have committed to putting institutional frameworks in place to address environmental and climate change issues. In 2011, the **National Policy on Climate Change** was passed under the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. This led to the formation of a multi-sectoral **Namibia Climate Change Committee (NCCC),** which serves an oversight role on National Communications and Biennial Update Reports and also advises government on climate change relate issues. The Ministry of Environment and Tourism is the focal ministry tasked with coordinating all climate change related issues, including reporting obligations in Namibia. This is why the Project Management Unit of National Communications and Biennial Update Reports is housed under the ministry. Due to the cross-cutting nature of the data and information to be provided in the reports, three working groups have been formulated, these are: The vulnerability and Adaption Assessment Working Group; the Mitigation Working Group and the GHG Working group, with the latter two working groups have very similar memberships. Under the GHG Working Group lead agencies have been identified as per the 4 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 lead by Ministry of Environment and Tourism; AFOLU sector lead by Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry; and IPPU sector lead by Ministry of Industralisation, Trade and SME Development. With the support of an external consultant, these working groups together with MET have been involved in the updating of the national GHG inventory, in terms of Activity data collection in their respective sectors.

12. 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 institutional level. Despite this, there are still some gaps 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 Monitoring, 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**.

13. A Project Management Unit (PMU) responsible for the administration of the NCs and BURs is established under the Climate Change Unit in the MET. 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**

[14] https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/namibia_cop22cmp12cma1_hls.pdf (Paris Agreement Namibia)
[15] https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Namibia First/INDC of Namibia Final pdf.pdf
[16] MET, MAWF, MME and MFMR Budget allocations under the past and current MTEF -medium term expenditure framework.

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 stuff turn-over, this arrangements did not yield the desired results and hence continuous efforts are still being made in the on-going reporting.

Legal and regulatory framework for climate change

14. The current national policy and regulatory framework takes into consideration 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 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.

15. 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.

16. **While the NCCP is a legal document, the NCCAP serves as an operational arm of the Policy covering a period of 8 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.

17. While there were clear projections on the likely impacts, climate change information and knowledge remain a growing field, with needs for adjustments to take into account 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 and integrated approach. NCCSAP is clustered around three agendas, i.e. mitigation, adaptation and cross-cutting which also presents room for addressing needs around these issues.

Namibia's MRV, NDC and TNA

18. Namibia has continuously measured and monitored its GHG emissions and presented the national inventory report (NIR) within its respective means. In accordance with Articles 4 and 12 of the Convention**, Namibia has prepared and submitted three National Communications to the UNFCCC**. The Initial National Communication (INC) was elaborated in 2001 with GHG inventory for 1994. The Second National Communication (SNC) was submitted in 2011 with the GHG inventory for year 2000. The Third national Communication was done in 2015 with the first standalone National GHG Inventory Report (NIR). This covered the period from 2000 to 2012. The time lags between the preparations and submissions of the NC could be related to two factors, namely, institutional and human -individual capacities which were completely lacking and slowly being built to full ownership and national responsibility to meet the reporting obligations in line with the country commitments.

19. In accordance with enhanced reporting as mandated in decisions taken during COP 16 and 17 for Non-Annex I Parties, **three BURs have so far been submitted**, namely: the First Biennial Update Report (BUR1) in 2014, with a GHG inventory for the base year 2010; Second Biennial Update Report (BUR2) in 2016, with a standalone NIR covering the period from 2000 to 2012, and the Third Biennial Update Report (BUR 3) in 2018, with a standalone NIR covering the GHG inventory for the years 1994 to 2014 as per the recommendations of the International Consultation Analysis (ICA) process.

20. BURs allowed to made significant progress in initiating steps towards the establishment of some sort of a 'sustainable' Institutional Arrangements (IAs), setting up, strengthening and capacitating working groups to undertake mitigation and GHG inventories, including recommending a domestic Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system. Significant improvements have been made, such that the latest GHG inventory, in the third BUR, covering the period from 1994 to 2014 provided more disaggregated data and commenced to adopt higher Tier methods, namely a combination of Tiers 1 and 2 for compiling the inventory. The period 1994 to 2014 included additional sub-categories that were not covered in the previous inventory presented in the BUR2.

21. **The Fourth National Communication,** to be submitted in December 2019, will provide a GHG inventory covering the period from 1995 to 1999, as per the recommendations of the Technical Team of Experts (TTE) review, and the years from 2013 to 2015. Lessons learned from undertaking these activities will be applied in the CBIT. Notably, the increased national determination to fully institutionalize the Institutional Arrangements and develop the capacities for online MRV with independent and external QA, and QC for the inventory by the National Statistical Agency.

22. **Namibia remained a net GHG sink over the period 1994 to 2014** as the Land category removals exceeded emissions from the other categories. The net removal of CO_2 increased by 20484 Gg, from 77770 Gg to 98254 Gg in 2014, which was a 26.3% increase over these 21 years. During the same period, the country recorded an increase of 12.1% in emissions, 2291 Gg CO_2-eq, from 18889 Gg CO_2-eq to 21180 Gg CO_2-eq. The trend for the period 1994 to 2014 indicates that the total removals from the LAND category increased from 96659 Gg CO_2-eq in 1994 to 119434 (23.6%) Gg CO_2-eq in 2014[17].

Table 2. National GHG emissions (Gg, CO_2-eq) by sector (1994 and 2014)

Year	Total emissions	Energy	IPPU	AFOLU	Waste
1994	18 889	1 464	22	17 328	75
2014	21 180	3 234	522	17 271	153

23. As clarified above, Namibia's NCCP and its accompanying NCSAP set the strategic policy and operational framework for addressing both CC 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 the implementation of the NDC 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 energy sector, although there are few others in water and agriculture addressing CCA.

24. **Namibia aims at a reduction of about 89% of its GHG emissions at the 2030 time horizon compared to the BAU scenario[18]**. The projected GHG emissions to be avoided in 2030 is of 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 socio-economic projections (Table 1)

[17] Republic of Namibia 3rd Biennial Updated Report To The UNFCCC 2018
[18] Republic of Namibia's INDC, 2015

- Table 3. BAU scenario

• Year	• 2010	• 2020	• 2030
• Emissions (Gg co2 eq)	• -1339	• 12441	• 22647

25. Mitigation will be achieved in all sectors and the major contributor will be the AFOLU sector as depicted below in table 2

Table 4. Mitigation potential

Sector	Mitigation potential (Gg co2 eq)	% BAU scenario in 2030
Energy	1301	5.7
IPPU	36	0.2
AFOLU	18153	81.7
Waste	205	0.9
Total	**20054**	**88.6**

26. The measures contributing to mitigation in the different sectors are provided in the table below:

Table 5. Mitigation measures per sector

Measure	GHG amount	% of BAU scenario in 2030
ENERGY		
Increase share 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	1779	7.9
Restore 15 M ha of grassland	1359	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

27. Implementation of this NDC 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, access and transfer of the latest environment friendly and clean production technologies, mitigation techniques and sufficient financing in a timely manner for smooth and successful implementation of the NDC. **The cost of implementation of the NDC components of Namibia will require about US$ 33 billion at 2015 prices**. In spite of the country's socio-economic development being constrained by various factors, Namibia is already unconditionally contributing a share of its resources to combat climate change. This is expected to be about 10% of the NDC requirements in the future. Therefore, the implementation of this NDC is fully conditioned to the provision

of the differential 90% of means of implementation required such as finance, technology transfer and the associated capacity building from Annex1 Parties as stipulated under Article 4 of the UNFCCC.

28. As far back as 2005, Namibia prepared its **Technology Needs Assessment (TNA)** report, which identified and assessed relevant mitigation and adaptation technologies in the context of Namibia. The potential technologies were derived from the INC, interviews with stakeholders and additional expert input. The line ministries that deal with water, agriculture, environment and tourism, energy and industries were prioritized as sectors needing support in preparation for them to own the processes, while building up sufficient institutional arrangements. Ministries which were, and are to be, involved includes Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, Ministry of Mines and Energy, and the Ministry of Industrialization and SME Development.

Experience and lessons learnt from NCs and BURs

29. **The 2NC 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.

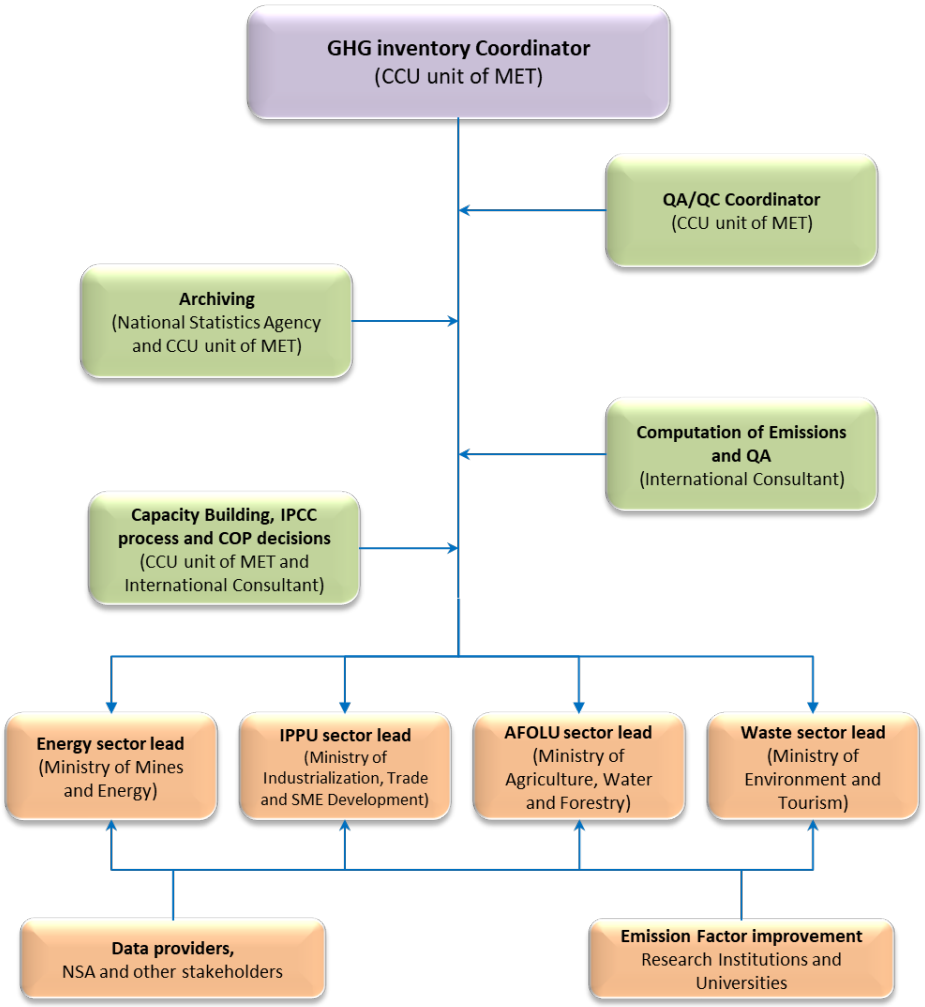
30. **Under the TNC**, the development of a national policy contributed to putting climate change issues into the national planning and development mechanisms. Mainly, most of the anticipated long-term institutional arrangements were properly initiated under the TNC, although they strongly built upon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

- TNC project worked in a synergistic approach with existing national projects and programs on climate change in order 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.

31. **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 one Namibia had outsourced its first two GHG inventories, however during the BUR1 and TNC Namibia made a decision to move from total outsourcing to in-house reporting including the compilation of the GHG inventories. As depicted in the graph below the climate change unit in the ministry of environment is responsible for coordinating the reporting obligations including the GHG inventory. A Project Management unit has been established within the climate change unit to coordinate the day to day issues related to the two reports. A national GHG working group was established through nominations made by various Permanent Secretaries of key emitting sectors to save on this working group. The mapping of the stakeholders exercise is been continuously been undertaken and updated. Sector leads has been identified for each of the IPCC sectors, see graph below. The working group members are at the moment responsible for collecting and providing activity data from their sectors, while they are capacitated to fully take over the role of conducting 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. [19]

32. 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 MET however discussions have been started to have this done by NSA. Current existing institutional arrangements are depicted in graph 1 below and the same are adopted for mitigation as the two are interlinked and the memberships are similar.
    BUR3

[19] "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."



33. 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 taken to move from purely outsourcing to more in-house production of the reports. The process started by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism as the lead agency writing letters to Executive Directors, formerly known as Permanent Secretaries, to nominate atleast two technical staff members to serve on the working groups. Nominations were received and the working groups were formulated and the first round of capacity building was done during BUR1 and TNC, while at the same time producing the BUR1.

34. 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.

35. **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 NAI 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 MET, through the Department of Environmental Affairs is responsible for executing these projects, using the already existing NCs/BURs Project Management Unit (PMU), 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.

36. Namibia has been very effective in elaborating BURs, as at the time of writing, it is one of only three countries that have submitted its BUR3. And have been previously compliant by submitting every two years (in 2014, 2016 and 2018). Despite being compliant, Namibia faces numerous challenges in establishing a robust institutional arrangements. Challenges such as stuff turn-over from one BUR to the next has hindered the capacity building efforts made to fully institutionalise the reporting obligations. Shortage of technical experts in key institutions and the laborlous nature of conducting GHGs for example are some of the challenges. However the technical support been given by the international consultant and the availability of key basic data from NSA has made it possible for Namibia to remain complaint while still capacitating the working group to fully take over.

37. In a bid to operationalize the requirements of the Paris Agreement, notably Article 13, there is a need to have a solid enhanced transparency framework in Namibia. The Namibia CBIT project will help Namibia to maximize the benefits of the NCs and BURs in context to meet specific national and global development and environmental targets. An MRV concept is presented in the BUR3, however there is lack of financial and technical capacity to develop and implement this framework. CBIT will help in dealing with the capacity constraints in order for Namibia to have a comprehensive framework required for the UNFCCC reporting.

38. The project will also tackle the challenges experienced in the past enabling activities as a whole, mainly that of establishing sustainable arrangements for the national GHG inventory and the management of National Inventory Systems through opportunities in NCCC, while systematically institutionalising the various Working Groups at the appropriate level, and within the relevant national institutions. CBIT will leverage existing country support mechanisms (e.g. via the Ministry of environment and Tourism, National Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance) as envisaged under the coordination and collaboration approach enabled from the National Determined Contribution (NDC) Partnership.

Barriers, gaps and needs

39. 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.**

Table 6. 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 emanates 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 built-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 to -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 it not been part of 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/ CORINAIR.
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.

40. Namibia ranks 5th out of 54 African Countries on the 2016 Mo Ibrahim Index of African governance. Transparency International Perception Corruption Index 2017 ranks it as the fifth least corrupt country in sub-Saharan Africa. Namibia ranks 1st in terms of press freedom on the 2016 World Index. Despite such a strong foundation, Namibia faces several persistent development challenges and remains one of the most unequal nations in the world, with despite it's HDI for 2017 standing at 0.647; when the value is discounted for inequality, the HDI falls to 0.422, which is a loss of 34.8 percent due to inequality in the distribution of the HDI dimension indices.

41. Gender inequality is also high as Namibia ranks 115th out of 160 countries in the 2017 index[20] with a Gender Inequality Index value of 0.472 . 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. Despite this issues of gender mainstreaming, women's economic empowerment are not mentioned in the (i) NDC and (ii) NDC Partnership.

42. 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.

43. 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.

44. **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

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

sectors. However, there is a lack of coordination among the databases. Certain databases even do not have the formatting or level of scale which is 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.

45. **Lack of institutional capacity to manage climate-related MRV** in particular at the Ministry of Environment 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.

46. 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 for 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.

47. 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. Attempt at collecting missing activity data for improving the completeness of the inventory, namely use of N_2O for medical applications, Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) and incineration of medical waste;
    b. Conduct new forest inventories to confirm the new approach adopted for the Land sector;
    c. Produce new maps for 1990 to 2015 to refine land use change data over 5 years periods to replace the low-quality maps available now which is proving inadequate;
    d. Refine data collection for determining country-specific (CS) weights for dairy cows, other cattle, sheep and goats;
    e. 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;
    f. Add the missing years 1990 to 1993 to complete the full time series 1990 to at least 2015 in the next inventory compilation.
    g. Institutionalise the archiving system with NSA
    h. Improve the Institutional arrangements to ensure annual provision of activity data for preparing the inventory;
    i. Develop and implement a quality control management system;
    j. 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;
    k. Develop legal arrangements for securing collaboration of other institutions for activity data;
    l. Improve on documentation and archiving; and
    m. Capacity building in various areas of inventory compilation including the importance of including national consultants.

48. CBIT will aim to tackle some of this of the improvement areas identified above to as much extent as possible in order to further improve the level of reporting

49. Namibia started implementing mitigation since more than 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 in order 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.

50. 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 remain a void that should be filled urgently.**

51. 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.

52. 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 of the 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 nnational experts were provided with some capacity building, but this still needs to be pursued in the future until they are fully conversant with the whole process.

3) The proposed alternative scenario:

53. The CBIT project will help Namibia to enhance capacity to establish a comprehensive transparency framework for MRV of climate actions and reporting on NDC implementation under the Paris Agreement (PA). Without this, the methodologies and tools to enhance transparency as stipulated in Article 13 of the PA will not be met. Further, Namibia's will not be able to put in place an MRV system that will smoothen and facilitate provision of accurate information, monitoring and assessment of the instruments that the country selects to address climate change. Lastly, Namibia will not be able to increase ambitions under its NDCs, as there is a major need to improve its institutional capacities and establish sustainable Institutional Arrangements. Thus the project alternative is as follows:

54. **The main objective of the project is 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.** Thus, the project provides an alternative approach that is structured around three main components, which have related outcomes and a number of outputs designed to realise the objective of the project. Altogether these three components will enhance capacities to meet the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. During the PPG phase, gender-sensitive approaches will be fully considered to fully meet the CBIT guidelines. Further, Namibia will share the progress and achievements in establishing the transparency framework with other countries following the CBIT global coordination platform as well as the GSP.

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

1.1.1 Working groups in each of the 5 key sectors are strengthened and functioning as key entities for data collection and processing

This output will result in a strengthened role of the already functioning different GHG working groups. This output will result in enhancing the existing institutional collaborations on MRV and data management inside the National Climate Change Committee and with the relevant stakeholders entrusted with the elaboration of GHG inventories, NCs and BURs.
Proposed Activities:

- 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
- Analyse the existing legal framework of the National Climate Change Committee and suggest modifications to enhance the relevance of the working groups and its correct functioning.
- Development of annual action plans for each of the four working groups
- Strengthen the collaboration between the working groups, the National Climate Change Committee and the climate change unit by enhancing the provision of technical support to the main climate change policy makers to lead, plan, coordinate, implement, monitor, and evaluate policies, strategies, and programs to enhance transparency in the NDC and adaptation activities processes
- Capacity building activities to enhance awareness on the key components of MRV and the enhanced transparency framework international requirements

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. 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:

- Implementation of a law or regulation that formalizes the institutional setup for the inventory preparation
- Draft formal arrangements (possibly, Memorandum of Understanding for data provision 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 (most MoU) among relevant sectorial stakeholders for facilitating the sharing of relevant data

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, institutions will be able to easily access, share and compare data relevant for climate action.

Proposed activities:

- 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.
- Facilitates the documenting and archiving of data

- 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

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's needs, voices and decision-making on climate related activities are recognized.
Proposed activities

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 maximise the considerations of gender in transparency activities
- Carry out a gender analysis of the NDC to highlight where gender gaps still exist
- 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 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.

1.1.5 Lessons learned are shared at the regional and global level through 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 learnt also outside the country, by being actively engaged in the CBIT Global Coordination Platform.
This Output will cover different type of exchanges:

- Webinars
- Participation in the CBIT Global coordination meetings annual meetings
- 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

2.1.1 Develop and implement a quality control management system, including enhanced documentation management
This will support the development of a QA/QC system, up to now missing, which will allow Namibia to correct uncertainties and mistakes at the national level, before inventories are formally submitted to the Convention.

2.1.2 Enhancing activity data in key sectors, as per findings identified in the GSP-UNFCCC QA exercise held in July 2018
This output will be focused at 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 baseline) will guide this output in identifying the prioritization of activity data enhancements. Furthermore an 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.

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 inventory. More specifically, they will be trained on the needed data for each tier, how to use emission factors and activity data, design and apply QA/QC procedures (in collaboration with 2.1.1) and develop uncertainty analysis. To the extent possible, customized trainings will be delivered (compared to generic training) in order to have a higher impact.

Outcome 2.2 Building MRV capacities of support

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

This output will include adopting guidelines on reporting related to support received for climate change mitigation and adaptation activities and will improve coordination on reporting from various sources. Different agencies, local governments, the private sector, and NGOs currently receive support for climate related activities. These efforts are not coordinated, and therefore not all of them can be captured.

2.2.2 Capacities of key stakeholders from the public and private sectors are developed

A training programme will be developed by international and national experts on the implementation of the tools developed under 2.2.1. The programme will be designed by considering case studies specific to national circumstances and a learning by doing approach. The training programme will benefit both public and private entities.

2.2.3 Data regarding support received and provided integrated into future NCs and BURs

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

COMPONENT 3 – NDC tracking

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

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 at the assumptions and methodologies used for establishing the business as usual scenario for 2030 also by using key input the data provided by the most recent GHG inventory elaborated under the 3BUR and to be submitted in early 2019. Methodologies previously used will be reviewed as well, with the purpose of improving the estimations identified in both scenarios and achieving more solid estimations, without backpedaling on the ambitious NDC presented at COP 21.

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 elaborating a new methodology, to be designed among key national stakeholders, which will allow Namibia to properly establish NDC indicators and keep track of its progresses in the implementation of NDC, in order to allow the Party to report- under the Enhanced Transparency Framework set by the Paris Agreement- proper accounting of its mitigation and adaptation efforts and to provide useful and correct inputs to the global stocktake.

4) Alignment with GEF focal area and/ Impact Program strategies

55. 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,
    b) provide relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement;
    c) assist the improvement of transparency over time

5) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing;

56. The CBIT request has been designed to address the short and long-term capacity building needs for Namibia. Capacity building will be done at institutional, individual and policy (systemic) levels. This will ensure creation of a robust, transparent and sustainable system to be put in place, which will facilitate the management of data and information on climate change mitigation and adaptation, and utilized to track progress towards achievement of Namibia's nationally determined contributions. In the absence of this support, Namibia will continue relying heavily on external consultants without the necessary Institutional Arrangements being emplaced, the technical knowhow not being fully built. Further, the alternative will provide an enabling environment for the National Statistical Agency to provide the functions of a quality control entity while the national leadership will be enabled to fully utilize and benefit from external and independent quality assurance in undertaking its national and international reporting obligation for transparency action and support. The established mechanisms under the NCCC will be enhanced, building upon the multi-sectoral membership and role of academia and think tanks.

57. The government of Namibia will provide an in-kind contribution of USD 50,000 covering the government personnel time and offices to enable the successful implementation of this project.

6) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

58. 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.

7) Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

Innovation

59. The project will implement an innovative online MRV system that will bring together all information and requirements under climate action MRV systems. This online system will be tailored to the domestic needs and priorities whilst ensuring a best practice approach to national MRV with effective stakeholder engagement and management. The historical and projected national GHG emission estimates will be calculated using transparent Excel spreadsheets developed to reflect national data availability whilst linking these estimates to online databases that facilitate the dissemination and analysis of these important data. Data visualization software will be used to improve the accessibility of the data.

60. 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

61. 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. A comprehensive capacity needs assessment will be done to enable effective capacity development during the entire life cycle of the project. Based on the gaps identified, sustainability will be achieved by training in-country experts and support them in undertaking required tasks themselves using the Online MRV System. The systems are to be directly linked and

aligned to the country existing system that is to be managed by the National Statistical Agency (NSA) which is going to play a critical quality control role.

62. 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.

Potential for scaling up

63. 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.

1b. *Project Map and Coordinates.*

64. The project will be implemented at the national level and will thus cover the entire country. See APPENDIX A.

2. *Stakeholders.* Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

☐ Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities;
☒ Civil Society Organizations;
☒ Private Sector Entities;
☐ If None of the above, please explain why.

In addition, provide indicative information on how stakeholders, including civil society and indigenous peoples, will be engaged in the project preparation, and their respective roles and means of engagement.

65. In order to achieve the project goals and implement the proposed activities, there should be a strong participation of several actors from public and private sector. The variety of stakeholders responds to the complexity of climate change related activities. In that sense, there are public entities that must work very closely with the project to carry out a strong transparency system for adaptation and mitigation; not just for establishing monitoring procedures, but generating quality information to conduct the public policy process and the decision making. The key stakeholders and brief description of their engagement in the project design and preparation are provided in the table below.

Table 7. Identified key Stakeholders that will be engaged in the CBIT project

STAKEHOLDERS	RESPONSIBILITIES
66. MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM	Responsible for coordinating, managing climate change issues in the country and implementation of the UNFCCC. it is also responsible for coordination of the transposition and implementation of environmental laws in the field of environmental and climate change. their project role is to act as implementation partner and coordinating body of the project, by facilitating correlation and ensuring synergy between CBIT project goals and activities of similar projects, such as NCS/ BURs preparation

67. NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE COMMITTEE	Working under the MET, includes both the public, private and Civil Society Organizations ranging from Business, Labour, Non-governmental organizations, academic institutions and the public at large. The committee will support the project through linkages with past and ongoing related initiative and ensure synergy. It will also serve as the project steering committee.
68. MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY	The ministry is in charge of monitoring and reporting in the key sector of relevant to climate change mitigation including energy management, energy efficiency and renewable energy. In 2017 the Energy Policy was passed in order to have coordinated projects in different ministries and the civil society. The committee will be used as a basis for the creation of institutional platform for transparency and main national coordination body to support preparation of Namibia's ambitious transparency framework under the Paris Agreement as well as validate all project results. It will also involve and facilitate contribution of competent institutions and other stakeholders to the overall MRV system and elaboration of climate change mitigation and adaptation measures into subsequent NDCs and development of climate change policies and strategies.
69. MINISTRY OF WATER, AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	It is in charge of monitoring and reporting in key sectors of climate change mitigation (AFOLU) and adaptation in agriculture, forestry and water management.
70. MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIALISATION TRADE AND SME DEVELOPMENT	It is in charge of monitoring and reporting on IPPU adaptation and mitigation.
71. ACADEMIA, CSOs, BUSINESS AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	Business sector is one of the main stakeholders when it comes to the implementation of climate change related policies – in particular taking into account its role in mitigating climate change by reducing GHG emissions in relevant industries, energy production/consumption businesses etc. Some of main representatives of the business community of interest to the project goals are: NamPower main electricity distributor, cement industry such as Ohorongo. On the other hand, business community is also very much relevant in the case of successful implementation of the climate change adaptation measures for the purpose of making the economy of the country resilient to changing climate conditions. This is also why their participation in the process of defining the NDCs is important as they are subjects of vulnerability and also one of the main implementing partners. Academia and research community is responsible for provision of adequate information and data that are of relevance to climate change mitigation and adaptation planning, as well as for tracking progress in implementation of NDCs. Some of the relevant representatives of the research community are those from the University of Namibia - Faculty of Agriculture, Faculty Humanities and Social Sciences (Geography and Environmental Studies), and Faculty of Science. CSOs role is related to ensuring the link between the decision makers and citizens. Their particular role is to ensure citizen's participation in the process of creation of NDCs as well as in monitoring and reporting of the achieved targets. There is the Namibia Energy Institute whose mandate is energy research and development. Based on the experience in producing the national communications and biennial update report, it is understood that the most effective way to address climate change, is to ensure involvement of other stakeholders besides Governmental institutions (academic sector, private sector, NGO sector) in both design and implementation of the climate change related actions through focused discussion and working groups. In addition to that, the national knowledge, and awareness of the different stakeholders have been increased, in particular those from the government, non-government, private and academic sectors. It is expected that this approach will ensure participatory approach for transparency. Participation of broad range of relevant stakeholders from business, private and civil society sectors will draw closer the positions of the governmental, business and civil society circles regarding national economic and environmental priorities vis-à-vis NDCs and enhance the awareness on SDGs. The integration of the different sectors strengthens the institutional and technical capacity of the different stakeholders and institutions, not limited to a small group of experts and decision makers the governmental institution responsible for the fulfillment of the national obligations the convention.
72. Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA)	Has the national legal mandate to collect and archive all national data; hence they will be crucial stakeholder for data collection in the project.
73. Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare (MGECW)	Based on the limited research conducted by the Environment Investment Fund of Namibia, the MGECW is a critical role player to enable proper integration and mainstreaming of gender. This is in recognition that both women and men have differential access to social and economic resources in Namibia. And that this access is one of the key aspects perpetutating gender inequality.

3. *Gender equality and women empowerment.* Briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis). Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment? yes ☒ /no ☐ / tbd ☐ If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:
☐ Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;
☒ Improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or
☐ Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.
Will the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators? yes ☒ /no ☐ / tbd ☒

74. The national strategy and policy explicitly mention gender mainstreaming. Further gender issues are mentioned in the Third National Communication, and limited research has been conducted on gender and climate change, which points to a need for gender integration in citizenship participation between the different regions in Namibia[21]. The project will aim to improve women's participation and decision-making in UNFCCC dealings, gender assessment and analysis will be done during the PPG[22]. This will result in a gender results framework, reporting, MRV and NDC to address Gender inequality, manifested in the roles and resources that are determined by existing legal setup, cultural norms, societal practices, societal beliefs and opinions as well as power and decision-making in households and communities. Women and men have differentiated social roles and responsibilities, as well as differentiated relationships with environmental resources and ecosystem services. Specifically, this project will also take into account the GEF Gender Equality Action Plan (GEAP) and the recommendations included in the UNDP/UNEP GSP document Gender Responsive National Communications Toolkit, as Namibia considers CBIT to be a meaningful entry point for training, awareness-raising and capacity-building efforts to ensure women's equal engagement in and benefit from climate change actions.

4. *Private sector engagement.* Will there be private sector engagement in the project? (yes ☒ /no ☐). Please briefly explain the rationale behind your answer.

75. The private sector is one of the main stakeholders when it comes to the implementation of climate change related policies in particular taking into account its role in mitigating climate change by reducing GHG emissions in relevant industries, energy production and consumption businesses. Some of main representatives of the business community of interest to the project goals are: NamPower main electricity distributor, cement industry such as Ohorongo. On the other hand, business community is also greatly relevant in the case of successful implementation of the climate change adaptation measures for the purpose of making the economy of the country resilient to changing climate conditions.

76. Besides the above mentioned businesses, in March 2018 the NDC Partnership extended their support to the Government of Namibia for its Partnership's Members to align their existing, planned or future projects or programs to the needs expressed by the Government. The following partners will give assistance towards issues related to climate change mitigation and adaptation and reporting and verification to achieve the country's NDCs.

5. *Risks.* Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved or may be resulting from project implementation, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design.

Table 8. Risks and mitigation strategies

[21] https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/737046/Gender_assessment_-_FP024_-_EIF_-_Namibia.pdf/78118014-b6e0-42e4-b253-1e773d5076c2

[22] Namibia has made great efforts to address gender disparities, recognized in 2017 with the "African Excellence Gender Awards for 2017". This is mainly attributed to Namibia's efforts in implementing the national gender policies and initiatives towards promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women in Namibia. Yet, the sectoral impacts are not fully relaized within the climate space.

Risk	Rating	Mitigation Strategy
Lack of buy-in from Government/ Ministries and lLack 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 that atleast 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 sector 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 this risks by having clear TOR for data quality control and formal agreements with data providers

6. *Coordination.* Outline the institutional structure of the project including monitoring and evaluation coordination at the project level. Describe possible coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

77. The CBIT will be implemented in close cooperation and coordination of existing and ongoing initiatives. Notably, the NDC Partnership Platform, the NCCC and the other interventions supported by development partners such as GEF (BURs and NCs) and GIZ as those highlighted in the NDC-MRV interventions. There are existing structures initiated by the previous enabling activities. For instance, under NCs/BURs national working groups are already established for GHG data collection though they are yet fully formalised nor operationalized.

78. The National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) comprises of a number of GHG working groups: GHG Energy Working Group (led by Ministry of Mines and Energy); AFOLU GHG working group (led by Ministry of Water Agriculture and Forestry); and IPPU (led Ministry of Industry, Trade and SME Development), and waste (led by the local authority /Municipality of Windhoek and recently MET coming on board). The NCCC provides overall technical guidance and feedback on all actions under key strategic documents related to climate change. This is supported with the NCCSAP as the guiding document for reporting progress with additional matters added as and when necessary. The NCCC will be a key basic foundation to establish the coordination of enhanced Monitoring, Reporting and Verification of climate actions in the country.

79. The Project will also utilize the already existing Project Management Unit (PMU) in the Climate Change Unit to further enhance synergies, utilize resources efficiently, for sustainability, and retention of limited expertise for GHG data collection and reporting. This is appropriate because its main task is the day to day management of the NCs and BURs which directly complements this project.

80. The collaboration will also be done with the Namibia Integrated Landscape Approach for enhancing Livelihoods and Environmental Governance to eradicate poverty (NILALEG) project, being implemented by UNDP. It aims to promote an integrated landscape management approach in key agricultural and forest landscapes, reducing poverty through sustainable nature-based livelihoods, protecting and restoring forests as carbon sinks, and promoting Land Degradation Neutrality. Explicitly this project also focuses on development of a National system for monitoring progress towards target of Land Degradation Neutrality and the NBSAP and AFOLU targets in NDC; Strengthening of Namibia's State Forest network through legal protection; and Implementation of existing Forest Policy in target landscapes through sustainable forest management plans for new Community Forest/s across at least 3,000 ha, agreements for sustainable extraction of timber and NTFPs

81. Explicit coordination will be pursued with the NDC Partnership and supporting organization such Germany (KfW, GIZ), AfD, World Research Institute (WRI). Per the initial set up of Partnership, MET, National Planning Commission

and Ministry of Finance will play a crucial role. The table 9 below outlines some of the on-going initiatives geared towards MRV-NDC.

Table 9: Initiatives which are geared towards MRV-NDC

Name of support initiative	Donor /Co-financier	Key implementing partner	Timeframe of implementation	Main activities
Biennial Update Reports	GEF	Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)	After every 2 years	- Updated Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory; - Identify Mitigation measures and their effects plus associated domestic Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) system if exist; - Strengthen Institutional arrangenment and national circumstances; - Identify Constraints, gaps, and associated technical and financial needs
National Communications	GEF	MET	After every four years	- As above plus the Vulnerability of key sectors assessed & adaptation measures proposed
Sustainable management of Namibia's Forested Lands (NAFOLA)	GEF	Ministry of Agriculture Water and Forestry (MAWF)	2014-2019	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 an serve as carbon the sinks.
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/MET	2015-2019	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), and
Empower to Adapt: Creating Climate-Change Resilient Livelihoods through Community-Based Natural Resource Management in Namibia	GCF/EDA	MET/Environmental Investment Fund (EIF)	2017-2022	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)
Climate Resilient Agriculture in three of the Vulnerable Extreme northern crop-growing regions (CRAVE)	GCF	MAWF/EIF	2017-2022	Activities to: -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

Namibia National Adaptation Plan	UNDP FAO	MET	2019-2021	Development of the National Adaptation Plan
National mainstreaming guidelines for climate change actions and SDGs into NDP5, sector plans and other policy and legal framework developed	AfDB WRI	MET	TBD TBD	Development of the guidelines for aligning the NDC with national development plans Conduct research on current state of mainstreaming the SDGs
Revised and costed NDC implementation strategy that integrates SDG actions with sector specific investment plans developed	AfD	MET	10 September-30 November 2018	AfDB in partnership with UNDP is developing guidance note/Toolkit for aligning SDGs to NDC implementation (including costing), AfDB feedback workshop with Namibian stakeholders regarding implementation
Monitoring and Evaluation systems on tracking progress on implementation of NDC developed	Germany (GIZ)	MET, NPC, NSA		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
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	WRI GIZ	MET	TBD	Operationalize the coordination mechanism to implement the NDC and priority SDGs
Capacity enhanced for NPC and update T21 Model	UNDP	NPC, MET,	2018	Training on T21 Modelling
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	Germany (GIZ, KfW)	Energy (MME), AFOLU (MAWF), Water (MAWF), Waste (Municipalities), Transport (ministry of Works and Transport, Marine/Coastal Ministry of Fisheries		Proposal Formulation for sectoral projects in energy, water, natural resources management

AFOLU: Desertification prevention through reforestation, soil management and sustainable land use practices in the North West Forest Region	GEF	MAWF MET MURD MLR EIF	2019-2023	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.
Water : Recharging Windhoek Aquifer, through the Windhoek Managed Aquifer Recharge Scheme Phase II for both urban and rural use	GCF	MAWF	2017-2023	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
Transport: Mass transport system in Windhoek City and car-pooling established to reduce the cars (taxis and private)	Germany (GIZ)	MWT, City of Windhoek	TBD	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
Transport: Freight pooling transportation system established to reduce the number of light vehicles	Germany (GIZ)	MWT	TBD	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.
Energy: Renewable Energy (Hydro, Solar, Wind, and Biomass)	Germany (KfW, GIZ)	MME-Renewable Energy & NamPower	TBD	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
AfD SUNREF Program	AfD			The AfD SUNREF program has provided 3 concessional loans (15m EUR) to commercial banks for renewable energy efficiency projects
Solar For Health	GFATM	MOHSS/UNDP		Advocating and supporting Solar for Health project with Ministry of Health and Social Services. UNDP support to MOHSS for accelerated implementation of GFATM.
Fisheries: Coastline EBSA Identification system implemented and functional	Germany (GIZ)	MFWR/UNDP		UNDP is currently supporting the implementation of BCLME III

7. *Consistency with National Priorities*. Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions? (yes ☒ /no ☐). If yes, which ones and how: NAPA, NAP, ASGM, MIA, NBSAP, NCs, TNA, NCSA, NIP, NCSA, BURs

82. 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.

83. Namibia's proposed action to be funded by the CBIT are in line with the national strategies and plans. The Third National Action (NAP) under the UNCCD since it aims are to implement strong interventions to combat desertification, land degradation and drought based on our national priorities and unique circumstances. It also promotes a more synergistic approach to sustainable land management, climate change adaptation and the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, all of which are closely linked in the Namibian context. These contributes to the NDCs and contribute towards the MRV on GHG emissions.

84. 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. *Knowlegde Management.* Outline the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project and how it will contribute to the project's overall impact, including plans to learn from relevant projects, initiatives and evaluations.

85. UNDP has a strong role to play as knowledge broker, capacity development supporter and partnership facilitator when developing countries work together to find solutions to common development challenges. South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTrC) is a necessity to ensure an inclusive global partnership towards sustainable development. The project will support and encourage SSTrC to ensure knowledge exchanges, technology transfers, peer support, and neighborhood initiatives, as well as countries forming common development agendas and seeking collective solutions. The project will explore possibilities for South-South Cooperation within the framework of the sectoral and intergovernmental networks in which Namibia participates, related to mitigation, MRV and to the elaboration of National Inventories of GHG.

86. Under the guidance and exchanges facilitated via the Global Support Program for National Communication and Biennial Update Reports Namibia will participate on the South-south learning and capacity building via webinars, regional workshops and networks on NC and BUR specific topics. It will also actively participate in the CBIT Global Coordination Platform's initiatives, facilitating knowledge management both domestically as well as regionally and internationally.

PART III: APPROVAL/ ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template. For SGP, use this SGP OFP endorsement letter).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE *(MM/dd/yyyy)*
Mr. Teofilus Nghitila	Executive Director	ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM	**11/06/2018**

Annex A

PROGRAM/PROJECT MAP AND GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES

(this project will cover the whole country)

Annex B

GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, item F to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the project will be aggregated and reported at any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Annex C

Project Taxonomy Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to list down the taxonomic information required under Part I, item G by ticking the most relevant keywords/ topics/themes that best describe this project.

Table 1: Project Taxonomy

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Influencing Models	Transform policy and regulatory environments		
	Strengthen institutional and decision-making capacity		
Stakeholders	Civil Society	Non-Governmental Organizations Academia	
	Type of Engagement	Information Dissemination Consultation	
	Communications	Awareness Raising	
Capacity, Knowledge and Research	Capacity Development		
	Knowledge Generation and Exchange		
	Learning	Indicators to Measure Change	
	Knowledge and Learning	Knowledge Management Capacity Development Learning	
	Stakeholder Engagement Plan		
Gender Equality	Gender Mainstreaming	Sex-disaggregated indicators Gender-sensitive indicators	
	Gender Results Areas	Capacity Development Knowledge Generation	
Focal Area/Theme	Climate Change	Climate Change Mitigation Climate Change Adaptation United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Climate Finance (Rio Markers)	Mainstreaming Adaptation; Nationally Determined Contribution; Paris Agreement; CCM 2; CCA 1

87.