



Namibia's First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) and Fifth National Communication (NC5) to the UNFCCC

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10887

Project Type

EA

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT

CBIT No

Project Title

Namibia's First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) and Fifth National Communication (NC5) to the UNFCCC

Countries

Namibia

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s)

Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Climate Change

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Climate Change, Climate Change Mitigation, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, Technology Transfer, Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Enabling Activities, Climate Change Adaptation, National Adaptation Plan, Community-based adaptation, Climate resilience, Mainstreaming adaptation, Influencing models, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Private Sector, Large corporations, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Consultation, Partnership, Participation, Indigenous Peoples, Communications, Awareness Raising, Behavior change, Public Campaigns, Civil Society, Local Communities, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Participation and leadership, Capacity Development, Gender Mainstreaming, Beneficiaries, Women groups, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Learning, Theory of change, Innovation

Sector

Enabling Activity

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 2

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Type of Reports	Submission Date	Expected Implementation Start	Expected Completion Date	Expected Report Submission to Convention
UNFCCC Biennial Transparency Report/ National Communication (BTR/NC)	3/10/2022	11/1/2022	7/31/2025	12/31/2024

Duration

33In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

49,115.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CCM-EA	GET	517,000.00	200,000.00
		Total Project Cost(\$)	200,000.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To assist Namibia in the preparation and submission of its First Biennial Transparency Report and Fifth National Communication for the fulfillment of its obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
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Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1. National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases	1.1 Information on National GHG emissions and sinks according to the TACCC principles provided	1.1.1 Activity data (AD) collected, quality controlled, formatted for use in IPCC software for IPCC sectors (a) Energy (b) Industrial Production and Other Product Use (c) Agriculture, Forest and Land-Use Change (AFOLU), and (d) Waste, and all emission factors (EFs) reviewed/generated as appropriate	160,000.00	66,000.00
	1.2 Improved sustainable GHG inventory management system (Institutional arrangements)	1.1.2 Emissions estimated according to the IPCC 2006 Guidelines, its 2013b supplement and 2019 refinements, using the 2006 IPCC software complemented with the EMEP/EEA Guidework and trended for the period 1990-2022 for the IPCC sectors listed in 1.1.1 and steps of the compilations including AD and EFs documented and archived		
		1.1.3 Stand alone National Inventory Report (NIR 6) in accordance with the MPGs contained in chapter II of decision 18/CMA.1		
		1.2.1 GHG		

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
2. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement	2.1 Updated mitigation analysis and information on NDC mitigation actions and their effects including estimates of emissions avoided 2.2 Domestic MRV assessed	2.1.1. Updated national circumstances on progress in implementing and achieving the NDC under Article 4 of the PA 2.1.2 Revised mitigation assessment for the Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste sectors with projections to the 2040 time-horizon under the new socio-economic scenarios 2.1.3 Description of the NDC and information on NDC mitigation actions and their effects as per the MPGs of decision 18/CMA.1. 2.2.1 Status of Domestic MRV NDC tracking with proposals for improvement 2.2.2 Training and capacity building of the existing mitigation working groups established under the previous NCs and BURs for mitigation assessment and implementation of the MRV system for tracking NDCs	120,000.00	48,000.00

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
3. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement	3.1 Vulnerability of key socio-economic sectors assessed & adaptation measures formulated	<p>3.1.1 Updated national circumstances and institutional arrangements for monitoring and reporting on NDC adaptation actions</p> <p>3.1.2 Current climate change trends at the regional level updated and improved climate change and sea level rise scenarios generated for different timesteps up to the 2100 time horizon</p> <p>3.1.3 Impact assessment of climate change on the Agriculture, Water Resources, Forest and other terrestrial Ecosystems, Coastal Zone and Health sectors revisited on the basis of updated socio-economic scenarios.</p> <p>3.1.4 Updated information on mainstreaming and progress on implementation of adaptation with emphasis on the more vulnerable women and the poorer segment of the population</p> <p>3.1.5 Updated training provided to Vulnerability & Adaptation Assessment (V&A) working groups established under previous</p>	100,000.00	38,000.00

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
<p>4. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9?11 of the Paris Agreement</p>	<p>4.1 Reviewed financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity building support needed and received</p>	<p>4.1.1 Detailed description of the national circumstances and institutional arrangements in place to track and report on support needed and received, and mobilized</p> <p>4.1.2 Information on financial, technology development and transfer support needed and received, and capacity building support needed and received from various channels in accordance with the MPGs of decision 18/CMA.1</p>	<p>20,000.00</p>	<p>5,000.00</p>
<p>5. Other relevant information (e.g. gender) including supplemental NC chapters, research and systemic observation; education, training and public awareness)</p>	<p>5.1 Updated other relevant information including gender mainstreaming, and on research and systematic observation, and education, training and public awareness</p>	<p>5.1.1. Progress achieved on enhancing gender equality on climate actions</p> <p>5.1.2 Action plan to address Research and Systematic observation needs</p> <p>5.1.3 Education, training and public awareness improvements</p>	<p>35,000.00</p>	<p>15,000.00</p>

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
6. Publication and submission of combined BTR1/NC5 report to the UNFCCC, and M&E	6.1. Combined BTR1/NC5 report prepared in accordance with the MPGs and methodological guidance contained in decisions 18/CMA.1 and 5/CMA.3 6.2. Monitoring and evaluation	6.1.1. Combined BTR1/NC5 report technically validated, endorsed, and submitted to the UNFCCC by Dec 2024 6.1.2. Terminal workshop and dissemination of project results 6.2.1. Project financial and progress reports prepared and submitted according to M&E plan 6.2.2. End of project report with Lessons Learnt and recommendations for next BTR	35,000.00	10,000.00
Sub Total (\$)			470,000.00	182,000.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)				
			47,000.00	18,000.00
Sub Total(\$)			47,000.00	18,000.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			517,000.00	200,000.00

Please provide justification

C. Source of Co-Financing for the Project by Name and by Type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000.00
Total Co-Financing(\$)				200,000.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

N/A

D. GEF Financing Resources Requested by Agency, Country and Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNDP	GET	Namibia	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	517,000	49,115	566,115.00
Total Gef Resources(\$)					517,000.00	49,115.00	566,115.00

Part II. Enabling Activity Justification

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved

Namibia ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1995, acceded to its Kyoto Protocol in 2003 and the Paris Agreement in 2016 as a non-Annex I country. As Party to the Convention, Namibia has the obligation to implement decisions of the Conference of the Parties (COP) regarding the implementation of policies and measures to adapt to, and mitigate climate change, thereby contributing to the attainment of the objective of the Convention.

So far, Namibia has prepared and submitted four National Communications (NCs): the [Initial National Communication \(NC1\)](#) in 2002; the [Second National Communication \(NC2\)](#) in 2011; the [Third National Communication \(NC3\)](#) in 2015 and the [Fourth National Communication \(NC4\)](#) with a stand alone NIR4 in 2020 as mandated by articles 4 and 12 of the Convention. Namibia has also prepared and submitted three Biennial Update Reports: [First Biennial Update Report \(BUR1\)](#), with a stand alone NIR1 in 2014; the [Second Biennial Update Report \(BUR2\)](#), with a stand alone NIR2 in 2016; the [Third Biennial Update report \(BUR3\)](#), with a stand alone NIR3 in 2019, and the [Fourth Biennial Update Report \(BUR4\)](#), with a stand alone NIR5 in 2021

Namibia submitted its Intended [Nationally Determined Contribution \(INDC\)](#) in November 2015 to conform with decisions 1/CP.19 and 1/CP.20 of the COP. The INDC aims at a reduction of 89% (and was enhanced in the revised NDC of 2021 to reduce 91%) of the projected emissions of 2030, i.e. 20,000 Gg CO₂-eq, compared to the Business as Usual scenario with 2010 as the base year. Emission reductions are anticipated in the four IPCC sectors Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste, the highest share coming from the AFOLU sector followed by the Energy sector. Namibia submitted its [revised NDC](#) in July 2021 but it is currently being reviewed following amendments made in the baseline of the first NDC that has not been fully incorporated in the revised submitted version. The current review will enable alignment of the 2 NDCs to better reflect the national situation and the projected emissions reduction. The revision followed the updated national policies and strategies whereby Namibia aims at producing its own electricity, concentrating on renewable sources rather than continuing with the Power Purchase Agreement within the South African Power Pool to guarantee its energy security given that South Africa is presently struggling to maintain generation. Additional improvement areas are the adoption of Tier 2 for key categories of the AFOLU sector following the development and adoption of national emission and stock factors since 2015. In fact the latter has not been fully integrated in the revised version.

Estimates from last GHG inventory presented in the BUR4 for the period 1990 - 2016 indicate that Namibia remains a sink of GHG emissions. The updated Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment (V&A) presented in the NC4 further emphasized on the high vulnerability of Namibia to climate change.

Namibia has over the past years implemented various projects, programmes and policies to adapt to, and mitigate climate change. Notably, Namibia passed the National Policy on Climate Change in 2011, providing for a regulatory framework within which climate change issues will be managed. The accompanying step-by-step National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (NCCSAP), was recently endorsed and launched. The NCCSAP provides for concrete activities to be undertaken in the various sectors to adapt to, and mitigate climate change.

Programmes and projects of relevance include the Namibia Africa Adaptation Project (NAM AAP), which sought to build the national foundation for a national approach to climate change adaptation in the country. The project aimed at building an effective leadership and institutional framework in Namibia for better coordinating and integrating climate change programmes into the development policy. Furthermore, support to local communities on climate change initiatives for priority sectors such as agriculture and food security was provided. NAM AAP also assisted the government in identifying financing options that will allow the country to meet the long-term national adaptation costs and expand knowledge management systems and information sharing.

Despite being a GHG sink, Namibia has also over the years implemented projects on mitigation, namely, the Namibia Renewable Energy Programme (NAMREP), which aimed at reducing barriers to the adoption of renewable energy technologies. Currently, Namibia is implementing, with GEF co-financing, the Concentrated Solar Power Technology (CSP) project, which aims at increasing the share of renewable energy in the Namibian energy mix. This is being done through the development of the necessary technological framework and the creation of conducive conditions for the successful transfer and deployment of CSP technology for on-grid power generation, thereby reducing GHG emissions.

This project will build on findings and recommendations from previous NCs and BURs work as well as recommendations from the ICA process for BUR, the UNFCCC QA exercise on the GHG inventory and the review conducted on the latter under the Global Support program.

The TTE concluded in the ICA of the inventory of the BUR4 that Namibia's inventory is mostly Transparent, Accurate, almost Complete and fully Consistent and Comparable. Emphasis was laid on these issues during the preparation of the following inventory for the NC4 and 3 out of the 4 categories not covered have been addressed while improvement brought in the reporting of the estimates aimed at consolidating the transparency of the BUR4. Work is ongoing on data collection to include the coverage of PFCs and SF₆, still to be attended to and these will hopefully be addressed in this project.

The UNFCCC QA exercise recommended strengthening of the GHG inventory management system for the sustainable production of good quality TACCC inventories. This remains a challenge within the context of the country due to constraints regarding permanent staffing, insufficiency of funds and inadequate capacity. The capacity inadequacy is being addressed presently with funds made available by the GEF under the CBIT project.

The GSP review of the NIR5 identified the major issue as being the lack of an established QA/QC plan. Once more, this is due to the lack of adequate capacity of national experts, non-permanent staff, and insufficient funds to implement and sustain this process. Special attention is being paid to this issue which is considered of high importance to ensure good quality activity data for enhanced accuracy of the inventory. This is also being addressed under the CBIT project, the aim being to institutionalize the process.

Another gap identified for action within this project is the development of additional national emission factors for addressing more key categories at the Tier 2 level. Further development and implementation of the MRV systems is a high priority area to prepare the country for the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the PA and will be done in synergy with the ongoing CBIT project. As this issue will be addressing for emissions, mitigation and support received and needed under the CBIT project, an MRV system to track implementation of adaptation projects, including support received and needed will be given particular attention within this project.

Technical analysis of the fourth biennial update report during 2021 led to the identification of the following needs for capacity building that will prepare the country for the preparation of good quality BTRs and participation in the technical review process:

- (a) Enhancing capacity to use notation keys consistently with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on NCs and the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.
- (b) Building institutional capacity, with a focus on strengthening cooperation with relevant government bodies and improving the system for data collection, specifically for fluorinated gases and N₂O emissions from product use.
- (c) Enhancing national capacities for a better understanding of the BTR reporting provisions for mitigation actions, developing a methodology to identify progress indicators and estimating quantitative goals.
- (d) Developing institutional arrangements and technical capacity for domestic MRV agencies to highlight country-specific assumptions applied to methodologies when estimating emission reductions.
- (e) Enhancing technical capacities and institutional arrangements for coordinating with implementation agencies to quantify the results achieved for all mitigation actions, focusing on mitigation actions in the energy sector.
- (f) Enhancing the human capacity, access to financial resources and knowledge transfer for technology needs assessment and technology transfer.
- (g) Building capacity in relation to the domestic MRV system.

- (i) Strengthening institutional arrangements for MRV of emissions.
- (ii) Developing and implementing MRV for mitigation and support.
- (iii) Establishing a quality control system within the framework of inventory preparation.
- (iv) Integrating climate change MRV into the National Planning Commission's monitoring and evaluation system.
- (v) Establishing a centralized system for tracking all support received for funding, capacity development and technology transfer in relation to climate change.

Regarding mitigation and its effects, Namibia provided information on all mitigation projects split under shifting to cleaner energy, improving energy efficiency, reducing emissions from cement production, reducing emissions from waste and wastewater treatment and sustainable harvest of invader bush for various purposes. Details were provided for ongoing as well as planned actions or groups of actions, including quantified emissions reductions based on the IPCC 2006 Guidelines and software for making estimates as far as possible. Almost all information required for reporting in BURs as per Decision 2/CP.17 were provided. The few missing information consisted of lacking methodologies specially for programmes and policies as these were not available from the reports commissioned.

The domestic MRV systems under development were described. They are still in their infancy and are presently under further development and operationalization with funding from the GEF under the CBIT project. The MRV system will address emission (GHG inventory), tracking of NDC implementation including support needed and received.

Capacity building needs were exhaustively assessed for both reporting and implementing the Convention. Funding needs have been included in the revised NDC while a full technology needs assessment and transfer was not possible for funds were not sufficient for doing so.

Namibia reported on support received for preparing its BUR4.

Namibia will prepare and submit its combined first BTR1/NC5 by December 2024.

B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES

The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as

applicable. Describe also how the gender equality and women's empowerment are considered in project design and implementation

This project is prepared in line with the GEF7 climate change mitigation objective CCM3: Foster Enabling Conditions to Mainstream Mitigation Concerns into Sustainable Development Strategies and with the following goals and objectives:

Project Development Objective:

The project will strengthen technical and institutional capacity to assist Namibia mainstream climate change concerns into sectoral and national development priorities.

Project Immediate Objectives:

The project will enable Namibia to prepare and submit its first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) and fifth National Communication (NC5) document for the fulfillment of its obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in line with the Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (Decision 18/CMA.1) along with the guidance on operationalizing the MPGs as per Decision 5/CMA.3.

The preparation of the BTR1/NC5 with the financial assistance of the GEF will serve to further strengthen institutional and technical capacities of Namibia for implementing the Convention, Paris Agreement and reporting thereon to the UNFCCC. The project will provide the platform for furthering the development and implementation of the MRV systems for tracking emissions, mitigation and support within the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the PA. The current MRV framework including NCs, BURs and ICA has provided timeframes for improvements of capacity constraints and to prepare a roadmap to becoming ETF ready. It has been an opportunity to learn by doing, analyze gaps and needs, and to strengthen the necessary institutions and implement processes for complying with the ETF. These efforts will be pursued concurrently with the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) project: *Enhancing Namibia's capacity to establish a comprehensive Transparency Framework for Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of climate actions and reporting on NDC implementation under the Paris Agreement?* (GEF ID 10157).

Namibia has been compliant in meeting the submission dates of all BURs since this process started in 2014. It is of note that Namibia was the first NAI country to submit its BUR1 (GEF ID 5521) in December 2014. The country has continuously strived to meet the transparency requirements and prepared and submitted 4 stand-alone National Inventory Reports concurrently with its 4 BURs, and

one NIR with its NC4 (GEF ID 9418). Namibia will also start preparing itself for meeting the ETF of the Paris Agreement through the preparation of the Biennial Transparency Report for December 2024. The request for resources from the GEF is being made in this project combined with the NC5 due to the slight delay encountered in completing the BUR4 and also the changes brought by the GEF for funding EA activities as per GEF_C.59_Inf.19 document.

The BTR1/NC5 main activities will be:

1. Improve existing institutional arrangements and update information on national circumstances with regards to the GHG inventory, mitigation and tracking of NDC and adaptation.
2. Prepare National inventories on emissions by sources and removal by sinks of GHG for the years 2017 to 2022 using the IPCC 2006 Guidelines inclusive of the 2013 Supplement and 2019 refinement and the IPCC 22006 software in accordance with COP decisions.
3. Perform a mitigation assessment with projections for the 2040 time horizon for the 4 IPCC sectors and report on mitigation actions implemented by the country and their outcomes including emissions reductions as far as possible.
4. Review and update the Vulnerability and Adaption assessment for key socio-economic sectors of the country.
5. Provide information on constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs, including a description of the support needed and received.
6. Provide information on the domestic measurement, reporting & verification (MRV) system being developed under the CBIT project, according to the national circumstances and existing capabilities.
7. Report on the level of support needed and received.
8. Provide any other information relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention such as Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) and transfer, Education, Training and Public Awareness (ETPA), Research and Systematic Observation (RSO) and Information and Networking (INFNET) appropriate for inclusion in the combined BTR1/NC5.?
9. Mainstream gender into the activities on the preparation of the BTR1/NC5, including gender balance.
10. Prepare and submit the combined BTR1/NC5 to the COP by December 2024 through electronic submission.
11. Disseminate the reports widely across the country to buy in stakeholders for their implementation.

Stakeholder involvement

The stakeholder involvement and consultation processes are critical to the success of the project. Effective engagement of key stakeholders has been done during project preparation and is envisaged during implementation, monitoring and evaluation to enhance ownership of the BTR1/NC5 processes and ensure these reports are more responsive to national needs. The project proposal intends to strengthen stakeholders' participation for effective collaboration in addressing climate change issues and challenges on mitigation and adaptation. The stakeholders involved directly and indirectly through the Namibia Climate Change Committee (NCCC) up to now and during the lifecycle of the project come from a wide range of institutions and organizations, including line ministries and agencies, local communities, local authorities, gender organizations, CSOs and NGOs, mass-media, research institutions, the private sector and international organizations as appropriate.

The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT), through its Department of Environmental Affairs, will be the implementing agency and coordinating body for the project. The multi-sectoral (NCCC) will serve as the steering committee. Climate change is a cross cutting issue. Thus, a number of stakeholders will be involved in the implementation of the project. Day to day running of the project will be by the Climate Change Unit (CCU) of the Department of Environmental Affairs of MEFT. A list of the key stakeholders which has been involved and will continue to be during implementation along with their role is provided in the table below.

Stakeholder	Role
Governmental / Parastatal Institutions	
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism	Implementing agency, overall coordination, GHG inventory and mitigation lead for FOLU and Waste
Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform	GHG inventory and mitigation lead for Agriculture, collaborator in V&A assessment
Ministry of Mines and Energy	GHG inventory and mitigation lead for Energy
Ministry of Works, Transport and Communication	AD and other information on road transport and infrastructure, including V&A of the latter
Ministry of Trade, Industry and SMEs	GHG inventory lead for IPPU
Ministry of Fisheries	AD and other information, including V&A of Fisheries sector
Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare	Integration of gender equality in BURs and NCs
National Planning Commission	Info on policies and strategies, and funding
Civil aviation office	AD on LTOs and aviation

Namibia Meteorological Office	Climate, Climate change scenarios, sea level rise and V&A studies
Namibia Statistics Agency	AD and info for GHG inventory, V&A studies, archiving and socio-economic scenarios
Electricity Control Board	Info on energy policies and electricity generation
MeatCo Namibia	AD on livestock sector
TransNamib	AD on rail transport
Environment Investment Fund	Mobilizing resources for climate change activities and tracking mitigation actions
Nampower	AD and other info on electricity generation
Namwater	AD on the water resources sector
Namibia Roads Authority	AD on vehicles and road transport
Namibia Airports Authority	AD on civil aviation
Namibia Ports Authority	AD on marine navigation
Civil Society and Academia	
University of Namibia	Develop national emission factors, undertake mitigation and V&A assessments
Gobabeb Namib Research Institute	Assess RSO needs and propose a plan to address them
Namibia University of Science and Technology	Develop national emission factors, undertake mitigation and V&A assessments, and TNA
Private sector	
Agra	AD and info on agriculture, fertilizer and practices
FeedMaster	Info on livestock feeds
Namibia Agronomic Board	AD and info on agriculture, fertilizer and practices
City Councils of Windhoek, Swakopmund and Walvis Bay	AD on waste for inventory and mitigation
Agri-Bank of Namibia	Increase access to gender responsive financing
Namibia breweries	AD and information on beer production

Namibian dairies	AD and information on milk composition and dairy cows
Ohorongo cement	AD and information on cement production and adoption of renewable energy
NGOs, CSOs	
Red Cross Society	Support gender-responsive disaster management and humanitarian action related to climate change
Sister Namibia	Promote socio-economic and socio-political empowerment of rural women and men. Could support gender mainstreaming in climate adaptation and mitigation
Young Women's Christian Association	Advocates for women's rights and engages in activities that promote full gender equality in a world free from violence, discrimination, and oppression.
Namibian Women Association (NAWA)	Supports workshops on gender and climate change
Out-right Namibia	Protection of the human rights of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex (LGBTI) persons potentially vulnerable to climate change.
Namibia Women's Health Network	A community-based organization empowering those infected and affected by HIV and AIDS namely positive women more prone to climate change
The Namibian Association of Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Support Organizations (NACSO)	Provides services to rural communities seeking to manage and utilize their natural resources in a sustainable manner to increase resilience climate change.

A full Stakeholder engagement plan and consultative process is envisaged inclusive of physical meetings with the possibility to amend and update the implementation plan considering the persisting sanitary conditions resulting from the Covid-19 pandemic. In case physical meetings and workshops cannot be organized because of the sanitary conditions, videoconferencing and use of other appropriate media will be adopted. Some of the meetings planned are:

1. Inception workshop to discuss conceptual framework for the combined report; and to highlight any prevailing challenge to data acquisition and sharing, monitoring assessment and reporting.
2. Stakeholder consultations workshops to buy them in the reporting process.
3. Capacity building workshops on the thematic areas of BTRs and NCs.

4. Involvement of stakeholders at various steps of the process for quality control.
5. Individual meetings of thematic working groups with sector representatives.
6. Group discussions to solicit ideas, create synergies and opportunities for networking, knowledge sharing and collaborative actions.
7. Validation workshops to discuss and validate accuracy of the analyses and quality assure the results.
8. Final dissemination workshop to discuss findings, raise awareness and strengthen collaboration and networking

The stakeholder engagement program will be consolidated and implemented in conjunction with the Gender Action Plan thus ensuring that gender equality considerations are firmly integrated throughout project interactions with stakeholders.

The stakeholder engagement plan will include measures to manage risks that the Covid-19 pandemic and the possible reinstatement of containment measures may pose on the mobility and engagement of both project staff and stakeholders. Project will resort to videoconferencing equipment/tools for virtual meetings and workshops, revision of workplan, applying social distancing and provision of personal protective equipment (PPE) to prevent exposure among project staff, stakeholders, and participants, as and when necessary. Budget will be included for IT support and PPE accordingly as applicable.

Upfront to the commencement of the project, a risk assessment of the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic will be performed and measures to mitigate its effect on the project will be identified and implemented. The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the project progress will be closely monitored and the adaptive management approach will be adopted to minimize, and address impacts it may have on the availability of technical expertise, capacity and changes in timelines. The project will focus on strengthening capacity and experience for remote work and online interactions as well as accessing limited remote data and information access.

Gender dimension

In Namibia, it is recognised that woman and children are highly vulnerable to climate change, hence the need for them to be deeply involved, not only as beneficiaries but also as participants in the decision-making process on climate change related activities. The intent is to perform a gender analysis on the previous reporting process to identify any shortcoming for correction when planning and implementing the combined project. Previous NC/BUR projects addressed Gender mainstreaming in its activities even if this was not very explicitly reported. Disaggregated data by sex and also covering those who are disadvantaged are collected during censuses realised by the Namibia Statistics Agency

and these data served to mainstream the gender perspective. The review of the national circumstances for the BTR1/NC5 will build on the latest disaggregated data sets by sex with the objective to provide a fresh understanding of how the social and economic differences between men and women have evolved relative to their capability to deal with mitigation and adaptation to climate change. Seeing that women are being acknowledged as agents of change who make important contributions to climate change adaptation and mitigation, a gender perspective will be pursued in the V&A assessment and preparation of mitigation actions.

The project will include the active participation of women and men on an equal opportunity basis as far as possible in decision-making processes as practiced during the preparation of previous reports. Gender balance will be targeted in project management structures, technical working groups and capacity building actions (trainings, workshops). The guidance on gender integration through the NCs and BURs developed by the Global Support Programme (GSP) through UNDP and in collaboration with UNEP and GEF will be applied for this BTR1/NC5 project. Additionally, in line with the GEF SEC's policy on gender equality[1]¹ and Guidance to advance gender equality in GEF projects and programs[2]², the project has adopted the Gender analysis done in 2020 for the CBIT project to prepare the Gender Action Plan for integrating the gender perspective in the BTR5/NC5 project[3]³.

An initial stocktaking and gender analysis across all areas and inclusion of stakeholders who understand gender issues in relation to their sectors will be conducted to assess and understand where deeper analysis and action is required if any. Areas requiring action will be addressed during the project preparation phase. The areas where data and information on gender and climate change is not available will be identified and treated on a priority basis for redressing the situation.

Gender analysis will follow the structure of the five priority areas of the UNFCCC Gender Action:

- ? Capacity building, knowledge sharing and communication
- ? Gender balance, participation, and women's leadership
- ? Coherence
- ? Gender responsive implementation and means of implementation
- ? Monitoring and reporting.

The Project will provide capacity-building in relation to BTR and NC purposes and contents, gender issues in environment with emphasis on climate change and their role in the BTR and NC processes as appropriate. For all analyses included in the project (national circumstances, GHG inventory, mitigation actions and vulnerability assessment), gender-disaggregated data from the Namibian Statistics Agency and internationally approved sources for the topics education level and literacy, employment by economic sector, social welfare and status and other areas identified such as GHG emitters/sinks, those vulnerable and necessitating adaptation, gender pay gap (general and by sectors), economic empowerment, and health among others will be included.

[1] http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.53.04_Gender_Policy.pdf

[2] http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.54.Inf_.05_Guidance_Gender_0.pdf

[3] The GEF Enabling Activities and policy/strategy work 33. Enabling Activity projects provide financing for the preparation of a plan, strategy, or national program to fulfill the commitments under the Conventions that the GEF serves, including national communication or reports to the Conventions. Similarly, many GEF-financed medium- and full-size projects include activities that focus on developing and preparing national policies or strategies and, as such, do not work directly with beneficiaries on the ground. These plans and strategies provide an essential opportunity to recognize, build capacity, and to develop actions to advance GEWE. Some possible actions to include in these national documents include the following:

- ? request that gender experts review draft plans and strategies;
- ? ensure that any background and stocktaking exercises associated with development of the plans and strategies adequately account for the different roles for women and men;
- ? ensure that women are effectively engaged as members of stakeholder groups consulted during development of the strategies and plans;
- ? consider including gender-disaggregated data collection and/or gender-specific indicators; and
- ? consider how national gender policies can be incorporated into sectoral strategies and action plans.

C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A

The BTR1/NC5 project will be implemented under the National Implementation Modality (NIM) with the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT), through its Department of Environmental Affairs, as the **Executing Agency**[1]. MEFT is the government ministry responsible for coordination of climate change activities in the country and will thus provide strategic guidance to the project, facilitate smooth implementation, and monitor progress. The **Executing Agency** is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project

document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs-

The **Executing Agency** is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The **Executing Agency** will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Risk management as will be outlined in the Project Document;
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources;
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets;
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.
-

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be the highest policy-level body, which will provide support and guidance to the implementation of the project and ensure that the project findings are disseminated to, and validated by, all relevant stakeholders in Namibia.

The Sustainable Environmental Management and Enhancing Resilience (SEMER) Board will serve as the project steering committee (PSC) and provide policy and strategic guidance for the implementation of project activities and oversee and ensure smooth running of the project. The PSC will be responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. To ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, PSC decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition.

In case consensus cannot be reached within the PSC, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

[1] **Implementing Partner in UNDP terminology**

Specific responsibilities of the Project Steering Committee include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints.
- Address project issues as raised by the project manager.
- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.
- Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded.
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF.
- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes.
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.
- Track and monitor co-financing for this project.
- Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year.
- Appraise the annual reporting in NC/BUR survey, including the quality assessment rating report.
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.
- Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner.
- Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans.
- Address project-level grievances.
- Approve the project Inception Report and End of project Report.
- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.
- Ensure highest levels of transparency and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest.

Working Groups (WGs) constituted for the different thematic areas GHG Inventory, Mitigation, Adaptation and National Circumstances including Other information relevant to the Convention in the BTR1/NC5, will be responsible for implementing the activities planned for the thematic areas such as collecting data, performing compilations and assessments up to write-up of the reports thereon. Each WG will work under the direct supervision of a lead expert with support for coordination provided by the PMU (project coordinator and assistant). Budgetary allocation will be made to ensure for effective implementation of activities earmarked and within its scheduled timeframe for each sector. The overall supervision and vetting of the combined report will be done by the NCCC after validation of the thematic reports by the WG members and other stakeholders concerned on the sector.

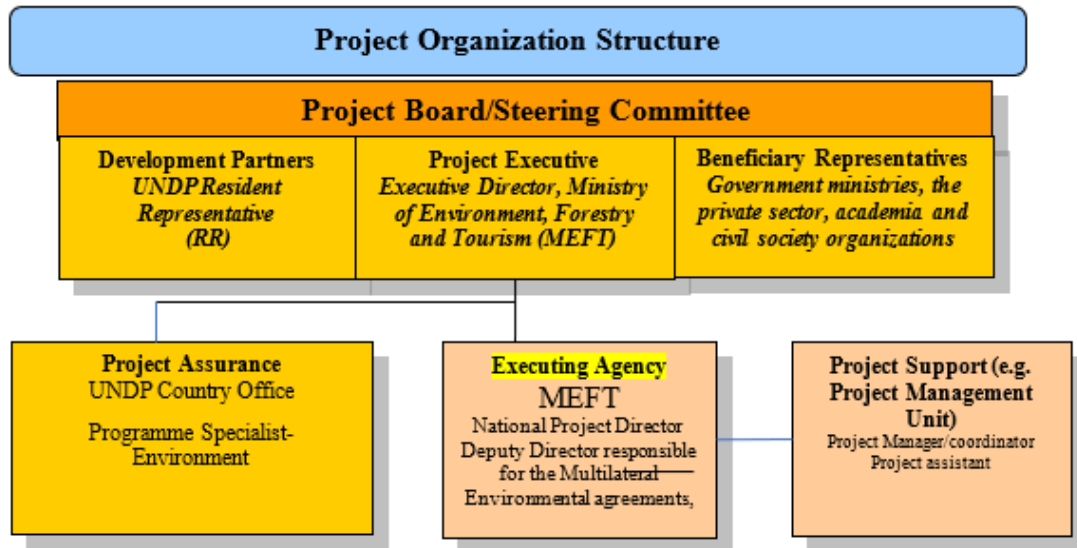
The PMU, i.e., the CCU of the Department of Environmental Affairs of MEFT, will be the executing and operational unit that will coordinate, implement and ensure day to day management of the project activities for the preparation of the BTR1/NC5.

Government of Namibia will provide in-kind contribution (equivalent to an amount of USD 200,000) to support the project through the use of office equipment, premises for conferences and meetings, the provision of office space, part time staff for participation in the WGs and providing technical support to the Project Management Unit (PMU).

The institutional structure (figure below) of the project will be based on the existing institutional arrangements which is being strengthened and improved to fit with the new reporting requirements of the PA and for also tracking implementation of the NDC. MEFT, the UNFCCC National Focal Point and responsible institution for implementing the Convention will continue to be the coordinating body for the preparation of the BTR1/NC5 in its role as the institution chairing the NCCC and PSC (Project Steering Committee). Day-to-day technical and financial management of the project will be assured by the CCU, acting as the PMU through the project manager cum coordinator, supported by a project assistant for administrative and financial matters. The PMU will be responsible to review and reconstitute new working groups and the project team as appropriate, guide them, monitor progress and report to the national focal point for verification of the project results.

The following existing thematic working groups will be strengthened to assist with the preparation of various components of the BTR1/NC5: (i) National Circumstances, Institutional arrangements and Other information relevant to the Convention (Technology needs assessment and transfer, Research and systematic observation, Education, training, public awareness and information and networking and Capacity-building), (ii) National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (iii) Mitigation and their effects and MRV for NDC tracking (iv) Vulnerability and Adaptation and (v) support needed and received. Each thematic working group will comprise of several experts drawing from both the public and private sectors, communities, and NGOs, as appropriate. BTR1/NC5 will build on the lessons learned from the preparation of previous BURs and NCs to overcome the constraints and gaps identified in the latest reports, recommendations from the ICA process and GSP review.

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



UNDP CO is supported in its Project Assurance role to the Project at three levels as follows:

- ? Regional Bureau for Africa oversees RR and Country Office compliance at portfolio level.
- ? BPPS NCE RTA oversees technical quality assurance and GEF compliance. BPPS NCE PTA oversees RTA function.
- ? UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator and Regional Bureau Deputy Director can revoke DoA/cancel/suspend project or provide enhanced oversight.

Narrative description of project activities:

1. National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases

Namibia submitted its latest inventory, the eighth as a chapter and standalone NIR5 in February 2021 within the framework of its BUR4. Information was provided on the institutional arrangements and GHG inventory management system in place for compiling inventories, the coverage which is national (all occurring activities except emissions of PFCs and SF6), all other direct and indirect GHGs as well as SO₂, GWPs adopted, KCA and Uncertainty Analysis results, recalculations as appropriate, the QA/QC procedures, constraints and gaps and an inventory improvement plan to address the constraints and gaps. The methodology used was based on the IPCC 2006 Guidelines and software complemented with the EMEP/EEA Guidebook when not provided in the IPCC Guidelines. The 2006 IPCC software was used to compute emissions for all categories and Excel programming of the equations provided in the EMEP/EEA Guidebook as complement. Estimates covered the time series 1990 to 2016 for all

sectors, categories and sub-categories, and all gases. Namibia is dedicated to being transparent and has provided stand-alone NIRs for the past five inventories submitted, starting with the NIR1 within the context of the preparation of the BUR1. The NIR5 was submitted concurrently with the BUR4 in February 2021. Namibia has adopted an inventory cycle of 2 years since the preparation of its BUR1 in 2014 and is geared to maintain this frequency if not to make this an annual exercise. All NIRs are very exhaustive and contains all activity data, emission factors and other information required to meet the IPCC TACCC principles.

The following major problems were encountered during the preparation of the national GHG inventory of the BUR4:

- ? Almost all the AD, including those from the NSA are still not yet in the required format for feeding in the software to make the emission estimates.
- ? End-use consumption data for some of the categories and sub-categories are not readily available and had to be generated based on scientific and consumption parameters.
- ? Appropriate information on some activities of the private sector were not always available as these were not released as considered confidential by the producers.
- ? Reliable biomass (bm) data such as timber, fuelwood, wood waste and charcoal consumed or produced were not available and had to be derived using statistical modelling of Census data.
- ? Lack of solid waste characterization data, amount generated, and wastewater generated from the industrial sector were only partly available.
- ? National experts could not take over the full inventory compilation process because of insufficient time available when considering their other responsibilities.

Based on the constraints, gaps and other challenges encountered during the preparation of the inventory of the NC4 and the GSP review thereon, a list of the most urgent improvements during the preparation of future GHG inventories was made. The improvements to be done were:

1. Adequate and proper data capture, QC, Validation, Storage and retrieval mechanism needed to facilitate the compilation of future inventories.
2. Capacity building and strengthening of the existing institutional framework within a GHG Inventory Management System to provide improved coordination for smooth implementation of the GHG inventory cycle for sustainable production of inventories.
3. Development of emission factors (EFs) more representative of the national context.
4. Improve the existing QA/QC system including a QA/QC plan in order to reduce uncertainty and improve inventory quality.
5. Find the necessary financial resources to establish a GHG inventory unit within DEA to be responsible for inventory compilation and coordination.
6. Institutionalize the archiving system.

7. Pursue efforts for collecting the required AD for categories not covered in this exercise, namely the use of SF₆, and incineration of medical waste.
8. Conduct new forest inventories to confirm the stock and EFs developed under the new approach adopted for the Land sector.
9. Produce new maps for 1990 to 2020 to refine land use change data over 5 years periods to replace the poor-quality maps available now.
10. Refine data collection for determining country-specific (CS) weights for dairy cows, other cattle, sheep and goats.
11. 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.

Some of these improvements have been completed while others are ongoing or in abeyance due to lack of sufficient resources. The improvement process will continue during the preparation of the inventory of the NIR6 within this BTR1/NC5 and during future EA inventories if not fully achieved. The **items for improvements identified during the preparation of the NC4 and partially** addressed during the preparation of the BUR4 were:

- Items 1, 2, 4, 7, and 10 which still need further improvement.
- Item 6 has been agreed upon and will be implemented.
- The missing years 1990 and 2016 have been added for compliance in inventory compilation.

This project will focus on further improvements in these item areas as follows:

1. The centralized data collection and storage system requires further development and operationalization.
2. Further capacity building for Stakeholders.
3. Updates of National EFs for the AFOLU sector.
4. Further development and implementation of a robust QA/QC plan.
5. Availability of sufficient financial resources from government budget remains a major issue.
6. Operationalization of the archiving system.
7. Completion of the Survey on SF₆/PFCs in 2022 and estimates made for SF₆. No PFCs reported in use in the country.
8. Information on inventories for community forests completed will be used to update the country specific EFs.
9. Production of new maps is onerous and will not be undertaken until adequate funding is mobilized.

10. Collection of new data to refine these EFs for dairy cows, other cattle, sheep and goats.

11. This is dependent on the new data to be collected under item 10 and is targeted.

Under this project, Namibia is increasing its ambition and will present results for more recent years as earmarked in Decision 18/CMA.1, that is 2 years for the BTR1/NC5. The compilation of this GHG inventory will start in 2022 and be completed by end-2023 at latest, to allow for the latest estimates to be used in the mitigation assessment, for the combined BTR1/NC5 submission in December 2024. The following activities will be undertaken:

- Strengthen and consolidate the Institutional arrangements and GHG inventory management system for the sustainable production of inventories of good quality as per the IPCC TACCC principles and meeting the ETF of the PA agreement.
- Adopt the IPCC 2006 Guidelines including the 2019 refinement and EMEP/EEA Guidebook in the same manner as in the past.
- Estimate emissions on use of SF6 and PFCs if existing^[1]
- Extend the time series will be extended from 2016 to 2022 for the combined BTR1/NC5 report.
- Recalculate emissions in light of new improved activity data sets and/or new emission factors, and new methodologies for any or all previous years (1990 ? 2016) of the inventory.
- Derive additional and/or update national emission factors for addressing the key categories Land converted to Forestland and Road Transportation as far as possible.
- Perform the KCA and Uncertainty Analysis for the new time series.
- Identify constraints and gaps based on the new compilations.
- Improve the Quality Assurance and Quality Control process through the development of a QA/QC plan.
- Prepare a National Inventory Improvement Plan (NIIP) for further improving the inventory.
- Prepare a chapter and a stand-alone NIR will be prepared for submission within the framework of the BTR1/NC5.
-
- The common reporting tables presented in Annex I to decision 5/CMA.3 will be used for the electronic reporting of the information in the national inventory reports of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases and follow the outline of the national inventory document presented in Annex V of Decision 5/CMA.3.

[1] PFCs have been identified as being used with the electrical equipment such as accelerators and transformers. The survey started in 2019 and nearing completion revealed that all equipment has been charged with SF6 only. Use of PFCs will be followed and in case data is obtained on it, the estimates will be completed and reported in the inventory.

2. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement

The previous mitigation assessment available in the NC4 covered the 4 IPCC sectors and categories with the highest emissions that are key ones as these offer the potential for maximum emission reductions. Removals were not neglected and have been treated on the same basis, namely the potential of forests and other ecological ecosystems to sequester and store carbon. Emissions were projected for the Business As Usual (BAU) and mitigation scenarios for the 2035-time horizon. The projected emissions for both the BAU and mitigation scenarios were generated based on socio-economic scenarios projected over the same timeframe. The base year for emissions was the year 2010 from the latest GHG inventory and the IPCC Guidelines and software were supplemented with Excel worksheets for estimating emissions for the year 2040. Additionally, the mitigation scenarios were worked according to declared national policies and/or plans for the different activity area of the economy falling under the respective IPCC sector. Prioritized areas of intervention were electricity generation renewable sources, road transport, fuel use in the residential category and energy efficiency for the Energy sector, Cement manufacturing, and refrigeration and air conditioning in the IPPU sector, carbon sequestration in forestland in the AFOLU sector and waste conversion to energy or composting in the Waste sector. The emission reductions by category were aggregated to provide for the sectoral level and summed up to give the potential for the country. In accordance with the reporting guidelines for BURs, activities were also assessed for their emission reduction potential. Other information on status of implementation, gases covered, benefits, etc. are also provided in the BUR4.

These assessments will be revisited for the BTR1 in accordance with Decision 18/CMA.1 and NC5 to cater for the most recent national circumstances, including the economic downturn which has resulted from the COVID-19 pandemic. The same areas of intervention will be maintained for the NC5 and new actions, if any, will be included in the BTR1 mitigation assessment. The socio-economic scenarios will be reviewed and updated, and new projections made to the 2040-time horizon. Based on these socio-economic scenarios and the policies adopted for development within that timeframe, emission projections will be made in the same manner as previously to arrive at the national level. Emission reductions for each implemented action will also be estimated and reported to enable tracking of mitigation actions. The same methods will be adopted both for estimating emissions projections and reductions for the BTR1/NC5. As well, the existing MRV system for tracking emissions (GHG inventory), mitigation actions for tracking NDC implementation will be reviewed, further developed and implemented to meet the ETF of the Paris Agreement when reporting in BTRs in the future. The development and operationalization of the MRV system will be done in synergy with the CBIT activities being currently implemented to optimize use of resources.

This outcome will also track progress towards the attainment of the targets set in NDC, including the development of indicators. A domestic MRV framework is proposed in the previous BURs and NCs and the CBIT project, which is now under implementation, is expected to play a key role in strengthening the existing MRV system. Hence this outcome will be implemented in close synergy with the CBIT and will provide update on the Domestic MRV and proposals for post CBIT improvements.

The main activities to be undertaken under this component will lead to the following:

- ? Updated national circumstances on progress in implementing and achieving the NDC under Article 4 of the PA
- ? New improved baselines based on updated socio-economic scenarios generated and used for mitigation analysis
- ? Information reported on mitigation actions as per BTR reporting guidelines of decision 18/CMA.1.
- ? Mitigation assessment provided for the Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste sectors with projections to the 2040 time-horizon for the BAU and new socio-economic scenarios.
- ? Description of the NDC and information on NDC mitigation actions and their effects as per the MPGs of decision 18/CMA.1
- ? Status of Domestic MRV NDC tracking with proposals for improvement.
- ? Training and capacity building of the existing mitigation working group established under the previous NCs and BURs for mitigation assessment, tracking of NDCs and implementation of the MRV system.

The project will use the common tabular formats presented in Annex II to decision 5/CMA.3 for the electronic reporting of the information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.

3. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement

Vulnerability and adaptation of the Water, Agriculture, Health, Tourism, Coastal Zone, Ecosystems and Human Settlements were carried out within the framework of previous NCs. In the NC4, the study was broadened to assess the vulnerability of human settlements in relation to these which allowed potential risks to be evaluated by region. Thus, sectoral V&A assessments done previously were reviewed based on literature as opposed to new studies being conducted. The Vulnerability Index (VI) scores for most of the constituencies in the Omusati, Kavango (East and West) and Zambezi regions are high, implying that these constituencies are relatively highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The majority of the constituencies in the Karas, Hardap, and Erongo regions have low VI scores, implying low vulnerability to climate change risk. A V&A Working Group (WG) was established comprising of key stakeholders as provided earlier in this document. The V&A WG was

involved in the prioritization of sectors to be assessed, in collecting baseline data and identifying vulnerability indicators. Climate models used were for southern Africa at large, thus there is a need for down-scaled modelling to make the climate projections more accurate. Results from this study indicated that Namibia remained highly vulnerable to climate change in most of the sectors covered. The study also identified potential adaptation measures for the Agriculture, Coastal Zones, Water Resources, Health, and cross-cutting areas such as Terrestrial Ecosystems, Tourism and Food Security. However, due to lack of capacity, the WG needs more training and practice to become fully functional and deliver on the subject in the future.

More in-depth assessments are contemplated after prioritizing the sectors presenting the highest risks to the welfare of the population and progress in the country's development since sector specific V&A are crucial in informing and influencing policies. Thus, BTR1/NC5 will build on the work done under NC4, by further capacitating the WG to work on improving the results of previous studies. The same approach will be adopted and BTR1/NC5 will deepen studies on the V&A of the Health, Agriculture and Food Security, Water Resources and Tourism sectors. V&A assessment of other sectors will be updated according to new data available when revisiting the climate and climate change scenarios. The adaptation plan will be updated with short, medium and long term strategies is proposed for implementation with emphasis on the more vulnerable women and the poorer segment of the population.

Key activities to be undertaken under this component, include:

- Review and strengthen the established National V&A WG, which was established under NC4.
- Update national circumstances and institutional arrangements for monitoring and reporting on NDC adaptation actions
- Analyze historical climate data to assess climate change in the country.
- Review and update the baseline, future climate change scenarios, and socio-economic scenarios;
- Review and conduct new V&A assessments.
- Identify and propose adaptation measures, including technologies for adaptation.
- Identify constraints and gaps and prepare a plan for removing them.
- Update information on mainstreaming and progress on implementation of adaptation with emphasis on the more vulnerable women and the poorer segment of the population
- Updated training provided to Vulnerability & Adaptation Assessment (V&A) working group established under previous NCs.
- Prepare the V&A report and chapter for the BTR1/NC5.

The climate change impacts, and adaptation chapter will follow guidance on BTR outline presented in Annex IV of Dec 5/CMA.3 and MPG requirements as per section IV of Decision 18/CMA.1

4. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9?11 of the Paris Agreement

Namibia has yet to develop and implement an appropriate system to follow and record information required for reporting on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9?11 of the PA. Information collected on an ad hoc basis have been provided in previous BURs and NCs. Additionally, an exhaustive technology needs assessment and transfer has not been recently completed even if partial assessments were done for mitigation and adaptation for reporting purposes in the BUR4 and NC4. On the other hand, capacity building needs have been well assessed and reported in the BUR4. There exists some experience on collating this information which will serve to guide the exercise for the BTR1/NC5.

Within the framework of this BTR1/NC5 project, information on support needed and received relative to financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building presented in the BUR4 will be reviewed and assessed to provide the updated status on these issues for both reporting and implementation of the Convention. Concurrently, the existing system for collecting these data and information will be evaluated. Based on this evaluation, it will be further developed and implemented in synergy with the MRV support component being addressed in the current CBIT project.

Activities within this component are:

- ? Perform an in-depth assessment of the national circumstances and institutional arrangements in place to track and report on support needed and received and mobilized.
- ? Collate information to report on a financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity building support needed and received from various channels in accordance with the MPGs of decision 18/CMA.1.
- ? Prepare the chapter on this component for the BTR1/NC5

The final report will include information on support needed and received by using the common tabular formats presented in Annex III to the Decision 5/CMA.3 for the electronic reporting of the information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received, under Articles 9?11 of the Paris Agreement.

5. Other relevant information (e.g. gender) including supplemental NC chapters (research and systemic observation; education, training, and public awareness)

The latest available information on gender integration was provided in the BUR4 and on Research and Systematic Observation, Education, Training, Public Awareness, Information Sharing and Networking

in the NC4. With respect to Other Information presented in the NC4, they covered the status of implementation of Research and Systematic Observation activities to address constraints and gaps such as generation of emission factors or conducting sectoral V&A assessments, inclusion of climate change in the educational curricula and sensitization of the various segments of the population on climate change issues among others. Gender issues have not been extensively collected and reported in the BUR4 and NC4 and this shortcoming will have to be addressed properly in the BTR1/NC5.

These areas will be reviewed and updated to reflect the latest situation and future needs. Depending on availability of resources, they will be addressed after prioritization to maximize efficiency. The top two priority items will be further analysis and development of a research and development plan to better prepare the country for the ETF of the PA while generation of national emission factors to estimate emissions at the Tier 2 level for key categories will be done under this project subject to availability of resources as a few are very onerous. An improvement plan will be prepared for enhancing education, training and public awareness tailored for improving understanding of the ETF of the PA.

Supplemental chapters on research and systemic observation and on education, training and public awareness, will be prepared in accordance with applicable guidelines in decisions 17/CP.8, as appropriate (para. 43 of 1/CP.24).

6. Publication and submission of BTR1/NC5 report, and Monitoring and Evaluation

This component comprises of two outcomes , namely the publication and submission of the combined BTR1/NC5 report to the UNFCCC and the monitoring and evaluation.

Following the completion of the above outputs and outcomes the First Biennial Transparency and Fifth National Communication Report will be compiled according to the guidelines, requirements and formats set by the MPGs. In this respect, the final format will follow the outline for Biennial Transparency Report and apply common reporting tables and tabular formats presented in 5/CMA.3. Supplemental chapters on research and systemic observation and on education, training and public awareness, in accordance with applicable guidelines in 17/CP.8. The compilation and approval process of the BTR1/NC5 will be conducted in close consultation with all relevant national stakeholders. Once finalized, the document will be edited and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat for posting and dissemination. The BTR1/NC5 is expected to be finalized and submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2024.

Monitoring and Evaluation activities will be executed in line with the M&E plan under section E.

D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT

The project will identify synergies with other on-going projects, namely the CBIT project, to increase cost-effectiveness and enhance consistencies with various national development priorities and programmes undertaken at national and local levels such as:

The project will demonstrate cost-effectiveness by leveraging existing institutions, experts, and data. It will identify synergies with other on-going projects, notably the CBIT project and other initiatives and legislations to increase cost-effectiveness and enhance consistencies with various national development priorities and programs undertaken at national and regional levels. Some examples are the Harambee prosperity plan, the blueprint on wealth redistribution and poverty eradication that will concurrently address climate change concerns, especially the high vulnerability of the poorest segments of the population, which includes the women headed households, by enhancing their capacity to cope with climate change. Other initiatives dealt in synergy are the CBIT project, the Climate Promise initiative, the ongoing Census by the National Statistics Agency, the fifth and future (6th) National Development Plans, COVID-19 assessments as well as the programs falling under the other multilateral environmental conventions UNCBD and UNCCD. The project will also help the country in reaching the SDG targets.

Adequate capacity is one of the biggest constraints within the climate change context, including the production of good quality reports and getting prepared for meeting the ETF of the PA. The project will contribute to furthering capacity building of national institutions concurrently with the CBIT project to strengthen this initiative.

E. DESCRIBE, DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN

The project monitoring and evaluation will be carried out according to UNDP and GEF programming policies and procedures.

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 2 months from the First disbursement date, with the aim to:

a) Re-orient project stakeholders to the project strategy and discuss any changes in the overall context that influence project strategy and implementation

- b) Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms
- c) Review the results framework and finalize the indicators, means of verification and monitoring plan
- d) Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP in M&E
- e) Update and review responsibilities for monitoring the various project plans and strategies, including the risk log; Environmental and Social Management Plan and other safeguard requirements; the gender strategy; the knowledge management strategy, and other relevant strategies
- f) Review financial reporting procedures and mandatory requirements, and agree on the arrangements for the audit; and
- g) Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.
- h) Formally launch the Project.

The Project Manager will prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop. The inception report will be prepared in one of the official UN languages, duly signed by designated persons, cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser, and will be approved by the Project Board.

Annual progress:

Status Survey Questionnaires to indicate progress and identify bottlenecks as well as technical support needs will be carried out once in a year, in line with GEF and UNFCCC reporting requirements for NCs and BTRs.

Lessons learned and knowledge generation: Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyze and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally.

End of Project Report/ project completion report:

During the last three months, the project team will prepare the End of Project Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's results. The End of Project Report shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Monitoring and Evaluation Budget for project execution:		
GEF M&E requirements to be undertaken by Project Management Unit (PMU)	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Inception Workshop	USD 5,000	Within 2 months from the date First Disbursement
Inception Report	None	Within 1 month after the Inception Workshop
M&E of indicators in project results framework	None	Annually and at mid-point and closure.
Supervision missions	None	Annually
Project Terminal Report (End of project/project completion report)	None	At least three months before the end of the project
TOTAL indicative COST	USD 5,000	

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD:

Under UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES) policy, this project is exempted from the safeguards screening (SESP) requirement.

The project's objective is to assist the Government of Namibia in the preparation and submission of its Combined Fifth National Communication (5NC) and First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) for the fulfilment of the obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and, secondly, to support capacity development in this regard.

Based on the below listed exemption criteria of the "SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING PROCEDURE" guidelines, this project is considered exempted from the SESP screening.

- a. Preparation and dissemination of reports, documents and communication materials (preparation, printing and submission of Fifth NC and Fifth BUR to the UNFCCC) and
- b. Organization of an event, workshop, training (Inception Workshop, Stakeholder's consultations, Validation workshops, etc.)

Even without screening, UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards remain relevant. The implementation of the project will not imply any stress or damage to the environment, marginalized groups, neither will cause deterioration of the social and/or environmental situation in Namibia. The design of the project activities, trainings and workshops will reflect application of human rights principles, gender equality and women's empowerment, and environmental sustainability in order to meet UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards.

F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE)

N/A

Part III: Approval/Endorsement By GEF Operational Focal Point(S) And GEF Agency(ies)

A. Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Focal Point Name	Focal Point Title	Ministry	Signed Date
Teofilus Nghitila	Executive Director	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND TOURISM	1/19/2022

Equipment	IT Equipment for use during project 3,100 USD in total- (1 laptop in Component 1 (1,300 USD) and 1 laptop + 1 printer in component 2 (1,800 USD))	1,300	1,800							3,100		3,100	MEFT	
Contractual services- Individual	Cost for running PMU - 112 weeks over project lifetime for 1 Project manager @ 250 USD/week and 1 project assistant administrative and finance @ 125 USD/week											42,000	42,000	MEFT
International Consultants	International consultant - 100 days @ 750 USD/day (75,000 USD) - Consultancy fees to guide data collection, compile inventory improves GHG inventory management system, produce NIR6 and provide capacity building to GHG inventory working groups	75,000										75,000	75,000	MEFT

International Consultants	International consultant - 24 days @ 500 USD per day (12,000 USD) - Review in formation on financial, technological development and transfer and capacity building support needed and received and write chapter for according to MPGs				12,000			12,000		12,000	MEF T
International Consultants	International consultant - 65 days @ USD 750/day (48,750 USD) - Consultancy fees for developing CC scenarios, conduct V&A assessment, track adaptation actions, build capacity working groups and write chapter for BTR1/NC5			48,750				48,750		48,750	MEF T
International Consultants	International consultant (27 days @ 500 USD/day) - Prepare updated chapter including gender mainstreaming, RSO and ETPA for BTR1/NC5 report				13,500			13,500		13,500	MEF T

International Consultants	International consultant (30 days @ 750 USD/day) - QA, review and compile all chapters produced into BTR1/NC5 report in accordance with latest COP decisions						22,500	22,500		22,500	MEF T
International Consultants	International consultants Mitigation and MRV - 70 days @ 750 USD/day (52,500 USD) - Consultancy fees for undertaking mitigation assessment, strengthening of MRV systems, capacity building of the mitigation working groups and write up of chapter for BTR1 and NC5		52,500					52,500		52,500	MEF T
Local Consultants	Local consultant - 16 days @ 250 USD/day (4,000 USD) - Data collection to update information on financial, technological, and capacity building support needed and received			4,000				4,000		4,000	MEF T

Local Consultants	Local Consultants - 1 for Gender Considerations/ Sensitization (28 days work over 1 year @ 250 USD/day) + 1 consultant (28 days work over 1 year @ 250 USD/day) to collect data and information on RSO, ETPA and any other information relevant to the convention						14,000	14,000		14,000	MEFT
Local Consultants	Local consultants - 105 days @ USD 300/day for collection of data on mitigation actions and 18 days @ USD 300/day for collection of data on MRV and inventory management system		36,900					36,900		36,900	MEFT
Local Consultants	Local Consultants - 140 days @ 300 USD/day - Collection of data and other information for compilation of GHG inventory as per TACCC principles	42,000						42,000		42,000	MEFT

Local Consultants	Local consultants - 80 days @ USD 300/day (24,000 USD) Collection of data and other information the vulnerability and adaptation situation in the country			24,000				24,000			24,000	MEF T
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Venue and logistics for trainings, workshops and conferences - 79,900 USD in total (6 events component 1 (28,900 USD), 4 events component 2 (20,500 USD), 5 events component 3 (19,000 USD), 1 event component 4 (1,500 USD) and 1 event component 5 (5,000 USD) and 1 event component 6 (5,000USD))	28,900	20,500	19,000	1,500	5,000	5,000	79,900			79,900	MEF T
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Venue for workshops, logistics, etc for M&E activities- Inception workshop Yr1 (5,000 USD)								5,000		5,000	MEF T
Travel	Cost of travel of national experts and international consultants for training/validation workshops	11,650						11,650			11,650	MEF T
Travel	Travel costs of international consultants						2,500	2,500			2,500	MEF T

Travel	Travel costs of national and international consultants		7,200	6,900		2,500		16,600			16,600	MEFT
Travel	Travel for local consultants - For data collection				2,500			2,500			2,500	MEFT
Office Supplies	Supplies, stationery, cartridges, fuel, data bundles, etc. - in total 4,100 USD	1,150	1,100	1,350				3,600		500	4,100	MEFT
Other Operating Costs	Audit									4,500	4,500	UNDP
	Project Totals	160,000	120,000	100,000	20,000	35,000	30,000	465,000	5,000	47,000	517,000	