GEF-8 REQUEST FOR MSP (1-STEP) APPROVAL

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General Project Information

Project Information

Project Title: Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency of an Enhanced Transparency Framework for Namibia under the Implementation of the Paris Agreement (CBIT II Namibia)	
Region: Namibia	GEF Project ID: 11922
Country(ies): Namibia	Type of Project: MSP
GEF Agency(ies): UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID: 9707
Project Executing Entity(s): Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism	Project Executing Type: Government
GEF Focal Area (s): Climate Change	Submission Date: 3/21/2025
Type of Trust Fund: GET	Project Duration (Months): 36
GEF Project Grant: (a) 1,181,060.00	GEF Project Non-Grant: (b) 0.00
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c) 112,200.70	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d) 0.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d) 1,293,260.70	Total Co-financing 300,000.00
PPG Amount: (e) 0.00	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f) 0.00
PPG total amount: (e+f) 0.00	Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f) 1,293,260.70
Project Tags: CBIT: Yes NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No	
Project Sector (CCM Only): Mixed & Others	

Taxonomy:

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

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1	No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? iii), how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. The explanation and justification of the project should be in section B “project description”.(max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Project Summary

Namibia lacks capacity to fully meet the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement (PA) despite going through the first round of the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT 1) (GEF ID: 10157).

Existing challenges are:

- Weak institutional and procedural agreements to support full transparent reporting;
- Insufficient capacity to implement the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) of Decision 18/CMA.1[1][1] ;
- Lack of tools to perform uncertainty assessment and producing an energy balance for estimating and reporting emissions accurately;
- Lack of country specific factors and datasets to move to Tier 2 for key categories;
- Lack of a transparency platform to drive transparent reporting in the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR); and
- Low level of integration of climate change in national development planning.

The main objective of this project is “*To strengthen the national framework for Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) tracking and mainstreaming climate change in national planning, develop additional tools, country-specific emission factors and key datasets for estimating emissions at higher Tiers for key categories to comply with the ETF of the Paris Agreement*”.

The project targets full transitioning from outsourcing to in-house reporting, partially achieved when preparing the combined first Biennial Transparency Report and fifth National Communication (BTR1/NC5, GEF ID: 10887). It is envisaged to reach the objectives through solving the remaining issues.

Global environmental benefits will be achieved by providing quality information for the global stocktake (GST), to commence in 2026.As per GEF Core Indicator (CI) 11, 200 nationals, 80 women and 120 men will directly benefit from the project.

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[1] Please see for reference : https://unfccc.int/documents/193408. CMA: The Conference of the Parties, the supreme body of the Convention, shall serve as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement. All States that are Parties to the Paris Agreement are represented at the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA), while States that are not Parties participate as observers. The CMA oversees the implementation of the Paris Agreement and takes decisions to promote its effective implementation

Project Description Overview

Project Objective

To strengthen the national framework for NDC tracking and mainstreaming climate change in national planning, develop additional tools, country-specific emission factors and key datasets for estimating emissions at higher Tiers for key categories to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement

Project Components

Component 1: Strengthening of national institutions for transparent United Nations Framework on Climate Change (UNFCCC) reporting

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	**Co-financing ($)**
651,180.00	165,400.00

Outcome:

1.1. Namibia strengthens its existing transparency system to track NDC implementation for reporting in accordance with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and future revision in a gender sensitive manner

Output:

1.1.1. Improved legal framework, institutional and procedural agreements for collecting climate information in a gender sensitive manner submitted to government for approval

1.1.2. Existing portal consolidated into a centralized national transparency platform to meet the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) requirements for use by stakeholders

1.1.3. Stakeholders trained on using the centralized transparency platform, including available and new tools for preparing UNFCCC reports with emphasis on gender balance

1.1.4. Missing tools developed to support the compilation of ETF compliant greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories and stakeholders trained on their use with emphasis on gender balance

Component 2: Namibia adopts higher Tier estimations and enhances the accuracy of its GHG inventory

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
175,072.00	44,400.00

Outcome:

2.1.Namibia generates updated data and country-specific emission factors for estimating emissions at the Tier 2 level

Output:

2.1.1 Methane Emission Factors updated for cattle, and generated for sheep and goats

2.1.2 Updated datasets for vehicle classes in line with IPCC guidelines for estimating emissions

Component 3: Establishing a transparency platform for UNFCCC reporting, knowledge management, communication and streamlining climate change in national planning

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
200,608.00	51,000.00

Outcome:

3.1. Namibia takes action to establish and promote the use of the transparency platform for UNFCCC reporting, knowledge management, communication and streamlining climate change in national development

Output:

3.1.1. Roadmap for national experts to access the transparency platform for data to produce transparent UNFCCC reports

3.1.2. Generated knowledge on climate actions managed and disseminated through the transparency platform, also serving for communication, including gender considerations of the targeted audiences

3.1.3. Strategy for planners to use the transparency platform for informing national development plans

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
49,000.00	12,500.00

Outcome:

4.1. Project is effectively monitored and evaluated

Output:

4.1.1. Monitoring and evaluation products and reports prepared according to the project's M&E plan

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
Component 1: Strengthening of national institutions for transparent United Nations Framework on Climate Change (UNFCCC) reporting	651,180.00	165,400.00
Component 2: Namibia adopts higher Tier estimations and enhances the accuracy of its GHG inventory	175,072.00	44,400.00
Component 3: Establishing a transparency platform for UNFCCC reporting, knowledge management, communication and streamlining climate change in national planning	200,608.00	51,000.00
M&E	49,000.00	12,500.00
Subtotal	**1,075,860.00**	**273,300.00**
Project Management Cost	105,200.00	26,700.00
Total Project Cost ($)	**1,181,060.00**	**300,000.00**

Please provide justification

N/A

PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Briefly describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Global Environment Problem

The atmospheric level of greenhouse gases (GHGs) has continued to increase during the past five decades, causing global warming and the resulting climate change which is worsening and becoming a serious burden to sustainable socio-economic development. The Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) clearly brought forward the fact that observed changes in weather extremes such as heatwaves, heavy precipitation, droughts, and tropical cyclones, are due to human influence through its increasing GHG emissions. IPCC considers that the global surface temperature will continue to increase until at least the mid-century under all emissions scenarios and increases of 1.5°C and 2°C will be exceeded during the 21st century unless meaningful reductions in carbon dioxide (CO_2) and other GHGs are realized in the coming decades.

Despite being a net sink and not directly responsible for emissions leading to global warming and climate change impacts, Namibia is seriously affected by these and urgently needs to adapt and build its resilience. This is highlighted in the First Adaptation Communication (AdCom)[2][2] which Namibia submitted to the UNFCCC on 06 December 2021. Climate change has negatively impacted Namibia, her people and the country's development goals. Adaptation is of prime importance to the country and is high on the government's agenda to guarantee the welfare of the people while reducing risks and building resilience. The country has the responsibility to ensure that its population is shielded from the negative effects of climate change and that it continues to develop in a sustainable manner while meeting its reporting obligations. The country has a harsh arid climate, worsened by other existing vulnerabilities such as changing rainfall patterns, rising temperatures and more frequent climate extreme events. Namibia has prioritized adaptation as highlighted in its previous national reports submitted to the UNFCCC (for further details please see the section "National reporting to UNFCCC") as well as in its first NDC (submitted on 21 September 2021) and its second updated version (submitted on 17 January 2024), and this is brought up again in the AdCom. The observations and projections made in the vulnerability and adaptation studies are in line with the findings of the AR6 which indicates that countries in Southern Africa will have an increased likelihood of hydrological, agricultural, and ecological drought.

National Situation

Namibia is a net sink with its removals exceeding its emissions over the whole time series 1990 to 2022 as reported in its [National Inventory Document (NID)]() which was submitted on 31 December 2024 with the combined first Biennial Transparency Report and fifth National Communication (BTR1/NC5). The latest data on the GHG inventory of Namibia from the NID (**Figure 1**) shows an increase of 11% in emissions and 45% in removals for net removals of 36% when comparing 2022 to 1990.

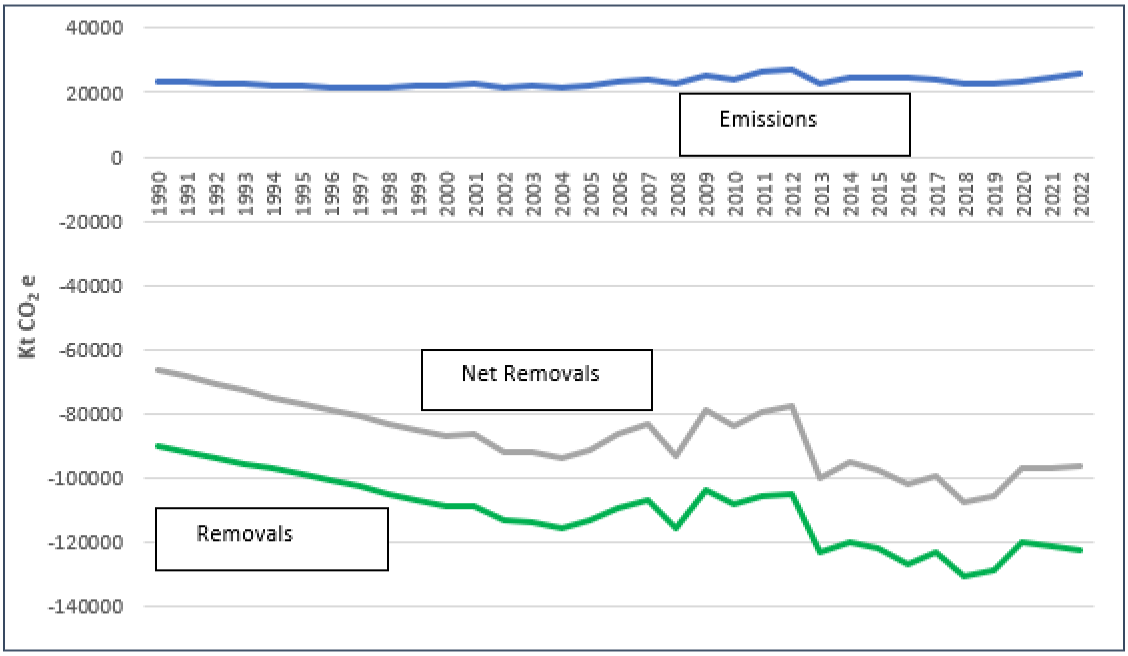


Figure 1. Trend of total national emissions, removals and the resultant net removals

Furthermore, Namibia has revised its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), like most Parties signatory to the Convention, to make it more ambitious in view of tackling the cause of the problem, namely the continuing increase in the atmospheric level of GHGs. Namibia targets a reduction of its projected national emissions by 7,669 kt CO_2 e while concurrently increasing its removals by 4,213 kt CO_2 e for a total mitigation potential of 11,902 kt CO_2 e by 2030[3].

The Key Category Analysis (KCA) performed with and without the land use, land use change, and forestry (LULUCF) sector when compiling the NID for the combined BTR1/NC5 indicated the very high influence of 4 categories (Forest land Remaining Forest land, Land Converted to Grassland, Enteric Fermentation and Road transportation - Liquid Fuels), which accounted for 95.2% and 84.6% of absolute emissions under the Level Assessment for the year 2022 (**Table 1**) and the Trend Assessment 1990-2022 (**Table 2**), respectively. These tables are reproduced from Annex 1 of the NID. Addressing these as earmarked in the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) should enhance the GHG inventory to support decision-making when revising the NDC in 2025. The results of the KCA are usually used to inform the low emissions development agenda through targeting the categories which are contributing significantly to the emissions or removals. Burning, with 9.6% of national emissions, are from wildfires which is very difficult to humanly control under the Namibian conditions. Based on the NID, the categories of Road Transportation and Enteric Fermentation are responsible for 66.1% of emissions in the level assessment without LULUCF for 2022, and 61% of emissions when considering the Trend Assessment 1990 to 2022 without LULUCF.

Table 1. Key Category Analysis for the year 2022 - Approach 1 - Level Assessment - with LULUCF

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
IPCC Category code	IPCC Category	GHG	"2022 Ext. (Gg CO_2-eq)"	"|exit| (Gg CO_2-eq)"	Lx,t	Cumulative Total of Column F
4.A.1	Forest land Remaining Forest land	(CO_2)	-121,375.8	121,375.8	0.818	0.818
4.C.2	Land Converted to Grassland	(CO_2)	11,607.0	11,607.0	0.078	0.896
3.A	Enteric Fermentation	(CH_4)	5,575.4	5,575.4	0.038	0.934
1.A.3.b	Road transportation - Liquid Fuels	(CO_2)	2,737.9	2,737.9	0.018	0.952

Table 2. Key Category Analysis for the period 1990 - 2022 - Approach 1 - Trend Assessment - with LULUCF

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
IPCC Category code	IPCC Category	GHG	1990 Year Estimate Ex0 (Gg CO_2-eq)	2022 Year Estimate Ext (Gg CO_2-eq)	Trend Assessment (Txt)	% Contribution to Trend	Cumulative Total of Column G
4.A.1	Forest land Remaining Forest land	(CO_2)	-88,401.3	-121,375.8	1.108	0.730	0.730
4.(IV)	Burning	(CH_4)	4,791.9	1,389.7	0.114	0.075	0.805
1.A.3.b	Road transportation - Liquid Fuels	(CO_2)	526.6	2,737.9	0.074	0.049	0.854
3.A.	Enteric Fermentation	(CH_4)	3,837.4	5,575.4	0.058	0.038	0.892
4.C.2	Land Converted to Grassland	(CO_2)	10,317.4	11,607.0	0.043	0.029	0.921
4.(IV)	Burning	(N_2O)	1,346.4	388.1	0.032	0.021	0.942
4.A.2	Land Converted to Forest land	(CO_2)	-1,575.7	-951.7	0.021	0.014	0.956

During the preparation of the combined BTR1/NC5, Namibia faced multiple challenges to fully align with the MPGs and meet the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement (PA). The first phase of the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency project (CBIT 1) (GEF ID: 10157), which is operationally closed and in its financial closure stage, contributed substantially to the previous national reports under transparency to raise the capacity of Namibia to meet the requirements of Article 13 of the PA but there are still certain gaps that need to be attended to.

Based on the preparation of the BTR1/NC5 and the Terminal Evaluation (TE) findings of CBIT 1 (GEF ID: 10157), the salient feature which primarily needs to be addressed is the legal and operational systems (MRVs) to support transparent reporting, are still relatively weak. There is no legislation to regulate transparency and some Memorandum of Understandings to officialize data provision are presently under review by the appropriate legal authority. Moreover, stakeholders do not have sufficient means and capacity to collect data and produce reports in accordance with the ETF of the PA as well as an appropriate transparency platform for ETF reporting, integrating climate change information into national development as well as managing and disseminating climate information to all stakeholders. Namibia also lacks crucial datasets to produce accurate GHG inventories to fully meet the MPGs contained in Decision 18/CMA.1.

CBIT 1 (GEF ID: 10157) project's TE report provided the recommendations below for improvement in the following areas in subsequent CBIT or other enabling activity projects:

Project Governance

Government should set up a committee prior to the start of the project to expedite the procurement of goods and services during project implementation, or should revise and simplify this procedure to ease up the procurement process for all projects. Additionally, government and relevant stakeholders should continue the dialogue to push for the successful implementation of CBIT 2, after its approval. CBIT 1 (GEF ID: 10157) has been well implemented but will not be complete without the second phase. CBIT 2 needs to complete the activities initiated in CBIT, structuring it to include components that were not in Phase 1, such as strengthening of the environmental policy and legislations.

Sustainability

It will be important for the project to partner with a national institute that has a mandate to provide capacity building to public institutions. In this way, the institution could continue to provide capacity building beyond the project, based on requests from institutions. In this way, the national institute could act as a relay for the ETF in providing capacity building to government agencies responsible for GHG MRV.

Develop short online courses on MRV to continuously improve the capacity of those in charge or an online training programme where individuals, especially non-academics, can informally improve their skills on MRV.

Investing in knowledge exchange platforms, such as creating opportunities for working group members, experts and even new members to network with experts from other countries implementing CBIT projects for knowledge exchange through webinars, virtual conferences, symposia, seminars, workshops and other relevant activities. This is already ongoing through the CBIT global platform and the Africa network in addition to peer-to-peer exchanges and will be further strengthened within CBIT 2.

The Government of Namibia should ensure the strict implementation of the gender mainstreaming document in the NDC, the framework of gender-sensitive indicators in the MRV platform portal by all government agencies, the reporting of key data in the portal and sanctions for defaulters. This will play an important role in deterring others from indulging in non-compliance with gender action plans in the country.

Social and Environmental safeguards (SES)

Special efforts or strategies should be adopted during the design and implementation phases to ensure the participation of people with disabilities to enhance the inclusiveness of the project. The project has undergone environmental and social safeguards screening during the design phase with Low risk, and no major SES risks are identified as it concerns primarily reporting on project activities to strengthen the legal and operational frameworks for transparency, enhancing institutional and technical capacity of experts, generating country specific stock and emission factors using mostly recently collected data and research findings, producing updated data sets better representing national circumstances using already existing data, data from new surveys and investigations as appropriate. The only field activities are ground referencing land classes and assessment of live and dead biomass which are both non-destructive. This screening is provided in Annex 5 of Agency Project Document. The SES risks are included in the UNDP risk register. The project team will regularly monitor risks during project implementation; and will identify and manage any new risks as necessary.

National Transparency Framework/Institutional arrangements/National platform

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

Key institutions within the institutional arrangements are given in **Figure 2** and more details on their roles and responsibilities within the CBIT 2 project are provided under stakeholder engagement later in this document. MEFT is the executing agency through the CCU under its Department of Environmental Affairs leading activities for the Waste sector and Forestry through the respective departments under its responsibility. The Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) is the responsible and lead institution for the Energy sector, Ministry of Industry Small and Medium Enterprises (MISME) will act as lead institution for the Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) sector, and Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR) leading the Agriculture sector. Other line ministries including the departments and agencies falling under their purview will support the lead ones whenever needed. The Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare (MGECW) responsible for gender will participate in all activities to support gender integration when collaborating with the leading ones. Other concerned stakeholders will provide activity data and participate in the working sessions and training workshops. Subnational actors such as the town councils, the private sector, NGOs, CSOs) and any other group having particular interests will be invited to participate in meetings and training sessions as and when required.

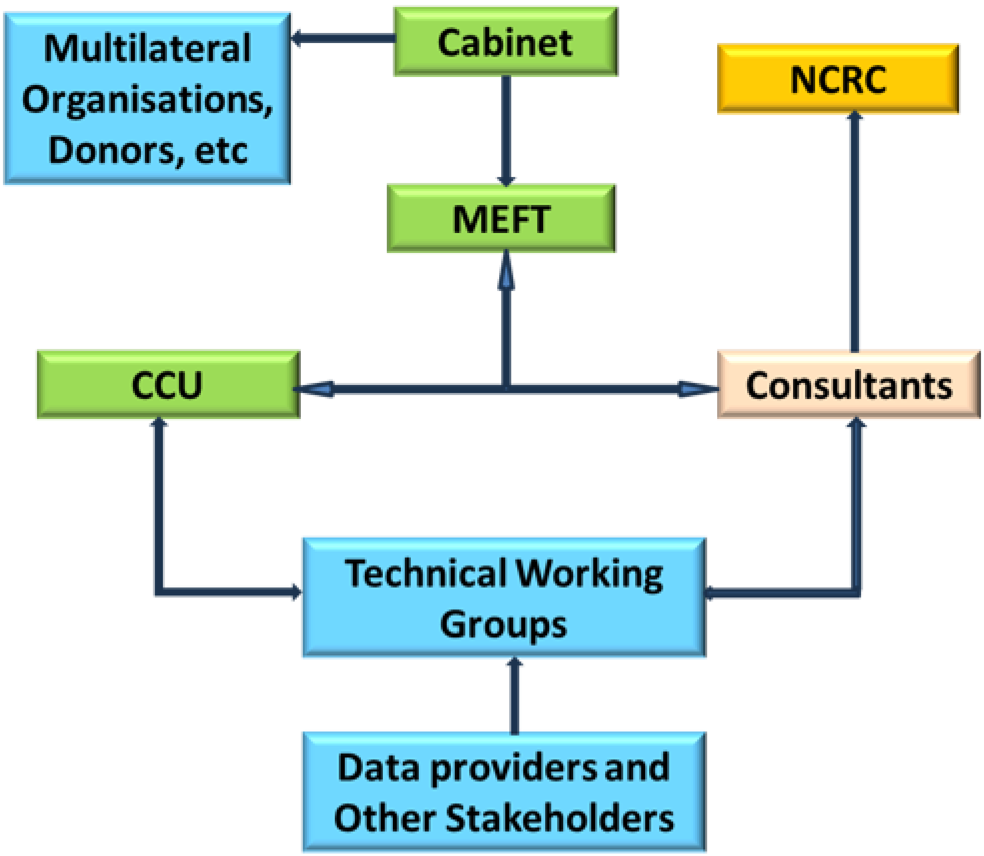


Figure 2. Institutional arrangements for the CBIT 2 project

National reporting to UNFCCC

The Republic of Namibia ratified the Convention on 16 May 1995 as a Non-Annex I Party, its Kyoto Protocol on 4 September 2003 and the PA on 21 September 2016. To meet its obligations to these ratifications, Namibia has submitted 4 National Communications (NCs) and 4 Biennial Update Reports (BURs), including 5 National Inventory Reports (NIRs) in association with these national reports. Namibia also submitted the combined BTR1/NC5 to the UNFCCC on 31 December 2024 and met its commitments under the PA. A brief description of the reports providing the year of submission and details pertaining to the GHG inventories are given in **Table 3**.

GHG inventory

Namibia has so far compiled and submitted 8 GHG inventories. The country has progressed substantially since the first submission but still has challenges to fully comply with Article 13 of the PA on the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). The first 3 GHG inventories were submitted as chapters in the NC1, NC2 and NC3 in 2002, 2011 and 2015 respectively. With the advent of the BURs as from 2014, Namibia has presented stand-alone NIRs with all its national reports submitted, namely the NIR1 with the BUR1 in 2014, the NIR2 with the BUR2 in 2016, the NIR3 with the BUR3 in 2019, the NIR4 with the NC4 in 2020 and the NIR5 with the BUR4 in 2021. Preparation of the NIRs progressed over time to conform to the Conference of the Parties (COP) decisions through adoption of the latest recommended methodologies and guidelines, enhancing transparency, accuracy and completeness while improving consistency and completeness. To-date, Namibia's latest GHG inventory spanned over the full timeseries of 1990 to 2022, has been prepared using the IPCC 2006 guidelines, covered the direct GHGs carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O),sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6) and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). Perfluorocarbons and nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3) have not been identified as GHGs being emitted up to now. The indirect gases nitrogen oxides (NO_X), carbon monoxide (NO), Non-Methane Volatile Organic Compounds (NMVOCs) and Sulphur dioxide (SO_2) have also been estimated in previous GHG inventories. Progress recorded when preparing the successive 9 GHG inventories is given in Table 3.

Table 3. Progress in transparency for GHG Inventory

Year	Format	Details	Years	Gases
2002	NC1	GHG inventory as a chapter	Base year 1994	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O
2011	NC2	GHG inventory as a chapter	Base year 2000	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, CO, NO_x, NMVOCs, SO_2
2014	BUR1	Stand-alone National Inventory Report (NIR1)	2000 – 2010	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, CO, NO_x, NMVOCs, SO_2
2015	NC3	GHG inventory as chapter	2000 – 2010	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, CO, NO_x, NMVOCs, SO_2
2016	BUR2	Stand-alone National Inventory Report (NIR2)	2000 - 2012	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, CO, NO_x, NMVOCs, SO_2
2019	BUR3	Stand-alone National Inventory Report (NIR3)	1994 - 2014	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, CO, NO_x, NMVOCs, SO_2
2020	NC4	Stand-alone National Inventory Report (NIR4)	1991 – 2015	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, CO, NO_x, NMVOCs, SO_2
2021	BUR4	Stand-alone National Inventory Report (NIR5)	1990 - 2016	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, CO, NO_x, NMVOCs, SO_2, HFCs
2024	BTR1/NC5	Stand-alone National Inventory Report (NID)	1990 - 2022	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, CO, NO_x, NMVOCs, SO_2, SF_6, HFCs

Namibia has a fully-fledged operational Technical Working Group (TWG) on the GHG inventory. The TWG members are from the key Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), the private sector and the National Statistics Agency (NSA). Four key ministries have started the process of taking over annual data collection, including the Quality Control as per the Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) plan produced within the framework of CBIT 1 (GEF ID: 10157). All TWG members have been trained in the various aspects of computing emissions using the IPCC 2006 software, performing Key Category Analysis (KCA) and other steps up to writing up the NID. However, due to their heavy usual commitments and the delayed start of the BTR1/NC5 activities, knowledge transfer has been on the low side and further strengthening is anticipated during the preparation of the next inventory. Another shortcoming is capacity building of data providers at the decentralized subnational level to collect, process and submit disaggregated data, especially as Namibia is stepping up to Tier 2 estimation of emissions. This exercise will be partly addressed within CBIT 2 and completed when the full mapping of all data providers is completed.

Mitigation

As a Party to the Paris Agreement, Namibia is committed to contribute to meet its Article 2 Para. 1 (a) by reducing its emissions and increasing its removals. In its NDC version 2.0, Namibia targets a reduction of its projected national emissions by 7,669 kt CO_2 e while concurrently increasing its removals by 4,233 kt CO_2 e for a total mitigation potential of 11,902 kt CO_2 e. Successful implementation of all mitigation measures will enhance Namibia's sink capacity from the Business As Usual (BAU) scenario of -90,713 kt CO_2 e to the mitigation scenario of -102,615 kt CO_2 e. More details can be depicted from Table 4.

Table 4. Key features of the revised NDC (Version 2)

Element	Description
Description	• Namibia aims to reduce its gross emissions and increase its removals of GHG emissions to enhance its sink capacity
Target(s) and description	• Reduction of projected national emissions by 7,669 kt CO_2 e and increase of removals by 4,213 kt CO_2 e for a total mitigation potential of 11,902 kt CO_2 e.
Target year(s) or period(s)	• 2030, single-year target.
Reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s)	• The base year is 2010 with net removals at -85,823 kt CO_2 e. Under the BAU scenario, the sink capacity is projected to increase to -90,713 kt CO_2 e by 2030.
Time frame(s) and/or periods for implementation	• 2021 to 2030.
Scope and Coverage	• Covers the 5 IPCC sectors: Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture and Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF), and Waste. Gases covered include CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, and HFCs.
Intention to use cooperative approaches	• Namibia intends to use voluntary cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.
Updates or clarifications of previously reported information	• Maintains the base year of 2010 and updates the mitigation contribution for the year 2030 expressed as an increase in sink capacity.

Tracking mitigation and adaptation NDC actions

Namibia has targeted emissions reductions and increased removals to contribute towards Article 2, paragraph 1 (a) of the PA. Being a sink, it cannot contribute to Article 4, paragraph 1 of the PA. Mitigation measures (8) comprising 19 actions in the Energy sector aim at substituting fossil fuels with renewables and increasing energy efficiency. A total mitigation potential of 3,613 kt CO_2 e is estimated, inclusive of 332 kt CO_2 e of emissions already avoided since the base year 2010 to date. The total mitigation potential represents 57% of the 6,291 kt CO_2 e of the BAU scenario. Three measures for 4 actions will bring a total mitigation potential of 178 kt CO_2 e in the IPPU sector. Removals and emissions reduction in the LULUCF sector amount to 53.0% and 46.5% of the mitigation potential while Livestock contributes the remaining 0.5%. Agriculture and LULUCF sectors comprise 3 measures and 11 actions for a total mitigation potential of 7,986 kt CO_2 e. Total emissions avoided sum up to 125 kt CO_2 e for the 3 measures and 4 actions retained. These add up to a total of 38 actions spanning over the 5 IPCC sectors at national level.

The launching of the tool for tracking mitigation actions was a mitigated success during the preparation of the BTR1/NC5. This is also attributed to the delayed start of the project and the relatively short time given for stakeholders to respond. It could also be an issue of capacity that needs to be confirmed and addressed if so.

Security is an adaptation priority for Namibia and nine measures comprising 25 actions have been identified to ensure food security primarily. Namibia is a water scarce country and lack of good quality and restricted availability undermine socio-economic development, with climate change expected to exacerbate the situation. Five measures comprising 12 actions have been identified for implementation up to the year 2030. Adaptation of the ecosystems for preserving the biodiversity and services encompasses 6 measures for 8 actions until 2030.

Commercial fishing and fish processing, and inland fishery significantly contribute to the economy in terms of employment, export earnings, as well as to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) while enabling women empowerment through their participation in the chain of activities. Adaptation to compensate for the reduced productivity recorded in recent years because of climate change will be through 5 measures and 11 actions with the potential for further expansion within the *blue economy* development engine.

Three adaptation measures, comprising 12 actions aim at improving health facilities coupled with enhanced monitoring and management of diseases.

Building resilience of the vulnerable population is a major concern with regards to extreme weather events and the two most destructive on the society with numerous deaths and the economy, are floods and droughts. Available data estimated more than 25 occurrences since 1980, of floods, droughts and epidemics which claimed more than 500 lives, affected more than 3.2 million people for economic losses worth more than 215 million dollars. Five cross-cutting measures, involving 12 actions, are considered as very urgent for implementation to the 2030-time horizon to avoid future damages and losses.

The direct and indirect impacts of climate change on infrastructure will have disastrous effects on the development of the country and must be addressed. There are two measures comprising of three actions identified. Namibia is expected to experience a sea level rise of 20 cm by 2030 with storm surges being more likely. This is projected to cause coastal erosion and also impact on property, infrastructure and water resources including the wetlands and coastal ecosystems. One basic measure and action has been retained to enable the country to better understand the vulnerability of the whole 1,500 km coastal zone of the country to plan adequate and efficient adaptation. The measure is Development of an Integrated Coastal Zone Management plan during the period 2026 to 2030.

Addressing mitigation was prioritized alongside the appropriate systems during CBIT 1 (GEF ID: 10157) to enable Namibia to meet the ETF for the mandatory elements of the BTR. Hence, regarding adaptation, there is no tool developed to collect data on NDC actions for transparent reporting in the BTR. It is planned to fill this gap within the framework of CBIT 2.

Support needed and received

Namibia will require finance, capacity building, and technology transfer, a country driven policy process and institutional arrangements to fully implement the mitigation and adaptation measures contained in its latest NDC. As part of the first NDC second update, analysis and consultations were undertaken with sector experts to produce cost estimates for the measures. The total estimated cost for all the NDC measures is USD 15,065 million split as USD 9,052 million and USD 6,013 million for mitigation and adaptation respectively. Of this total, USD 13,558.5 M is conditional on international support. Hence Namibia must prepare itself to track and report on Support received and needed, including capacity-building needs.

A tool was developed during CBIT 1 (GEF ID: 10157) and launched during the preparation of the BTR1/NC5. Only a limited number of institutions were successful in implementing the tool. More capacity building is needed and the forthcoming second Biennial Transparency Report and combined third Biennial Transparency Report and sixth National Communication (BTR2 + BTR3/NC6) will cater for this additional capacity building.

Systems, Tools, datasets and emission factors

Namibia must develop and implement appropriate systems and tools to collect data on an annual basis and report in accordance with the MPGs of Article 13 of the PA. So far, some strengthening has been recorded in the institutional arrangements and procedural agreements and this must be pursued. On the other hand, numerous tools have been produced and national stakeholders trained thereon. A proper transparency platform is non-existent and must be developed and operationalized for centralizing information on climate actions. A web portal was created within the framework of CBIT 1 (GEF ID: 10157) but all the tools were not fully integrated to make it an appropriate platform. It is planned to upgrade the portal to integrate existing and newly developed tools and make it user friendly for all stakeholders to use and load their data annually. Training of all stakeholders is also earmarked within the activities of CBIT 2.

One area that needs immediate action for compliance with Article 13 of the PA is the development of quality data sets for key categories, namely Road Transportation of the Energy sector, Enteric Fermentation of the Agriculture sector, and stock and emission factors for the Forestland and Grassland categories of the LULUCF sector.

Baseline projects

Past and ongoing transparency projects that have contributed to creating capacity to date with their contributions and outcomes are provided in Table 5. The most beneficial one is the CBIT 1 project (GEF ID: 10157). It produced tools for data collection for the GHG inventory, tracking NDC Mitigation and Support, including capacity building and the QA/QC plan. Unfortunately, these deliverables were only tested during the preparation of the BTR1/NC5. On the other hand, the tool for performing the KCA with and without the LULUCF sector, also produced under the CBIT 1 project (GEF ID: 10157), has been successfully used to provide the highest emitting sectors of the GHG inventory in the BTR1/NC5 project. This KCA will be very useful when revising the NDC in 2025 for prioritizing mitigation actions regarding their importance as emitters.

Table 5. Baseline transparency projects

Year	Activity	Contributions/Outcomes
2002	**Initial National Communication**	**GHG inventory for year 1994**
2011	**Second National Communication**	**GHG inventory for year 2000**
2014	**First Biennial Update Report**	**GHG inventory for years 1994, 2000 and 2010 (NIR1)**
2015	**Third National Communication**	**GHG inventory for years 2000 to 2010**
2016	**Second Biennial Update Report**	**GHG inventory for years 2000 to 2012 (NIR2)**
2019	**Third Biennial Update Report**	**GHG inventory for years 1994 to 2014 (NIR3)**
2020	**Fourth National Communication**	**GHG inventory for years 1991 to 2015 (NIR4)**

Year	Activity	Contributions/Outcomes
2021	Fourth Biennial Update Report	GHG inventory for years 1990 to 2016 (NIR5)
2021	First Adaptation Communication	Adaptation sectors, including vulnerabilities and risk reduction, adaptation goals, actions and challenges, means of implementation and needs
2015, 2021 and 2023	Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) , First NDC updated versions 1 and 2	Information on national context, updated mitigation targets and actions, Information to facilitate Clarity, Transparency and Understanding (ICTU) to be in line with Decision 4/CMA.1, adaptation actions, means of implementation and costs
2024	Combined BTR1/NC5	The BTR1/5NC was submitted to the UNFCCC on 31 December 2024. GHG inventory covers the time series from 1990 to 2022 and NID was also submitted on 31 December 2024.
2021 - 2024	CBIT 1	Tools for collecting data for reporting in accordance with Articles 4, 7, 9 and 11 of the PA, tool for performing KCA with and without LULUCF, QA/QC plan and a data portal
2024	Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) project	Regulatory Framework and Stakeholder Engagement, Climate Budget Tagging and Reducing Emissions from Degradation and Deforestation (REDD+) Strategy
2025	CBIT - Global Support Programme (GSP)	Support developing countries in the transition to the ETF and its Biennial Transparency Reports under the PA
2022 - 2024	Climate Promise II	Framework for projections of emissions and key NDC tracking indicators in the selected sectors, Assess impact of the selected policies and measures, and NDC tracking framework for the energy sector
2024-2025	NDC 3.0 Updated	Conduct consultations with key sectors on mitigation (Energy Generation and Infrastructure, Waste, Circular Economy, IPPU) and adaptation (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use including Food Security, Water Resources, Coastal Zone, Fisheries, Aquaculture, Biodiversity and Ecosystems, Cross-cutting, Health and Resilient Society) to gather input for revising the NDC implementation plan, ensuring alignment with NDC 3.0 targets including local communities, women, indigenous groups and youths. Review and enhance the MRV framework to ensure compliance with the enhanced transparency framework requirements under the Paris Agreement for the updated NDC implementation plan. Finalise the updated NDC Implementation Plan based on stakeholder feedback and MRV analysis
Ongoing	GSP - Anglophone Africa Network	Provides a global overview of transparency initiatives and developing countries' transparency efforts, supporting the network countries to stay up to date on the latest developments, events, and knowledge products, as well as receive detailed information on any developing country, support provider and ongoing transparency projects

Year	Activity	Contributions/Outcomes
Ongoing	**Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA)**	**Promotes practical exchange and political dialogue between countries on enhanced transparency**
2022-2024	**NDC Partnership**	**An Implementation Strategy and Action Plan for the period 2022 to 2030 for the NDC 2.0**

Barriers

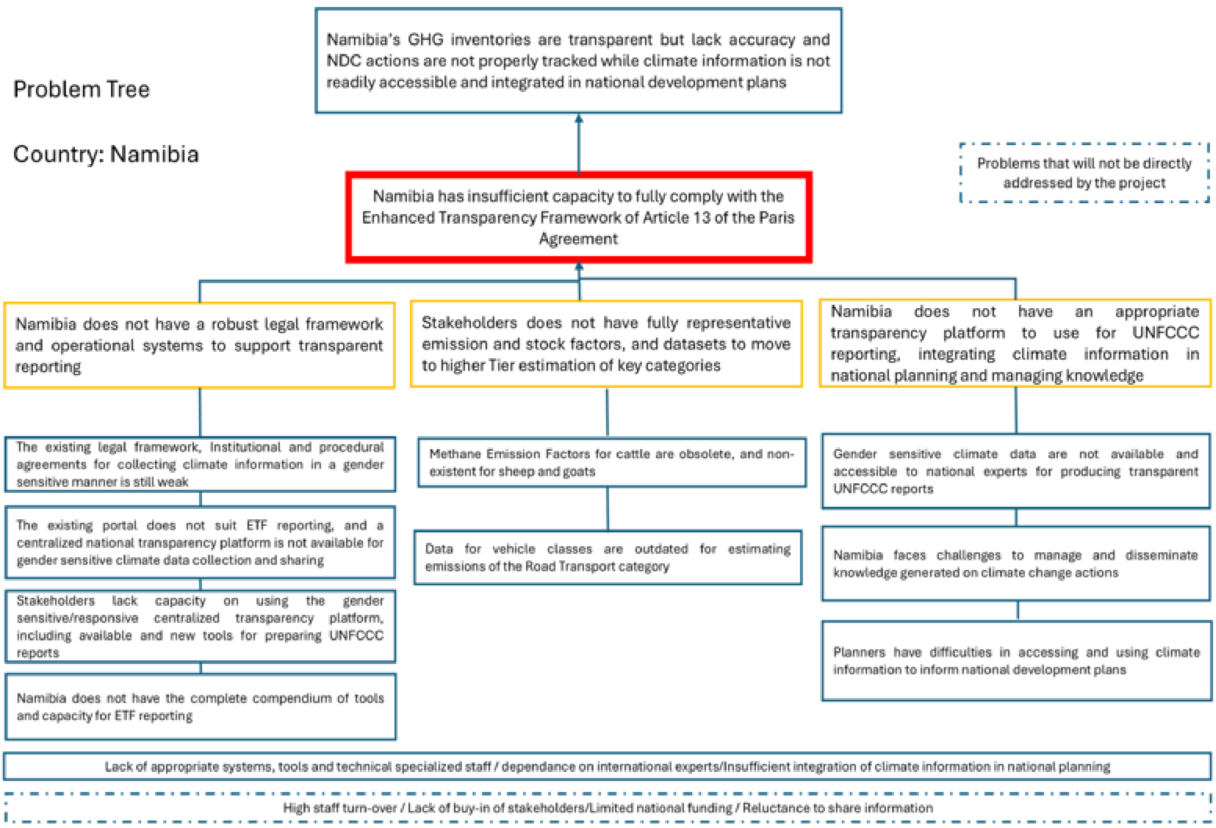
Transparent reporting on achievements and progress of the national strategies, including the NDC actions, in the combined BTR1/NC5, was a challenge. The TE of the CBIT 1 project (GEF ID: 10157) and the activities of the combined BTR1/NC5 project identified further improvements on the legal, institutional and procedural frameworks, technical items to enhance the quality of the GHG inventory, namely, development of additional tools for improving the accuracy, datasets and emission factors to move to higher Tier emissions estimates as well as appropriate systems to track and report in accordance to the MPGs contained in Decision 18/CMA.1 relative to mitigation and support received and needed, including capacity building needs. In this context, a National Inventory Improvement Plan (NIIP) has been developed and included in the NID of the BTR1/NC5, and improvement areas identified to enhance tracking of mitigation, adaptation, and support. The missing tool refers to the estimation of uncertainties at the category level, which is a requirement of Decision 18/CMA.1. The new datasets comprise characteristics of the national fleet of vehicles to replace the one determined in 2011 that is no longer representative of the present situation. New maps to identify more precisely land use changes between the 6 IPCC land classes will enhance the accuracy of this key category which is a highly emitting category since the previous maps dating back to 2014 and generated from low resolution satellite imagery and ground referenced on a restricted basis are recognized to be inaccurate and not representative of the current national circumstances. Namibia lacked national stock and emission factors to move to Tier 2 estimates of key categories in its GHG inventory. In an endeavor to adopt the best approach for estimating emissions of Forestland and Grassland categories, currently used stock and emission factors which were derived from several sets of data collected over a very long time period, with some of them dating back to more than 2 decades. They are not expressive of the current situation and do not transparently allow accurate estimates for these land classes. Data not being available automatically on an annual basis is constraining the perfect tracking of the NDC. The tools from the CBIT 1 project (GEF ID: 10157) and the still missing ones planned for development in CBIT 2, when fully mastered and adopted in conjunction with the Transparency platform to be developed, will make climate data readily available for reporting and other uses, namely mainstreaming climate change in national development planning.

To overcome these problems, Namibia must strengthen its institutional capacity and further improve existing systems into more appropriate ones within a robust legal and institutional framework, which are the objectives of the CBIT 2 project. This CBIT 2 project will also address the problems of streamlining climate information in national development, communication and knowledge management and dissemination. Solving these outstanding issues will further enable Namibia to report in accordance with the ETF of the PA, hence providing more recent and accurate information on its NDC actions to inform the global stocktake for more informed decisions and to continuously update its development policies.

The situation analysis performed within the framework of development of this CBIT 2 project revealed that existing barriers that need to be overcome to enable Namibia report transparently in the medium term can be summed up under 3 main headings which are listed below:

1. Namibia does not have a robust legal framework and operational systems to support transparent reporting;
2. Namibia lacks fully representative emission and stock factors, and datasets to move to higher Tier estimation of key categories;
3. Namibia does not have an appropriate transparency platform to use for UNFCCC reporting, integrating climate information in national planning and managing knowledge.

More details on the barriers and associated challenges are provided in the **Problem Tree** below.



Overall, it is evident that Namibia's GHG inventories would be transparent but lack accuracy, and NDC actions would not be properly tracked and reported, resulting in appropriate climate information not being readily accessible and integrated in national development plans. This would result in Namibia having insufficient capacity to fully comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework of Article 13 of the PA. This is expected to stem from the fact that Namibia would not have robust legal and operational systems to support transparent reporting and stakeholders having insufficient means and capacity to collect data and produce reports in accordance with the ETF of the Paris Agreement. The country must have an appropriate transparency platform for ETF reporting and integrating climate change information in national development to eventually contribute to the Global Environment Benefits.

Institutional, Legal and Procedural arrangements

The current national policy and regulatory framework considers that climate change directly impacts national development and crosscuts it in many ways. It has always been fully recognized that climate change poses a great threat with negative impacts on the country's path towards sustainable development (highlighted 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 guidance for tackling climate change. The NCCP highlights the importance of mainstreaming climate change in all sectoral policies inclusive of gender specificities and vulnerable groups at local, regional and national levels. NCCP also emphasized the need to ensure that climate change response activities are gender sensitive.

Guided by the NCCP, the National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (NCCSAP) was developed to cover the period 2013 to 2020 with the aim to facilitate building the adaptive capacity of Namibia to increase climate change resilience and to optimize mitigation opportunities towards a sustainable development path. The objectives of NCCSAP are:

1. To reduce climate change impacts on Namibia's key sectors and vulnerable communities;
2. To integrate climate change issues (adaptation and mitigation) into sectoral policies, and national development planning at all levels;
3. To develop and enhance capacities at all levels and strengthen institutions to ensure successful implementation of climate change response activities;
4. To facilitate funding resources for effective mitigation and adaptation investments necessary for the effective implementation of the NCCSAP;
5. To provide an institutional framework to guide international and national climate financing modalities and support climate readiness; and
6. To emphasize the need to facilitate women's participation in climate change decision making at both local and national levels.

The NCCSAP is now partially replaced by the NDC which guides the new low emissions and resilience building development strategy. However, the legal and regulatory framework for climate change is likely to need continuous updating and amendments to suit the ever-changing situation, namely the present threat posed by the increase in global GHG levels which is predicted to exacerbate the situation, if not already, as witnessed from the increased frequency and strength of climate extremes.

The Environmental Management Act of 2007 was promulgated in 2011 "To promote the sustainable management of the environment and the use of natural resources by establishing principles for decision making on matters affecting the environment; to establish the Sustainable Development Advisory Council; to provide for the appointment of the Environmental Commissioner and environmental officers; to provide for a process of assessment and control of activities which may have significant effects on the environment; and to provide for incidental matters".

The objective of the Act is to prevent and mitigate, on the basis of the principles set out in its section 3, the significant effects of activities on the environment by:

a) ensuring that the significant effects of activities on the environment are considered in time and carefully;

b) ensuring that there are opportunities for timeous participation of interested and affected parties throughout the assessment process; and

c) ensuring that the findings of an assessment are considered before any decision is made in respect of activities.

Unfortunately, the Environmental Management Act does not address issues specifically linked or associated with climate change, particularly with respect to reporting transparently to the UNFCCC. The Statistics Act 9 of 2011 of Namibia provides a platform for collection of data voluntarily and can also be used to access vital data upon serving a notice to the data provider. Though refractory organizations can be dealt with notices under this Statistics Act, this approach does not suit the frequency of reporting every two years in the BTR on annual achievements. An appropriate system for data collection should enable an automatic annual flow of data from all concerned stakeholders in a timely manner to avoid delays in the compilation of the BTRs and allow the country to be compliant with regard to the content of the reports and the submission dates.

This void in a tailor-made legislation, to govern climate change at the national, subnational and international levels, makes it difficult to access necessary data and information from a wide range of stakeholders, namely the private sector for reporting transparently to the UNFCCC and to mainstream climate change in national planning and strategies. Data are crucial for reporting in accordance with the MPGs of Article 13 of the PA and Parties are obliged to report on its legal arrangements for tracking progress in the implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4 of the PA and encouraged to report the same information regarding its GHG inventory. Absence of an appropriate legal framework will continue to undermine the provision of required data and information for producing transparent reports on all elements of the BTR. Addressing this shortcoming through consolidation of existing legislations will facilitate data capture and enhance transparent reporting in the mid and longer term to benefit both Namibia and the global context.

Climate change information system

Due to lack of resources, Namibia has not been able to develop an appropriate climate change information system to collect and share climate information for reporting and other applications, namely to mainstream climate change in the national development process. Only a platform for capturing data for the GHG inventory was developed during the first phase of CBIT among other items considered most urgent and vital to enhance transparency were prioritized. Other prioritized items were tools for collecting data, performing the key category analysis with and without LULUCF and a QA/QC Guidebook inclusive of a QA/QC plan. Therefore, there is still a need for further consolidation of this portal into an operational platform to not only cater for data required for the GHG inventory but also for tracking NDC actions under Articles 4, 7, 9 and 11. Moreover, the hardware will have to be commissioned for storage and sharing of climate data for multiple uses, notwithstanding to inform national planning. The same data architecture will also serve for archiving previous and future transparency data and reports. Furthermore, staff of the CCU, key ministries and eventually data providers will have to be trained in using this transparency platform.

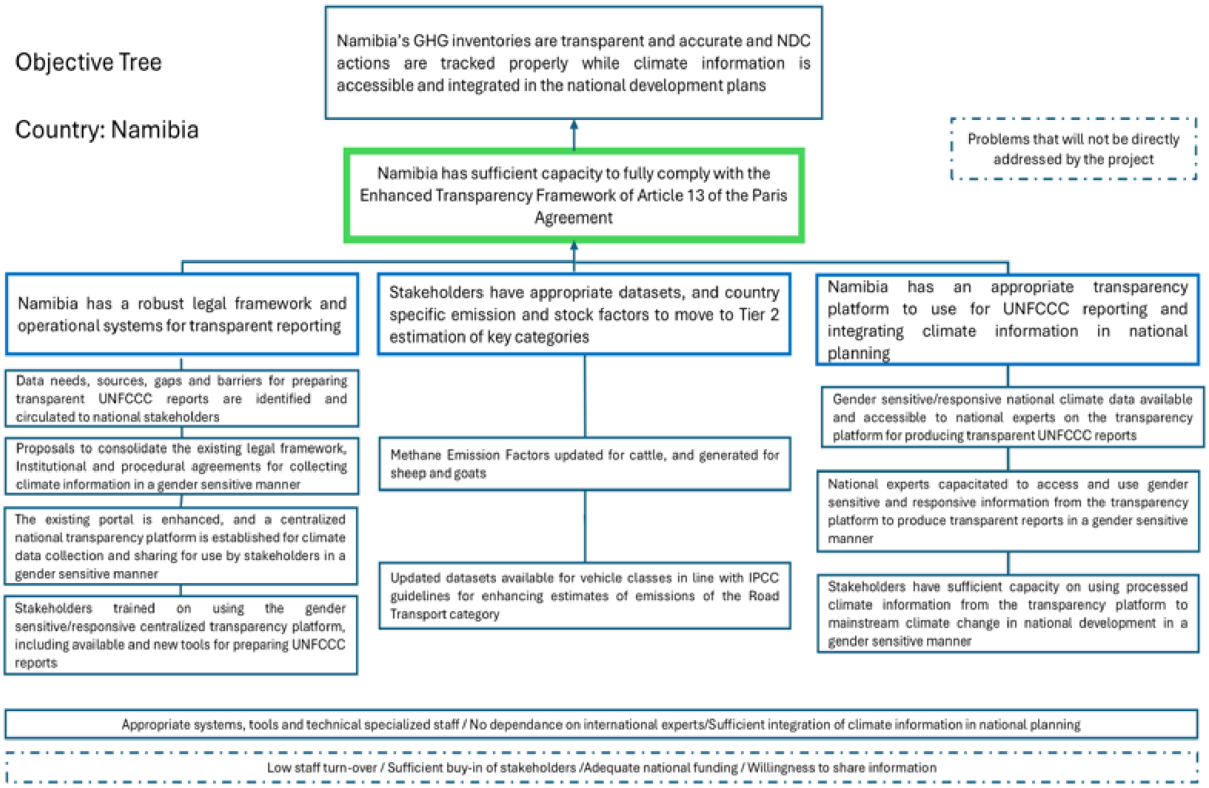
Datasets and tools

Tools for collecting data for the GHG inventory, tracking the implementation and NDC achievements under Articles 4 and 7 of the PA, and Support received and needed, performing the key category analysis with and without LULUCF and a QA/QC Guidebook inclusive of a QA/QC plan were produced. TWG members, staff of CCU and other key stakeholders were trained on using the tools to collect and submit data for preparing the BTR1. There still exists a void regarding a tool for undertaking the Uncertainty assessment on a category basis as the one embedded in the software performs the task only at national level. Without this tool, Namibia will continue to face a problem to calculate the uncertainties at category level and fail to further improve its GHG inventory to be fully compliant with the ETF.

Paragraph 21 of the MPGs contained in Decision 2018/CMA.1 requires Parties to use a recommended IPCC methodology for key categories, at least Tier 2. Namibia made efforts prior to the entry in force of the PA to address this recommendation of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and computed emissions for Road Transportation, Enteric Fermentation and the LULUCF categories at the Tier 2 level. However, the emission factors were generated with information from peer reviewed literature, books and directly from stakeholders as appropriate. These emission factors were based on information spreading over different years and dating quite some time back. They thus need to be revisited to ensure their appropriateness and guarantee the accuracy of the estimates of emissions. Moreover, a recent dataset on vehicles classes to reflect IPCC specifications, consumption data and mileage run among others must be updated for gaining accuracy of the estimates as these data back to 2011. A similar situation pertains to the Methane Correction Factor for improving estimates of emissions of the Enteric Fermentation category. If these are not dealt with and improved/produced in the near future, the GHG inventory will still lack accuracy.

National transparency platform

Being devoid of an appropriate climate change transparency platform to collect and share data for reporting and informing development planning, mainstreaming of climate change in sectoral development has suffered up to now even if Guiding Principle number 1 of the NCCSAP states "Mainstreaming climate change into policies, legal framework and development planning". Other Guiding Principles of the NCCSAP geared at addressing stakeholder participation, education and knowledge sharing have also stalled. Hence, the development and implementation of a national transparency platform including appropriate training of stakeholders on using it will better serve Namibia to meet its obligations under Article 13 of the PA and provide information under Articles 4, 7, 9 and 11 of the MPGs contained in Decision 2018/CMA.1. The objectives and path to overcome the barriers are presented in the **Objective Tree** below.



CBIT 2 has been preferred to other options following the recommendations of the Terminal Evaluation (TE) of the CBIT 1 phase (GEF ID: 10157) as it is considered the most appropriate and follows COP decision while also providing for the resources needed under an appropriate platform to be undertaken. Moreover, the framework for undertaking CBIT 2 is already existent with key stakeholders fully committed.

The report on the CBIT 1 project (GEF ID: 10157) rated the overall performance of the project as **Satisfactory,** based on the ratings for Relevance (**Highly Satisfactory**), Effectiveness (**Satisfactory**) and Efficiency (**Satisfactory**). The TE also identified challenges and made recommendations on potential solutions that are reproduced in **Table 6**.

Table 6. Recommendations of the TE of CBIT 1 (reproduced from TE report)

NO.	FINDING/CHALLENGE	RECOMMENDATIONS
Project Governance		
1.	The TE highlighted as the main challenge the delays in recruiting consultants. This was due to lengthy and complex government procurement procedures. TE identified a committee that was appointed to speed up the project recruitment process.	It is important that the project and the government set up a committee prior to the start of the project to expedite the procurement of goods and services during project implementation, or that the Government of Namibia revises and simplifies this procedure to make this process easy for all projects in Namibia.

NO.	FINDING/CHALLENGE	RECOMMENDATIONS
		Responsibility: Government of Namibia **Timeline:** Subsequent projects
2.	The CBIT project has successfully implemented its activities as planned. However, CBIT has identified other issues that need to be addressed before the long-term impact of the project can be achieved. For example, CBIT has updated the NDC, and this policy cannot be successfully implemented without other policies such as updated Environmental Management Act of 2007 (EMA,2007), National Policy on Climate Change for Namibia (2011), etc.	CBIT 2: The government and relevant stakeholders should continue the dialogue to push for CBIT 2. CBIT has started well but will not be successfully completed without the second phase. CBIT 2 will need to complete the activities started in CBIT 1 (GEF ID: 10157), structuring it to include components that were not in Phase 1 and carry over activities that were not fully completed to Phase 2. For example, the policy environment needs to be strengthened (Environmental Management Act of 2007 (EMA,2007), National Policy on Climate Change for Namibia (2011), etc.) **Responsibility**: Government of Namibia and UNDP **Timeline**: Subsequent projects
Sustainability		
3.	The project has been instrumental in building the capacity of 200 direct beneficiaries, 100 of whom are women from government departments and other stakeholders at the ETF. However, the turnover of beneficiaries (88) was identified as an issue that could affect the sustainability of the project.	For a subsequent project of this type, it will be important for the project to partner with a national institute that has a mandate to provide capacity building to public institutions. In this way, the institution could continue to provide capacity building beyond the project based on requests from institutions. The national institute could therefore act as a relay for the ETF in providing capacity building to government agencies responsible for GHG MRV. This will cover the period it will take for the modules proposed for the academic curriculum to be put into practice. **Responsibility**: UNDP, Government of Namibia **Timeline**: Subsequent projects
4.	While the project provided support towards the integration of climate change reporting into academic curricular, it will be beneficial for remote training options to be explored.	Short online courses on MRV for continuous improvement of the capacity individuals working on MRV related issues would generate benefits. Alternatively, an online training programme where individuals, especially non-academics, can improve their skills without necessarily sitting in a formal classroom could be explored. **Responsibility**: UNDP, Academia, Government of Namibia **Timeline**: Subsequent projects

NO.	FINDING/CHALLENGE	RECOMMENDATIONS
5.	A smart strategy for coordinating, collaborating, and communicating both internally and externally should not be overlooked.	Stakeholder involvement in this project has been appreciated by the different stakeholders. For a better success of this project beyond its mandate, coordination, cooperation and communication among various stakeholders (public, private, CSOs, individuals, etc.) will be key. It will be a great initiative to involve the Ministry of Works and Transport and get them on board. Their involvement in the project and the overall climate reporting process will further enhance the robustness of the nation's GHG inventory. **Responsibility**: Government of Namibia **Timeline**: Before project closure
6.	The ETF reporting tools (ETF GHG inventory reporting tool; ETF progress reporting tool; and ETF support reporting tool) for use by Parties for reporting information as required have been under development by the UNFCCC Secretariat and the final versions of these tools were planned to be made available to Parties in June 2024[4]. The tools are meant to be used for electronic reporting. The CBIT Namibia project operational closure is July 31, 2024, hence, there is insufficient time available for national stakeholders to receive training from the project on the use of the reporting tools and on electronic reporting.	It will be beneficial for national stakeholders to be trained in electronic reporting and the use of the ETF reporting tools following the availability of their final versions. **Responsibility**: Government of Namibia, UNDP **Timeline**: Subsequent projects (CBIT 2)
7.	Operationalise the pursuit of advanced academic degrees in the field of climate change.	Operationalise the pursuit of advanced academic degrees (B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D., diplomas, etc.) from higher education institutions (universities, professional higher education, research institutions) in climate change management (mitigation, adaptation, financing, MVR, etc.). **Responsibility**: Government of Namibia, Academia, PMU **Timeline**: Subsequent projects
8.	The project supported training on gender mainstreaming in processes related to Namibia's MRV framework. A draft document on gender mainstreaming in the NDC has been prepared and a framework for gender-sensitive indicators has been developed and included in the MRV portal.	The Government of Namibia should ensure the strict implementation of the gender mainstreaming document in the NDC, the framework of gender-sensitive indicators in the MRV platform portal by all government agencies, the reporting of key data in the portal and sanctions for defaulters. This will play an important role in deterring others from indulging in non-compliance with gender action plans in the country. **Responsibility**: Government of Namibia **Timeline**: Ongoing basis

NO.	FINDING/CHALLENGE	RECOMMENDATIONS
Communication/knowledge management		
9.	The project entailed several training events which generated a good volume of training materials. However, these materials were not adequately packaged for further dissemination.	Training materials and other relevant project outputs should be packaged in appropriate formats for storage and dissemination to relevant stakeholders. This will ensure that national stakeholders have access to relevant project documentation beyond the life of the project. Dissemination of the materials could be achieved through publishing them on Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) and UNDP's websites among other channels. **Responsibility**: Implementing partners (UNDP, MEFT, etc.) **Timeline**: Future projects (CBIT 2)
Environmental and social safeguards		
10.	Evidence of inclusion of people with disabilities and Indigenous people in interventions, were not found in the evaluation.	For subsequent projects, special efforts or strategies should be adopted during the project design and implementation phases to ensure the participation of people with disabilities. This will enhance the inclusiveness of the project. While it is understandable that it can sometimes be a challenge to ensure the participation of people with disabilities in project activities, in the case of the CBIT project, no effort was made to achieve this. **Responsibility**: Implementing partners (UNDP, MEFT, Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), National Statistics Agency (NSA), etc.). **Timeline**: Future projects

[2] Source: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/namibia-adaptation-communication-to-the-unfccc.pdfhttps://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/namibia-adaptation-communication-to-the-unfccc.pdf

[3] Source: Namibia's NDC – 2023 second update.

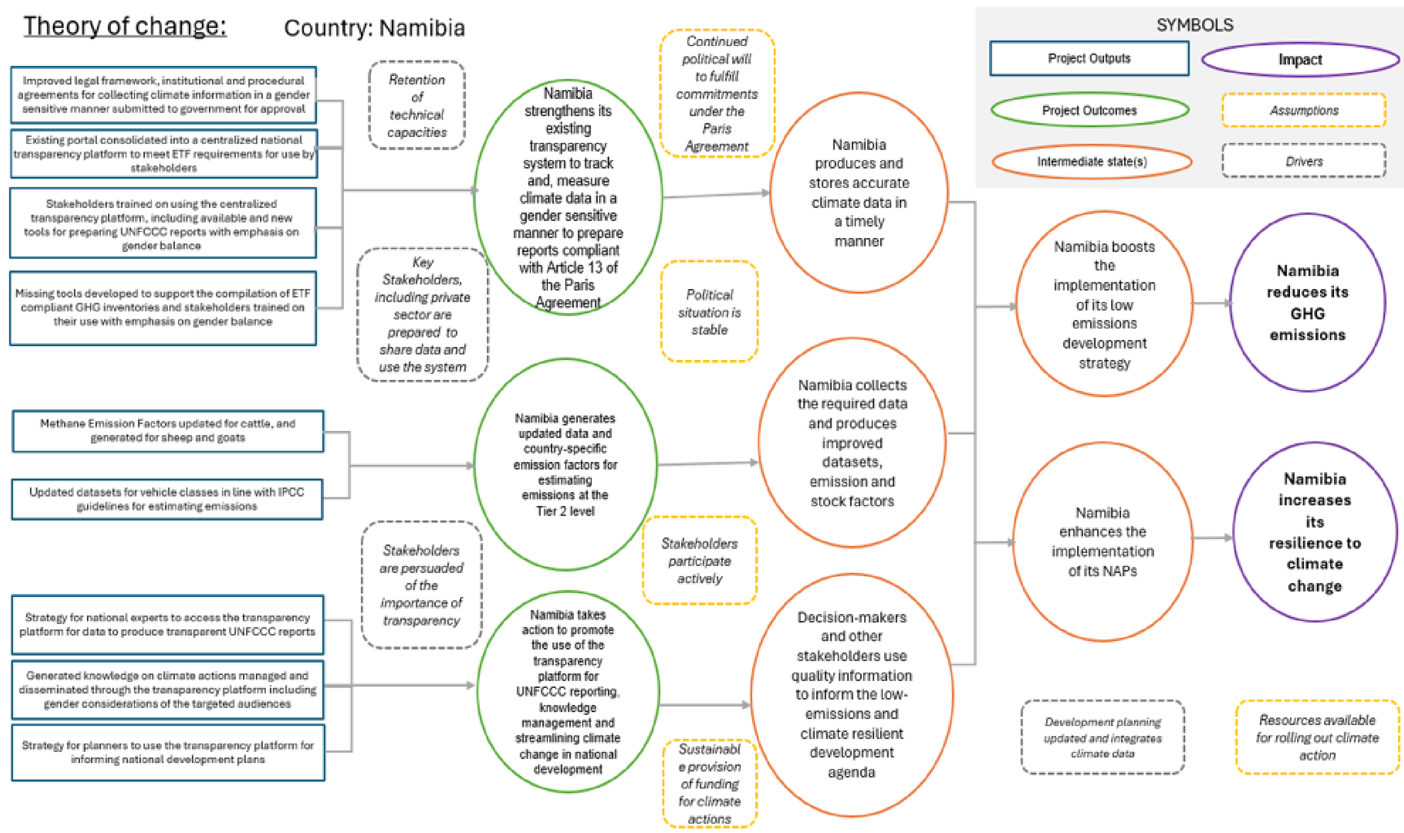
[4] UNFCCC. ETF Reporting tools. LINK

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project description

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the PIF guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

The path to solving the problems and addressing the challenges are depicted in the **Theory of Change** below.



The project is expected to strengthen and operationalize a well-developed Transparency system through its 12 outputs to address the ETF thematic areas of mitigation, adaptation, support received and needed, and means of implementation. It will build on previous transparency initiatives, particularly the CBIT 1 project (GEF ID: 10157) and integrate experience gained from other initiatives (e.g., Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT), Climate Promise, NDC Partnership) and BTR1/NC5 preparation. The Transparency system will further Namibia's contributions towards the ultimate objective of the Convention through a reduction of GHG emissions, an increase in its removals while increasing the resilience of the country to climate change, extreme events and the longer-term adverse climate scenarios.

The project comprises of 3 main technical components with 3 associated outcomes.

- Component 1, with its **five outputs** aims at consolidating the existing legal and institutional frameworks and operational systems and enhancing their operationalization, backed up with an overarching data system to support it.
- Component 2 and its **five outputs** target the improvement of the GHG inventory for more accurate emissions estimates through the development of emissions factors explicit to national circumstances and generation of required specific national datasets for moving from Tier 1 to Tier 2 for the key categories Enteric Fermentation

and Road Transportation of the Agriculture and Energy sectors respectively as they contribute highly and impact the national GHG inventory results.

- Component 3, with its **three outputs** focuses on the use of the Transparency system for producing compliant reports to the UNFCCC and integrating updated good quality climate information into national planning processes and sectoral strategies.

The Theory of Change (ToC) depicted the 3 developmental components of the project which are dependent on a series of assumptions and drivers. Component 4 on monitoring and evaluation has not been included in the ToC diagram. Assumptions refer to external conditions necessary for project outputs to translate to project outcomes. These are monitored as factors that impact on success but, over which, the project has no control. Assumptions include elements such as political stability in the country, continued political will to fulfill the commitments to the PA as well as sustainable provision of funding for climate actions. Drivers are defined as external conditions over which the project has a certain level of control and can influence. In this project, drivers include data flows, maintenance of expertise, tools and the willingness of stakeholders, including their engagement to share data.

Project Details

Component 1: Strengthening of national institutions for transparent UNFCCC reporting.

Outcome 1.1: Namibia strengthens its existing transparency system to track NDC implementation for reporting in accordance with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and future revision in a gender sensitive manner.

As identified during the preparation of the BTR1/NC5, Namibia is still struggling to exhaustively engage stakeholders due to weaknesses in the legal and operational systems. Some Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) are still not fully engaged in the transparency process while other stakeholders, namely the private sector, are still not fully committed to share their data regularly. This is due to a combination of insufficient capacity and unavailability of staff to devote enough time to collaborate on a regular basis. Hence there is a need to strengthen the existing legal framework with new legislations for all stakeholders to abide to them and provide information needed on a regular basis. The legislation can be translated into concrete action through more robust institutional agreements supported by procedural agreements such as memorandum of agreements between MEFT and other potential collaborators.

With regards to the operational systems, there are still a few tools that are missing to complete the full set required for supporting the transparency framework. In the same vein, there is no dedicated centralized Transparency platform for all stakeholders to use for inputting data in a user-friendly manner, including the hardware to host the database and serving for sharing the data and products such as the GHG inventory and transparent reports on tracking of the NDC actions or adaptation studies among others. This component aims at addressing this issue through the following 5 outputs.

Addressing these issues will enhance Namibia's capacity to implement the Convention through its NDC actions and report progress thereon more transparently in its BTRs and provide a more accurate situation of its contribution to the Global Environment Benefits.

Output 1.1.1: Improved legal framework, institutional and procedural agreements for collecting climate information in a gender sensitive manner submitted to government for approval.

This output focuses on the consolidation of the existing legislations, arrangements between stakeholders standing on signed procedural agreements such as memorandum of understandings. Namibia intends to strengthen the capacity of the CCU and other key institutions that are mandated up to now to plan and implement activities for data collection, inclusive of their Quality Control (QC), processing, evaluation and archiving for measurement and reporting of all information on climate change activities. The goal is to consolidate the arrangements in place into a more appropriate institutional framework that allows the country to efficiently manage and report climate information. Such an institutional framework will enable Namibia to enhance its response to the ETF of the PA, namely, to develop institutional and operational capacities of institutions to coordinate programmes to mitigate and build resilience to climate change as well as establish functional monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for NDC actions in addition to the compilation of Transparent, Accurate, Complete, Comparable and Consistent (TACCC) GHG inventories.

Moreover, the CBIT 2 project will integrate results of the analysis of the present legal and regulatory frameworks as well as current MRV practices and challenges encountered during the implementation of the BTR1/NC5 project and will complement such assessment as needed, building upon other previous such as the preparation of the BUR4 and Adaptation communication, and revision and updating of the first NDC.

Activities

A 1.1.1.1: Assess existing legislations and make proposals for Government to consider for easing compliant reporting, inclusive of gender issues.

A 1.1.1.2: Review the present framework for institutional collaboration and propose improvements for transparent reporting, including gender participation.

A 1.1.1.3: Assess and propose updating existing procedural agreements between stakeholders, while guaranteeing gender participation.

A 1.1.1.4: Discuss, agree and document the roles and responsibilities of institutions within the transparency framework.

Deliverables

D 1.1.1.1: Improved legislations, institutional and procedural agreements to suit transparent reporting, inclusive of gender issues.

D 1.1.1.2: Revised framework for improved institutional collaboration for transparent reporting, inclusive of gender participation.

D 1.1.1.3: Updated procedural agreements to secure collaboration between stakeholders and guarantee gender participation.

D 1.1.1.4: Clearly defined roles and responsibilities of institutions within the climate transparency framework.

Output 1.1.2: Existing portal consolidated into a centralized national Transparency platform to meet the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) requirements for use by stakeholders.

This output focuses on the improvements to be made to the portal which was developed under CBIT 1 (GEF ID: 10157) into a Transparency platform. The existing portal lacks basic capabilities to service fully transparent reporting, namely reporting to the UNFCCC with data in accordance with the MPGs available in a timely manner. The CBIT 1 project (GEF ID: 10157) enabled the development of a portal for managing collected data for the compilation of the GHG inventory and did not cover tracking of NDC actions under Articles 4, 7, 9 and 11. Additionally, the tools for data collection for the GHG inventory and tracking of NDC actions as well as support received and needed were not produced yet. Hence, the portal did not prove useful enough to fully support the preparation of the BTR1/NC5 which ran concurrently. Based on the experience gained on this problem and sharing of knowledge with other developing countries facing similar challenges, there is a need to upgrade the existing portal into a centralized transparency platform, agree on possibly MEFT and/or NSA hosting and maintaining it, widen its scope to cater for data collection for the GHG inventory and tracking of NDC actions under Articles 4, 7, 9 and 11. The developed portal did not integrate the tools developed for collecting data for the GHG inventory, tracking mitigation and Support, including capacity building needs and other tools required under the MPGs such as performing the Key category analysis with and without LULUCF and estimating Uncertainties at the category level as these were not yet developed, these activities being concurrent with the development of the portal and insufficient budgeted resources under the same CBIT 1 project (GEF ID: 10157). The transparency platform will develop modules to integrate the tools for capturing data for computing the GHG inventory, tracking NDC mitigation actions, support received and needed, performing the key category analysis already developed and disseminated to stakeholders under CBIT 1 (GEF ID: 10157) and the remaining tools, namely undertaking the uncertainty assessment by category for the GHG inventory and producing energy balances to inform estimating emissions of the energy sector, to complement the full compendium for reporting on the mandatory elements in accordance with Article 13 of the PA. The upgrading of the Portal into a national Transparency Platform will enable data collection and their input on the platform by data providers for the technical working groups to quality control and use for preparing the chapters on the GHG inventory, mitigation and support received and needed for the BTR. A server will also be purchased and commissioned to host the Transparency platform. The latter will ensure sustainability and gender inclusiveness, the information captured and stored being gender responsive. Regarding sustainability, the wider group of stakeholders will be trained in its use for collecting and sharing information and key institutions on its use and maintenance, including the appropriate manuals for both groups of stakeholders. This platform will also serve as a repository of all climate information in a transparent manner for sharing and usage by all national stakeholders as appropriate. As well an exit strategy will be prepared. to ensure/maintain the operationality of the Transparency platform following the project completion. Very often, the lack of an exit strategy condemns the platform to disappear or no longer used as it may lose the functionality for which it was developed. Critical issues are maintenance and improvements to fit evolving situations. The preparation of the exit strategy will inform Namibia on what has got to be done, and the country can plan the necessary annual actions and budget for the costs.

Activities

A 1.1.2.1: Analyse the hardware requirements to host the transparency platform, its purchase, testing, and commissioning.

A 1.1.2.2: Purchase and commission the hardware to create the transparency platform.

A 1.1.2.3: Map the sources of emissions, determine data requirements and providers for producing TACCC inventories, tracking of NDC mitigation and adaptation actions and support received and needed.

A 1.1.2.4: Develop the interface for integrating the tools already developed for tracking emissions and NDC mitigation and adaptation actions as well as Support received and needed, including capacity building needs for use in the preparation of future BTRs and NCs.

A 1.1.2.5: Integrate all tools and templates (previous and new) in the transparency platform.

A 1.1.2.6: Define and disseminate a data collection strategy for an annual automatic flow.

A 1.1.2.7: Produce a user-friendly operation manual for the administration and management of the transparency platform.

Deliverables

D 1.1.2.1: Design of the national Transparency Platform for hosting the tools developed and listed under this output.

D 1.1.2.2: Data collection and sharing infrastructure (hardware and interface).

D 1.1.2.3: Well documented data requirements and sources to report in accordance with the ETF MPGs for enhancing compliance.

D 1.1.2.4: The appropriate interface (software on procedures) for entering data collected for transparent reporting on the national Transparency Platform.

D 1.1.2.5: Tools and templates for entering gender sensitive and responsive climate data on the transparency platform, including operating guidelines.

D 1.1.2.6: Development of a tool for tracking adaptation actions and data collection strategy, using available tools for GHG inventory, tracking NDC mitigation, adaptation and Support received and needed.

D 1.1.2.7: Operation manual for the transparency platform.

Output 1.1.3: Stakeholders trained on using the centralized transparency platform, including available and new tools for preparing UNFCCC reports with emphasis on gender balance.

This output will complement activities 1.1.2.4 and 1.1.2.5, development of the interface and integration of tools, through the provision of training for using the interface and tools. The training on the use of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and 2019 Refinements is additional to enable the GHG inventory working group members to make the synergy between the data available on the Transparency Platform for use in preparing transparent reports, that is a user manual as opposed to administration of the Transparency Platform which will be in the operation manual. All training sessions target the technical working group, constituted of at least 10 national experts, to ensure sustainability in case of staff turnover. The centralized transparency platform will serve to inform the preparation of subsequent transparent UNFCCC reports, enable sharing of climate information and knowledge, dissemination of knowledge generated in the CBIT 2 and other climate change projects, and also improve the use of quality latest climate information to mainstream climate change in national development plans and strategies.

Activities

A 1.1.3.1: Training of the GHG inventory, mitigation, adaptation and Support technical working groups members on the use of the Transparency Platform for the preparation of the chapters for tracking emissions, NDC mitigation/adaptation and support received and needed.

A 1.1.3.2:Training of key stakeholders on the management of the national Transparency Platform and its use for preparing climate reports such as the BTR in a gender sensitive manner, inclusive of a user manual

A 1.1.3.3: Training session on IPCC 2006 guidelines including the 2019 refinements for compiling GHG inventories at Tier 2 level for the categories Enteric Fermentation of the Agriculture sector and Road transportation of the Transport category of the energy sector.

A 1.1.3.4: A user manual will be produced and disseminated to stakeholders for sustainably using the platform to provide climate information for reporting in accordance with the ETF of the PA and for mainstreaming climate change in national planning.

Deliverables

D 1.1.3.1: Stakeholders trained on the use of the transparency platform for tracking emissions, NDC mitigation/adaptation and support received and needed.

D 1.1.3.2: Key stakeholders capacitated on managing and using the transparency platform for preparing transparent climate reports in a gender sensitive manner, including a user manual.

D 1.1.3.3: Capacity building workshop on the use of the IPCC 2006 guidelines, including the 2019 refinements for compiling GHG inventories at Tier 2 level.

D 1.1.3.4: Key institutions trained on the use of the transparency platform, including an exit strategy for sustainability.

Output 1.1.4: Missing tools developed to support the compilation of ETF compliant Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventories and stakeholders trained on their use with emphasis on gender balance.

Through the CBIT 1 project (GEF ID: 10157), it has been possible to develop tools for data collection for all sectors and categories responsible for emissions and removals in Namibia, a QA/QC guidebook including the QA/QC plan, performing the key category analysis with and without LULUCF for the level and trend assessments, for tracking progress in implementation and achievement NDC mitigation actions and tracking financial and technological support received and needed, including capacity building needs. All members of the TEGs and a number of other key stakeholders were trained on their use. The need exists to complete the series of tools needed to enhance the accuracy and transparency of the GHG inventory through the development and training of stakeholders on performing the Uncertainty Analysis for the category and national levels for the yearly and trend assessments and collection of data and the tool for producing annual energy balances, inclusive of all categories of the sector. This output aims at producing the necessary tools for performing the Uncertainty analysis and the energy balance, including data collection for the latter. To ensure sustainability, at least 40 national experts, 10 each from the 4 sectoral GHG working groups and 10 for the energy balance will be trained. The gender issue will be automatically addressed as the members of the working groups are nominated without any discrimination of gender and with the aim of striking a proper balance.

Activities

A 1.1.4.1: Design and produce a tool for undertaking uncertainty assessments at category level, including operation guidance.

A 1.1.4.2: Build capacity of stakeholders on the use of the Uncertainty Assessment tool.

A 1.1.4.3: Design and produce a tool for preparing a national energy balance, including an instruction manual.

A 1.1.4.4: Train Energy sector stakeholders on the preparation of the national Energy Balance.

Deliverables

D 1.1.4.1: Tool for undertaking uncertainty assessments at category level, including operation guidance.

D 1.1.4.2: Stakeholders trained on the use of the Uncertainty Assessment tool.

D 1.1.4.3: Tool for preparing a national energy balance, including an instruction manual.

D 1.1.4.4: Energy sector stakeholders trained on the preparation of the national Energy Balance.

Component 2. Namibia adopts higher Tier estimations and enhances the accuracy of its GHG inventory.

Outcome 2.1: Namibia generates updated data and country-specific emission factors for estimating emissions at the Tier 2 level

Paragraph 20 of Annex II of the MPGs contained in Decision 18/CMA.1 states that Parties should adopt a higher Tier method when applying the decision trees of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Paragraph 23 further stresses the key categories with paragraph 24 encouraging Parties to use country specific emission factors and activity data. The NID compiled within the framework of the combined BTR1/NC5 clearly shows the importance of addressing 4 categories at the higher tier level as they are common to both the KCA level and trend assessments, constituting more than 95% of the absolute emissions with LULUCF. The additional category is burning, originating from wildfires which is practically impossible to control in Namibia. This explains why it has not been deemed essential to move to a higher tier level in this case. Hence, it is imperative that estimates for the 4 categories mentioned above be made at the tier 2 level. To achieve this, Namibia aims at developing national datasets and emission factors to improve on those presently adopted for making emissions. This outcome will thus address the activities to be conducted and provided below to generate the required datasets and emission factors. All the activities of this component are the prioritized ones of the GHG inventory National Inventory Improvement plan.

Output 2.1.1: Methane Emission Factors updated for cattle and generated for sheep and goats.

As depicted earlier in the KCA, Enteric Fermentation is a key category in all 4 approaches adopted for the assessments, be it with or without LULUCF. While Forestland and Grassland came first in the list for the 2022 level assessment with LULUCF, this situation changes drastically when LULUCF is excluded, and Enteric Fermentation tops the key categories with 44.3% of national emissions. The situation is similar when considering the trend analysis for the period 1990 to 2022 when the % contribution to national emissions changes from 3.8 to 38.1 in the without LULUCF analyses. Again, when considering its importance in national emissions and the requirements of the MPGs as described for Forestland and Grassland, it is important to refine the methane emission factor for dairy cows and other cattle through the collection of a one-time data set to feed in its calculation as the previous approach was done with data from very diverse sources and also spanning over a relatively long period. This output aims at collecting a full set of data to update the methane emission factor and eventually the Methane Conversion Factor for use as input as country specific emission factors for estimating emissions for Enteric Fermentation for dairy cows and other cattle. The sheep and goat animal groups will also be dealt with at the same time to improve estimates of Enteric Fermentation.

Activity

A 2.1.1.1: Collect data and calculate methane correction factors for cattle, sheep, and goats for deriving country specific Methane Emission Factors.

Deliverable

D 2.1.1.1: National Methane Emission Factors for cattle, sheep, and goats available for use.

Output 2.1.2: Updated datasets for vehicle classes in line with IPCC guidelines for estimating emissions.

Road transportation is the topmost emitting category of the Energy sector and comes out as key category in both level assessments for the year 2022 with 7.8% of emissions with LULUCF and 21.8% without LULUCF. It tops the trend assessment for the period 1990 to 2022 when LULUCF is not considered in the KCA with 38.1% of national emissions but contributes only 4.9% when LULUCF is included in the KCA. Nevertheless, it is one of the categories gaining importance over time and should also be addressed at Tier 2 level to be in line with good practices and the MPGs. The problem with this category is that the data from the survey which enter in the computation of emissions estimates dates to more than a decade and vehicle characteristics have evolved significantly since that time. Moreover, some information has been gathered from the web in an attempt to keep pace with technological improvements, but this does not guarantee the accuracy of the estimates. This activity aims at conducting a new countrywide survey to update the vehicle characteristics entering into the allocation of fuels by IPCC vehicle classes to improve the quality of estimates.

Activity

A 2.1.2.1: Conduct a survey to assess mileage run and fuel consumption of the different IPCC vehicle classes.

Deliverable

D 2.1.2.1: Characteristics (mileage run and fuel consumption) of the different IPCC vehicle classes.

Component 3: Establishing a transparency platform for UNFCCC reporting, knowledge management, communication and streamlining climate change in national planning.

Outcome 3.1: Namibia takes action to establish and promote the use of the transparency platform for UNFCCC reporting, knowledge management, communication and streamlining climate change in national development.

This outcome focuses on improving the use of most recent good quality climate information for transparent reporting to the UNFCCC, integrating these in national development planning to ensure that climate change is constantly integrated in strategies when these translates into projects. Undertaking this mainstreaming rests on the availability of good quality recent climate information which is anticipated at the end of the project when the transparency platform will be established, is functional and stakeholders trained on using it efficiently.

Namibia has been struggling to transition from outsourcing to in-house reporting for quite some time now, and one of the major reasons for this delay is the unavailability of data and other information in a timely manner. Linked with the restricted availability of data and other information has been a lack of user-friendly tools for use by stakeholders. Most of these have been developed under CBIT 1 (GEF ID: 10157) and the few still remaining will be dealt with under output 1.1.4. Another reason for this slow transition is the still weak legal and institutional framework which will be addressed under output 1.1.1 This outcome will also address this issue of producing transparent reports to the UNFCCC in the future when combining the use of the tools within the transparency platform, capacity building of stakeholders and particularly an automatic annual flow of data in a timely manner.

Additionally, the transparency platform will serve to communicate with all national stakeholders irrespective of gender, manage, disseminate and share knowledge generated on climate change inclusive of gender responsiveness. Gender organisations will be trained among stakeholders, provided access to the platform and encouraged to use it to make their voice heard and also participate in activities hosted on the platform. Knowledge management activities under the project will benefit all segments of the population and stakeholders outside of the public sector. Dissemination of knowledge will improve knowhow for stakeholders to adopt more informed decisions and enhance their participation in the implementation of the NDC actions and enrich the process with their views and experiences, building ownership for a better integration in national development for the national and global benefits. The Transparency Platform will include a logging system to enable gender disaggregation for assessing its use by women, youth and groups with disabilities among others.

Output 3.1.1: Roadmap for national experts to access the transparency platform for data to produce transparent UNFCCC reports.

It is imperative that the transparency platform be accessed, and the data used to make Namibia's reports transparent while mainstreaming climate change in the Low Emissions Development strategy and increasing the country's resilience. It is also crucial to ensure that investments are sustainable. Hence the production of a user-friendly guideline and its wide dissemination to stakeholders on accessing the transparency platform and using climate information from it for producing transparent reports to the UNFCCC.

Activity

A 3.1.1.1: Produce a strategy for stakeholders to use the transparency platform and disseminate it to stakeholders.

Deliverable

D 3.1.1.1: Strategy to use the transparency platform for UNFCCC reporting.

Output 3.1.2: Generated knowledge on climate actions managed and disseminated through the transparency platform, also serving for communication.

It is important to ensure that the efforts invested to develop the transparency platform with the tools integrated and information collected, databased and available for sharing finally meets the final objective of being used by the wide groups of national, regional and global stakeholders. The project will share and communicate knowledge generated regionally and globally through the CBIT- GSP regional and global platforms and other fora such as UNFCCC meetings and through peer exchanges. To achieve this output, it is planned to build the capacity of national experts and other concerned stakeholders on how to use the platform to communicate and share knowledge. For sustainability purposes, this training module can be made available via the same platform for self-learning. This will cater for staff movements that have also been affecting the transition from outsourcing to in-house transparent reporting and enhancing the transparency level of stakeholders to meet the standards of Article 13 of the PA.

Activity

A 3.1.2.1: National experts, including gender-focused organisations, trained on using the transparency platform to share, communicate and disseminate knowledge products.

Deliverable

D 3.1.2.1: Knowledge management products generated, shared and communicated through the transparency platform.

Output 3.1.3: Strategy for planners to use the transparency platform for informing national development plans.

This output aims at introducing decision-makers and government planners, to the Why-What and How, they should use the transparency platform in national planning. They will at least be initiated using the available processed climate data and reports to inform national development while integrating gender considerations.

Activity

A 3.1.3.1: Initiate decision-makers and government planners on using processed climate data and transparent reports for development planning while integrating gender considerations in national plans and strategies.

Deliverable

D 3.1.3.1: Meetings of the National Council on Rio Conventions (NCRC) on the use of the transparency platform for informing national planning.

Monitoring & Evaluation

Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation

Outcome 4.1: Project is effectively monitored and evaluated.

Output 4.1.1. Monitoring and evaluation products and reports prepared according to the project's M&E plan.

Activities

A 4.1.1.1. Inception workshop

A 4.1.1.2. Project Steering Committee meetings

A 4.4.1.3. Preparation of quarterly monitoring reports

A 4.1.1.4. Monitoring of the stakeholder engagement and gender action plans

A 4.1.1.5. Final closure workshop

A 4.1.1.6. Terminal evaluation

Deliverables

D 4.1.1.1. Inception workshop report

D 4.1.1.2. Project Steering Committee meetings reports

D 4.4.1.3. Quarterly progress reports

D 4.1.1.4. Monitoring of stakeholder engagement and gender action plan reports

D 4.1.1.5. Final closure workshop

D 4.1.1.6. Terminal evaluation report

This CBIT 2 project will further develop the capacity of Namibia to better assess and report emissions and their reduction as well as adaptation which have associated environmental benefits. Consequently, it enables the Government of Namibia to track NDC mitigation and adaptation actions in a more consistent manner. The project will support Namibia's initiatives towards sustainable development through strengthening of its legal and institutional frameworks to monitor, report and verify GHG emissions, mitigation and adaptation, notwithstanding an assessment of its financial, technological and capacity building needs. Namibia will be better prepared to conform fully to the Enhanced Transparency Framework requirements under the PA by improving its MRV systems and the standard of reports prepared for the UNFCCC. In turn, the enhanced systems will contribute to improving planning processes towards reducing GHG emissions and building resilience as it will provide decision-makers with the most recent quality climate information to mainstream climate change mitigation and adaptation in its national development plans. The integration of climate information in development planning will result in a higher ambition when undertaking the next revision of the NDC and the subsequent ones.

A self-assessment conducted during the stakeholder consultation and engagement workshop for the CBIT 2 project with key stakeholders, all being TWG members revealed the need for further strengthening of Namibia's capacity for conforming to the ETF of the PA. The new baseline after completion of the CBIT 1 project (GEF ID: 10157) was 4 for the GHG inventory and Mitigation thematic areas and 3 for Support received and needed. The targets set during the project development phase are:

The indicators from the GEF CBIT programming directions document (Annex III) and GEF6 CBIT Tracking tool that best describes the pre CBIT 2 project situation on "Quality of MRV systems" are:

- Measurement systems are strong in a limited set of activities however, analyses still need improvement; periodic monitoring and reporting although not yet cost/time efficient; verification is only upon specific request and limited for the GHG inventory and mitigation: and

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

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

The project will also monitor indicator 5 "Qualitative assessment of institutional capacity built for transparency-related activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement". The baseline and target set during the project development phase following the scale of 1-4 as per the guidance on Annex IV of the CBIT programming directions: Indicator for qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency- related activities.

Indicator 5 – from 2 currently to 3 after project completion.

The indicator for qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency related activities, as defined in the GEF CBIT programming directions document (Annex IV) and GEF6 CBIT Tracking tool will be used to assess the achievement of Outcome 1.

The current indicator description which best describes the Article 13 related institutional capacities is the following: 'Designated transparency institution exists, but with limited staff and capacity to support and coordinate implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of Paris Agreement. Institution lacks authority and mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13'.

The expected indicator improvement achieved through CBIT support, by enhancing institutional capacities will be illustrated by the achievement of the following described indicator: 'Designated transparency institution has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Institution has authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13. Activities are not integrated into national planning or budgeting activities'.

The description of the indicators as defined by the CBIT Tracking tool at CEO Endorsement stage is provided in Annex A in this document.

Stakeholder Engagement

The stakeholder involvement and consultation process are critical to the success of the project. Effective engagement of key stakeholders has been done during project preparation and will be maintained during implementation, monitoring and evaluation to enhance ownership of the CBIT 2 processes to ensure this activity is more responsive to national needs. The project proposal intends to strengthen stakeholders' participation for effective collaboration in addressing climate change capacity building and other issues towards meeting the requirements of Article 13 of the PA while addressing challenges on reporting on mitigation, adaptation and Support received and needed. The stakeholders involved directly and indirectly through the National Committee on Rio Conventions (NCRC) 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 Executing Agency and coordinating body for the project. The multi-sectoral NCRC 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 operation of the project will be led 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 and means of engagement, is provided in **Table 7.**

Table 7. Stakeholders and their roles in transparent climate reporting

Stakeholder	Role	Means of Engagement
	Governmental / Parastatal Institutions	
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism	Executing Agency, overall coordination, GreenHouse Gas (GHG) inventory and mitigation lead for the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) and Waste sectors	National Focal Point and executing agency ofCBIT 2 project

Stakeholder	Role	Means of Engagement
Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform	GHG inventory and mitigation lead for the Agriculture sector, collaborator in Vulnerability and adaptation (V&A) assessment	Member of Technical Working Groups (TWGs) on GHG inventory, Mitigation, Adaptation and Support, and roject Steering Committee (PSC)
Ministry of Mines and Energy	GHG inventory and mitigation lead for the Energy sector	Member of TWGs on GHG inventory, Mitigation and Support, and PSC
Ministry of Works, Transport and Communication	Activity Data (AD) and other information on road transport and infrastructure, including V&A of the latter	Member of TWGs on GHG inventory, Mitigation and Support
Minstry of Trade,Industry and SMEs	GHG inventory lead for Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) sector	Member of TWGs on GHG inventory, Mitigation and Support
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	AD and other information, including V&A of Fisheries sector	Member of TWGs on GHG inventory, Mitigation, Adaptation and Support, and PSC
Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare	Integration of gender equality in Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) and other climate actions	Member of TWGs on GHG inventory, Mitigation and Support
National Planning Commission	Info on policies and strategies, funding and capacity building	Member of TWG on Support and nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) updating
Civil aviation office	AD on Landing and Take-Offs (LTOs) and aviation	Member of GHG inventory TWG
Namibia Meteorological Office	Climate, Climate change scenarios, sea level rise and V&A studies	Member of TWG on Adaptation
Namibia Statistics Agency	AD and info for GHG inventory, V&A studies, archiving and socio-economic scenarios	Member of TWGs on GHG inventory, Mitigation, Adaptation and Support, and NDC updating
Electricity Control Board	Info on energy policies and electricity generation	Member of GHG inventory and Mitigation TWGs
TransNamib	AD on rail transport	Member of GHG inventory and Mitigation TWGs
Environment Investment Fund	Mobilizing resources for climate change activities and tracking mitigation actions	Member of Mitigation and Support TWGs, and NDC updating
Nampower	AD and other info on electricity generation	Member of GHG inventory and Mitigation TWGs
Namwater	AD on the water resources sector	Member of TWG on Adaptation
Namibia Roads Authority	AD on vehicles and road transport	Member of GHG inventory and Mitigation TWGs, and NDC updating
Namibia Airports Authority	AD on civil aviation	Member of GHG inventory TWG
Namibia Ports Authority	AD on marine navigation	Member of GHG inventory TWGs
Academia and Research Institutions		
University of Namibia	Develop national emission factors, undertake mitigation and V&A assessments	Partner for development of emission factors
Gobabeb Namib Research Institute	Assess RSO needs and propose a plan to address them	Co-opted member of TWG for adaptation
Namibia University of Science and Technology	Develop national emission factors, undertake mitigation, V&A and Tecnology Needs assessments	Partner for development of emission factors
International University of management	Disseminating project findings to different segments of the population	Co-opted collaborator on knowledge management and communication activities
Private sector		
Agra	AD and info on agriculture, fertilizer and crop husbandry practices	Collaborator on GHG inventory for the Agriculture sector
FeedMaster	Info on livestock feeds	Collaborator on GHG inventory for the Agriculture sector
Namibia Agronomic Board	AD and info on agriculture, fertilizer and cultural practices	Collaborator on GHG inventory for the Agriculture sector
City Councils of Namibia	AD on waste for inventory and mitigation	Member of subnational team for GHG inventory on Waste sector
Namibia Breweries	AD and information on beer production	Collaborator on GHG inventory for the Energy and IPPU sectors

Stakeholder	Role	Means of Engagement
Namibian dairies	AD and information on milk composition and dairy cows	Collaborator on GHG inventory for the Energy and Agriculture sectors
Ohorongo cement	AD and information on cement production and adoption of renewable energy	Collaborator on GHG inventory for the Energy and IPPU sectors, and mitigation in the Cement industry
Charcoal Association of Namibia	Provide data and technical information on charcoal and biochar production	Collaborator on GHG inventory for the Energy sector
Namibia Biochar producer	Provide data and technical information on charcoal and biochar production	Collaborator on GHG inventory for the Energy sector
MeatCo Namibia	AD on livestock sector	Member of GHG inventory and Mitigation TWGs
Independent Power Producers (IPPs)	Data on electricity generation	Data provider
NGOs, CSOs		
Red Cross Society	Support gender-responsive disaster management and humanitarian action related to climate change	Co-opted member in activities on gender equity and adaptation
Sister Namibia	Promote socio-economic and socio-political empowerment of rural women and men and support gender mainstreaming in climate adaptation and mitigation	Co-opted member in activities on gender equity and adaptation
Young Women’s Christian Association	Promote women's rights and gender equality in in climate adaptation and mitigation	Co-opted member in activities on gender equity and adaptation
Namibian Women Association (NAWA)	Support workshops on gender and climate change	Co-opted member in activities on gender equity
Out-right Namibia	Protect human rights of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex (LGBTI) persons potentially vulnerable to climate change.	Co-opted member in activities on gender equity and adaptation
Namibia Women's Health Network	Empower persons infected and affected by HIV and AIDS, namely positive women more prone to climate change	Co-opted member in activities on gender equity and adaptation
The Namibian Association of Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Support Organizations (NACSO)	Provide services to rural communities seeking to manage and utilize their natural resources in a sustainable manner to increase resilience to climate change.	Co-opted member in activities on gender equity and adaptation

A fully consultative Stakeholder engagement plan is envisioned, inclusive of physical meetings with the possibility to amend and update the implementation plan if necessary. Some of the events contemplated are:

1. Inception workshop to discuss conceptual framework for the CBIT 2 project.
2. Stakeholder consultation workshops to maintain and consolidate their engagement in the process.
3. Capacity building workshops on the ETF of the PA.
4. Individual meetings of thematic working groups with sector representatives.
5. Working sessions to solicit ideas, create synergies and opportunities for networking, disseminating knowledge generated and enhancing collaboration and awareness.
6. Validation workshops to discuss and validate the assessments, products and results.
7. 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 activities. A gender expert will be contracted to accompany the TWGs and PMU to ensure that gender considerations are addressed as per the Gender Analysis and Action Plan. The latter and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan are Annexes 8 and 10 to the Agency Project Document.

Gender dimension

The World Bank study[5][3] conducted in 2021 rated Namibia with a score of 86.3 over a 100. Despite this, it is recognized that woman and children are the most vulnerable people to climate change. There is therefore a need to strongly involve them, not only in the CBIT 2 project, but in the full climate change process, both as beneficiaries and participants in the decision-making process. Hence, a gender analysis has been completed during the project preparation phase to develop an action plan for implementation during the project cycle to fulfill any shortcomings identified during the CBIT 1 (GEF ID: 10157) and the combined BTR1/NC5 projects. Previous transparency projects addressed gender mainstreaming in their activities, but this has not been very explicitly reported. At the national level, disaggregated data by sex and also covering those who are disadvantaged are collected during censuses conducted by the NSA and these data serves to mainstream the gender perspective in national development.

The CBIT project requires a Gender Analysis and Action Plan (GAAP) which has been prepared for inclusion as Annex 10 of the Agency Project Document to this project. The gender action plan is built on the latest disaggregated data sets by gender from the NSA 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 of, and adaptation to, climate change and also on lessons learned from the two latest transparency projects, CBIT 1 (GEF ID: 10157) that is operationally closed and the combined BTR1/NC5, which is in its completion phase. Considering that women are acknowledged as agents of change who make important contributions to climate change adaptation and mitigation, a gender perspective will be pursued during the implementation of the CBIT 2 project and the preparation of the BTR2 and combined BTR3/NC6, anticipated to start in 2025 and run concurrently as from the year 2025, once funding is secured. The gender perspective will also be privileged during the revision of the first NDC, due to start also in 2025, to better involve women, children, youth and other disadvantaged groups, primarily on adaptation without neglecting mitigation and capacity building.

The CBIT 2 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 implementation of CBIT 1 (GEF ID: 10157) and the combined BTR1/NC5 projects. Gender balance will be targeted in project management structures, TWGs and capacity building programmes (trainings, workshops). The GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming will be applied to the CBIT 2 project. This Policy prompts new projects to conduct a gender analysis and to develop gender responsive results-based frameworks. Additionally, the guidance on gender integration through the NCs and BURs developed by the Global Support Programme (GSP) through UNDP in collaboration with UNEP and GEF will also be applied when developing the GAAP for this CBIT 2 project. This is key to ensuring that women's needs, voice, leadership and participation are considered in project design, implementation and evaluation.

The Project will provide capacity-building on transparency in relation to the CBIT 2 project and its linkage with the BTRs. For all activities included in the project, sex-disaggregated data from the NSA 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.

An initial stocktaking and gender analysis across all areas – and inclusion of stakeholders who understand gender issues in relation to their sectors is being conducted to assess and understand issues where deeper analysis and action is required. The areas where data and information on gender and climate change are not available will be identified and treated on a priority basis for redressing the situation. Areas requiring action will be addressed during the project implementation phase. A gender expert has been included in the project to oversee and guide other consultants on the implementation of the GAAP in all activities of the project.

During its preparation, the GAAP considered the following:

(1) Project design fully integrates gender;

(2) Project implementation ensures gender equitable participation in, and benefit from, project activities; and

(3) Project monitoring and evaluation give adequate attention to gender.

Additionally, gender analysis followed 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 build on previous transparency activities, especially the outcome of CBIT 1 (GEF ID: 10157) and the combined BTR1/NC5, which was submitted to UNFCCC in December 2024. Knowledge generated through CBIT 1 (GEF ID: 10157) has served to improve the transparency of the BTR1/NC5 and build capacity of national experts and other stakeholders to better understand transparent reporting requirements and integrate them in their routine activities. The project developed user friendly tools for capturing quality data supported by a QA/QC plan to be used for enhancing the quality of data collected. These tools and the knowledge generated during the training sessions have been disseminated and will continue to serve future transparent reporting. Missing tools will be developed and stakeholders trained on them for sustainable use. One key feature of the CBIT 2 project is the development and commissioning of a transparency platform to better disseminate knowledge generated while enabling sharing latest climate information and reports on the country's efforts in the implementation of its NDC mitigation and adaptation actions, reflecting the commitments of the country to support the global efforts while implementing its low emissions development strategy and building resilience of the country to climate change impacts. The data architecture thus commissioned will be a centralized one and also serve to archive all climate information to benefit all stakeholders and future projects.

This CBIT 2 project will benefit from lessons learned during the implementation of ongoing and previous transparency initiatives, namely CBIT 1 (GEF ID: 10157) and the combined BTR1/NC5. This is the first UNFCCC report prepared in accordance with Decision 5/CMA.3 and the MPGs of Decision 18/CMA.1 to conform to the ETF of the PA. Due to limited resources and the lifecycle of 3 years that was adopted for the CBIT 1 project (GEF ID: 10157), the most pressing activities to deliver on the 3 mandatory reporting elements GHG inventory, tracking NDC mitigation and Adaptation actions, and Support received and needed were addressed. In the CBIT 2, the transparency framework will be consolidated with activities to further improve the accuracy of the GHG inventory through the development of missing tools, vital data sets and country specific emission factors. Additionally, Output 3.3 of the project, "Strategy for planners to use the transparency platform for informing national development plans", will improve the use of climate information to inform national development, including alignment of existing and future policies with the climate change agenda as well as gender responsiveness. Knowledge generated will be captured through technical reports, stored on the transparency platform for sharing with national, regional and global stakeholders. The emission factors developed will be peer reviewed and posted on the Emission Factor Database of the IPCC to benefit other Parties as applicable.

The project is both transformative and innovative as it will change the reporting approach of Namibia from outsourcing to inhouse production of reports. CBIT 1 (GEF ID: 10157) and now CBIT 2 will support the building of institutional memory alongside enhancing the capacity of national experts to take over the task associated with transparent reporting. A vital innovation will be the commissioning of a centralized transparency system that will be very useful to not only prepare transparent reports to the UNFCCC but also act as a repository of climate data and knowledge for sharing and dissemination respectively. Opening access of the transparency platform will be useful to the region and the global community at large to tap on lessons learned and potential other products such as emission factors which may be adopted is appropriate.

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[5] Source: https://wbl.worldbank.org/en/data/exploreeconomies/namibia/2021 on Women, Business and the Law

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this project, including financial management and procurement. If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

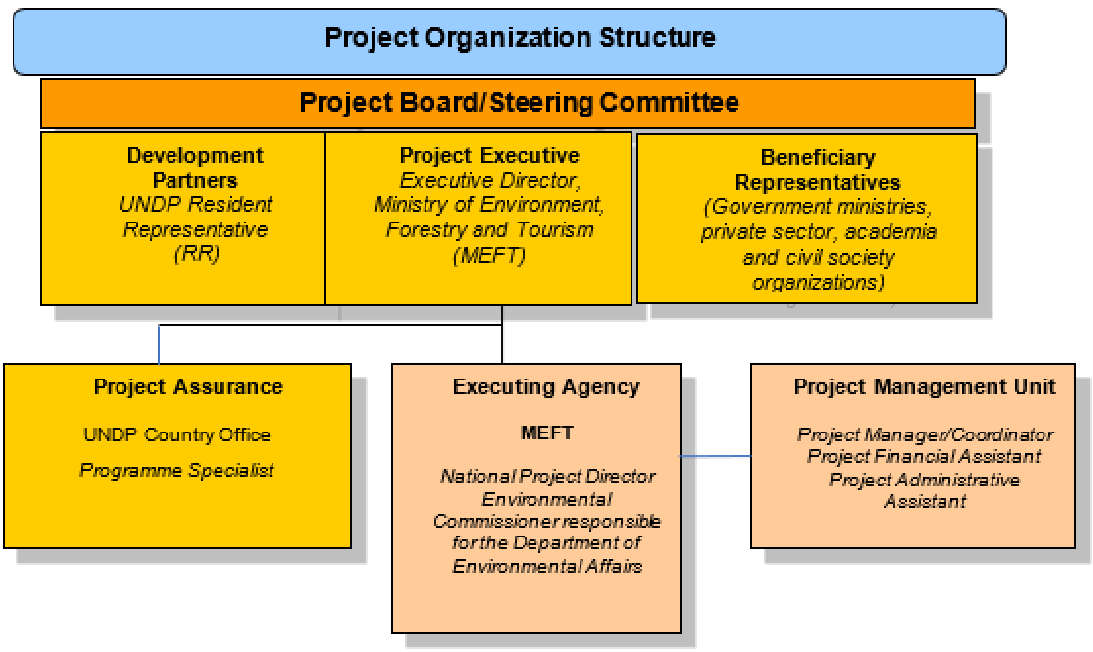
The CBIT 2 project will be implemented under the National Implementation Modality (NIM) by the **Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)**, through its Department of Environmental Affairs, as the Executing Agency. MEFT is the government ministry responsible for coordination of climate change 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 Implementing Partner 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.

UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Implementing Partner to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. The UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Implementing Partner, retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project. UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the Project Board and attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member. The **Project's governance arrangement diagram** is provided below.



First line of defense: UNDP oversight of project support to IP cannot be UNDP staff providing project assurance or providing programmatic oversight support to the Resident Representative (RR).

Second line of defense: Regional Bureau oversees RR and Country Office compliance at portfolio level. UNDP Climate Regional Technical Advisor (RTA) oversees technical quality assurance and GEF compliance, Climate Principal Technical Advisor (PTA) oversees RTA function.

UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator and Regional Bureau Deputy Director can revoke Delegation of Authority/cancel/suspend project or provide enhanced oversight.

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

The National Committee on Rio Conventions (NCRC) 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.

Specific responsibilities of the Project Steering Committee include:

- ✓ Consensus decision making:
  - The project board provides overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and providing overall oversight of the project implementation.
  - Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs and the combined delivery report;
  - The project board is responsible for making management decisions by consensus.
  - In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board 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 Board, the UNDP representative on the board will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.
- ✓ Oversee project execution:
  - Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters outlined in the project document, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded.
  - Appraise annual work plans prepared by the Implementing Partner for the Project; review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner.
  - Address any high-level project issues as raised by the project manager and project assurance;
  - Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor and refer such proposed major and minor amendments to the UNDP Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS) Vertical Funds Compliance Unit Executive Coordinator (and the GEF, as required by GEF policies);
  - Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily and according to plans.

- Approve the Inception Report, GEF annual project implementation reports (PIRs), and terminal evaluation report. Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.

✓ Risk Management:

- Provide guidance on evolving or materialized project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.
- Review and update the project risk register and associated management plans based on the information prepared by the Implementing Partner. This includes risks related that can be directly managed by this project, as well as contextual risks that may affect project delivery or continued UNDP compliance and reputation but are outside of the control of the project. For example, social and environmental risks associated with co-financed activities or activities taking place in the project's area of influence that have implications for the project.
- Address project-level grievances.

✓ Coordination:

- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes.
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.

TWGs constituted for the different thematic areas GHG Inventory, Mitigation, Adaptation and Support received and needed, including capacity building needs for transparent reporting to the UNFCCC, will be responsible for implementing the activities planned for the thematic areas such as collecting data, performing compilations and assessments up to the write-up of the thematic reports thereon. Each TWG will work under the direct supervision of a lead expert with support for coordination provided by the Project Management Unit (PMU, project coordinator and assistant) and the international or senior consultant on the technical aspects. Budgetary allocation will be made to ensure effective implementation of activities earmarked and within its scheduled timeframe for each sector. The overall supervision, production of reports and generation of products under the project will be done by the NCRC after validation of the thematic reports by the TWG members and other stakeholders concerned in 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 implementation of the CBIT 2 activities.

Government of Namibia will provide in-kind contribution (equivalent to an amount of USD 500,000) 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 TWGs and providing technical support and other logistics to the PMU.

The institutional structure of the project is based on the existing institutional arrangements which are 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 CBIT 2 in its role as the institution chairing the NCRC and PSC. 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 for reviewing and reconstituting new working groups and the project team as appropriate, guiding them, monitoring progress and reporting to the national focal point for verification of the project progress and results.

The existing thematic working groups will be reconstituted and strengthened to assist with the preparation of the 3 components of the CBIT 2 project: (i) Strengthening of national institutions for transparent UNFCCC reporting, (ii) Collection of data and generation of emission and stock factors to move to higher Tiers in line with the MPGs of Decision 18/CMA.1 (iii) Establishing a transparency platform for UNFCCC reporting, knowledge management and streamlining climate change in national planning. CBIT 2 will build on the lessons learned primarily from the preparation of CBIT 1 (GEF ID: 10157) and the combined BTR1/NC5 to overcome the constraints and gaps identified in the TE of CBIT 1 (GEF ID: 10157), encountered during the preparation of the BTR1/NC5 and past recommendations from the International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) process and Global Support Programme (GSP) reviews of BURs.

Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this project?

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

Not applicable.

Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The CBIT 2 project will run concurrently with other ongoing transparency initiatives, namely the BTR2 and combined BTR3/NC6 anticipated to commence also in 2025 and other recent or near-future projects. These climate change projects will be under the responsibility of the Department of Environmental affairs of MEFT and coordinated concurrently by the CCU. Thus, there will be efficient management and full synergy between those projects. After all, products from CBIT 1 (GEF ID: 10157) and CBIT 2 will be further rolled out in the Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2) and combined Third Biennial Transparency and Sixth National Communication (BTR3/NC6) projects and sharing of staff and expertise will continue. The main ongoing initiatives and projects are presented in **Table 8.**

Table 8. Complementary climate change initiatives, including transparency

Name/description of support initiative	Donor	Key implementing partner	Time-frame	Main activities of the project and description of the complementarity and coordination approach with CBIT 2 to avoid overlaps and exploit synergies
Namibia's First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) and Fifth National Communication (NC5) to the UNFCCC	GEF	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)	2022 to 2024	**Main activities of the project:** • Update and improve the GHG inventory to 2022 and prepare an NID • Track and report on progress achieved on the implementation of the NDC Mitigation and Adaptation actions • Track and report on Support received and needed, including capacity building needs • Prepare additional chapters to include in the combined BTR1/NC5 on Research and Systematic observation, and Education and Training **Complementarity and coordination between projects** Tools developed under CBIT 1 (GEF ID: 10157) served during the implementation of the BTR/NC5 project to improve enhanced transparency which is return will inform the CBIT 2 project formulation on existing challenges for inclusion with regard to transparent reporting

Name/description of support initiative	Donor	Key implementing partner	Time-frame	Main activities of the project and description of the complementarity and coordination approach with CBIT 2 to avoid overlaps and exploit synergies
Development of the Second Biennial Transparency Report and the combined Sixth National Communication and Third Biennial Transparency Report of Namibia under the UNFCCC (BTR2 + BTR3/6NC)	GEF	MEFT	2025-2029 (The project is approved by the GEF)	**Main activities of the project:** • Updated and improved Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory; • Track NDC Mitigation and Adaptation actions and their effects plus associated domestic Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems; • Track Support received and needed, including capacity building needs; • Strengthen legal, Institutional and procedural arrangements, and national circumstances relative to BTR elements; • Constraints and gaps, • Research and Systematic Observation, Education and Training and Knowledge sharing **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** CBIT 2 is complementary to the BTR/NC projects, whose primary objective is to develop the reports in accordance with the MPGs contained in decision 18/CMA.1 on the BTR and NC. The CBIT 2 project will make use of the already existing NCs/BTRs Project Management Unit (PMU), which is hosted by the Climate Change Unit, for the management of the project. Having the same PMU ensures a better coordination of BTR/NC projects under the GEF and the CBIT project. The PMU is participating in the design of the CBIT 2 project financed by the GEF. This avoids duplication of efforts, exploits synergies and ensures efficient use of resources.

Name/description of support initiative	Donor	Key implementing partner	Time-frame	Main activities of the project and description of the complementarity and coordination approach with CBIT 2 to avoid overlaps and exploit synergies
Production of the Second NDC to integrate updates from the combined BTR1/NC5 and national plans	Not finalized yet	MEFT, NPC, NSA	2025 onwards	**Activities of the project:** Updating of the GHG inventory, baseline and mitigation scenarios Reassessment of the NDC mitigation potential Inclusion of Information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding Updating financial needs for implementation of the NDC **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** CBIT 2 will make use of the latest information in the revised and updated NDC to inform the formulation of the project. Both projects are fully complementary as the CBIT 1 project (GEF ID: 10157) has assessed the data collected and tools developed on the MRV systems for tracking NDC mitigation and adaptation actions, and support received and needed. This will lead to identification of further actions for inclusion in the CBIT 2 project.
Revisit and update of the NDC implementation plan and strategy for the mitigation and adaptation actions	Not finalized yet	MEFT, NPC and other concerned Ministries	2025 onwards	**Main activities of the project:** • Evaluate financial needs for implementing the revised NDC mitigation and Adaptation actions • Assess technology needs and transfer and technical capacity for implementing the revised NDC mitigation and Adaptation actions **Complementarity and coordination between projects** Tools from the CBIT 1 project (GEF ID: 10157) served to collect data for tracking Support received and needed, and capacity building needs for preparing the chapter thereon for the BTR1. On the other hand, activities undertaken within the BTR1 framework led to the identification of existing challenges for transparent reporting and further Support received and needed, including capacity building needs for consideration in the CBIT 2 project.

Name/description of support initiative	Donor	Key implementing partner	Time-frame	Main activities of the project and description of the complementarity and coordination approach with CBIT 2 to avoid overlaps and exploit synergies
CBIT Global Support Programme	GEF through UNEP	MEFT	Ongoing	**Main activities of the project:** • Support developing countries in the transition to the ETF and its Biennial Transparency Reports under the PA **Complementarity and coordination between projects** Namibia is a member of the Anglophone Africa network and has been actively sharing peer knowledge with other countries, attended training workshops and webinars on transparency. GSP has also supported Namibia in reviewing its GHG inventories of past BURs and presently the chapters of the BTR1/NC5.
Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) project	GEF through UNEP	MEFT	2024 onwards Environment Investment Fund	**Main activities of the project:** The ICAT project is addressing the following: • Regulatory Framework and Stakeholder Engagement • **Climate Budget Tagging** • **REDD+ Strategy** **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** The project targets the same objective of enhancing capacity of Namibia to better address the implementation of its updated NDC, namely the unconditional part through appropriate climate budgeting. This is still a dark area for the national stakeholders due to their lack of capacity to separate the climate from the routine development budget when these are aggregated together.

Name/description of support initiative	Donor	Key implementing partner	Time-frame	Main activities of the project and description of the complementarity and coordination approach with CBIT 2 to avoid overlaps and exploit synergies
Climate Promise II	UNDP	MEFT	2022 - 2024	**Main activities of the project:** The Climate Promise II project addresses the following: • Framework for projections of emissions and key NDC tracking indicators in the selected sectors • Assess impact of the selected policies and measure • NDC tracking framework for the energy sector **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** This project aligns well with and complements the CBIT 2 activities in raising the capacity of institutions while enhancing the framework for transparency when implementing the updated first NDC of Namibia to meet the global objective of limiting the temperature increase to 1.5 ^{o}C.
Climate budgeting project	GIZ	MEFT	2024 Ongoing	The Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) in Namibia aims to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of public expenditures related to climate change. This project, initiated in April 2024, seeks to identify gaps and opportunities for improving climate-related budgeting processes within government institutions. A key component of the CPEIR is the development of a Climate Budget Tagging Road Map, which will provide guidelines for integrating climate considerations into budget planning and monitoring. The project is expected to be completed by the end of October 2024, ultimately enhancing Namibia's ability to allocate resources effectively for climate resilience and sustainability.

Name/description of support initiative	Donor	Key implementing partner	Time-frame	Main activities of the project and description of the complementarity and coordination approach with CBIT 2 to avoid overlaps and exploit synergies
NDC 3.0 Updated (Climate Promise II)	UNDP	MEFT	2024-2025	**Main activities of the project:** The Climate Promise II NDC 3.0 project addresses the following: Conduct consultations with key sectors on mitigation (Energy Generation and Infrastructure, Waste, Circular Economy, IPPU,) and adaptation (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use including Food Security, Water Resources, Coastal Zone, Fisheries, Aquaculture, Biodiversity and Ecosystems, Cross-cutting, Health and Resilient Society)) to gather input for revising the NDC implementation plan, ensuring alignment with NDC 3.0 targets including local communities, women, indigenous groups and youths. Review and enhance the MRV framework to ensure compliance with the enhanced transparency requirements under the Paris Agreement for the updated NDC implementation plan. Finalise the updated NDC Implementation Plan based on stakeholder feedback and MRV analysis. **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** The CBIT 2 project activities will strengthen the capacity of institutions while enhancing the framework for transparency when assessing progress in the implementation of the first NDC and raise ambition when preparing the NDC 3.0 to meet the objective of Article 2 of the PA.
GSP Anglophone Africa Network	GSP	MEFT	Ongoing	**Main activities of the project** The GSP Anglophone Africa Network addresses the following: • Provides a global overview of transparency initiatives and developing countries transparency efforts, allowing users to stay up-to-date on the latest developments, events, and knowledge products, as well as get detailed information on any developing country, support provider and transparency projects **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** Sharing of knowledge products generated by the CBIT2 project to help build capacity and facilitate learning for policymakers, practitioners and experts of other countries members of the network

Name/description of support initiative	Donor	Key implementing partner	Time-frame	Main activities of the project and description of the complementarity and coordination approach with CBIT 2 to avoid overlaps and exploit synergies
Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA)	Multilateral	MEFT	Ongoing	**Main activities of the project:** The PATPA Anglophone African Group addresses the following: • Promotes practical exchange and political dialogue between countries on enhanced transparency. **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** Share knowledge and lessons earned on strengthening capacity on transparency issues through CBIT support
NDC Partnership	Multilateral	UNDP	2023-2024	**Main activities of the project:** • Development of an Implementation Strategy and Action Plan for the period 2022 to 2030 for the NDC 2.0. **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** Capacity gained through the CBIT initiatives contributes in the development of the ISAP, implementation and tracking of NDC actions

Core Indicators

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		80		
Male		120		
Total	**0**	**200**	0	**0**

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The CBIT 1 project (GEF ID: 10157) identified 200 direct beneficiaries that could not be achieved because of low response of the private sector and regional institutions. Instead, only 88 were concerned.

Based the key stakeholder's consultation and engagement workshop, the intention for the CBIT 2 is to similarly target 200 direct beneficiaries, including 80 women and 120 men. A special effort will be made to engage youth and the disabled among these 200 beneficiaries. The 200 direct beneficiaries will be representatives of MDA's, members of the NCRC, key private sector operators in the Energy, IPPU and Livestock sectors, the councils on the Waste sector, CSOs, NGOs and academicians inclusive of gender considerations.

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Low	Description: Namibia is an arid country often affected by droughts and more recently by flash floods in some very specific areas. While droughts will not impact on the project, flash floods can if they occur in Windhoek where most of the activities will take place. Mitigation Measure: The impact of flash floods is easily mitigable taking into consideration the warning system in place to avoid having events and through postponing any meeting or workshop to periods when these are not forecasted.
Environmental and Social	Low	Description: The vast majority of activities are office based with a few planned field activities. These are not destructive as these will involve only assessments of standing and dead biomass and confirming that the land cover classes determined from satellite imagery are truthful and surveys. Mitigation Measure: Since there is no impact expected on the environment and on the society, no mitigation measure has been retained.
Political and Governance	Low	Description: Political unrest and/or bad governance may affect the project if they arise. Namibia is politically very stable and well rated on its level of governance. Based on the 2024 Bertelsmann Transformation Index (BTI), a measure of the development status and governance of political and economic transformation processes in developing and transition countries around the world, Namibia ranked 40 out of 137 countries with a rating of 6.26 on a scale of 1-10. Moreover, Namibia ranked 8th out of the 54 African countries, under the Mo Ibrahim index (a composite Index published every two years and providing a statistical measure of governance performance) in 2022 with a score of 64.1 over 100. Mitigation measure: In the event of political unrest, activities can be rescheduled while for bad governance the institutions responsible will be contacted to address the situation.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Low	Description: The project may be affected in case of changes in institutional structure and policies. Mitigation measure: There will always be an alternative institution to take over and run the project within any new policy or at most some activities may have to be rescheduled.

Technological	Low	Description: There is a risk that the equipment purchased may not meet the requirements of the project. Mitigation measure: The equipment earmarked are proven technologies, are widely used and an assessment will be made prior to purchase
Financial and Business Model	Low	Description: There is a risk that the equipment purchased may not function as planned. Mitigation measure: An exit strategy for maintenance is included in the project.
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Low	Description: The executing agency may not perform due to lack of capacity. Mitigation measure: The CCU of the MEFT has a lot of experience in implementing transparency projects, namely 4 NCs, 4 BURs, 1 CBIT and the combined BTR1/NC5. Furthermore, UNDP will follow and provide oversight support throughout the implementation period.
Fiduciary	Moderate	Description: There is a risk of sub-optimal financial management or procurement. Mitigation measure: Financial management and Procurement will be as per existing legislation with UNDP CO overseeing the process to ensure timely delivery of the project outputs.
Stakeholder	Moderate	Description: There is a moderate risk that some stakeholders, especially the private sector, may not fully collaborate considering that this is a sole Government responsibility. Mitigation measure: Stakeholder engagement will continue throughout the life cycle of the project as per the stakeholder engagement plan to mitigate this risk.

Other	Low	Description: There is a risk of exclusion of potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them) Mitigation measure: Stakeholders can still voice their grievances or objections to the Project Steering Committee, the UNDP CO s and the GEF as the project will be in the public domain. The NCRC will be acting as Project Steering Committee, which comprises a large group of stakeholders including those that can potentially be affected. Any grievance or objection can be raised during the committee meetings for action.

Overall Risk Rating	Low	The project objectively aims at strengthening institutional and technical capacities of Namibia while developing country specific datasets and emission factors to improve the level of compliance with Article 13 of the PA. Hence, most activities will be geared to this objective with low potential impacts of the above risks assessed. CBIT 2 project is required to undertake an environmental and social safeguards screening at design phase. This overall risk is rated Low on the basis that the CBIT 2 project is geared on capacity building, strengthening existing systems to conform to the ETF, data collection

		for improving emission factors and the GHG inventory, generating land use land cover maps from satellite imagery. Furthermore, the project design includes specific activities and approaches to promote women's equality and empowerment, and explicitly promotes environmental sustainability. The COVID-19 pandemic has not been assessed for any potential consequence on project implementation as COVID-19 is no longer a health issue in the country.

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Enhancing Namibia's capacity to establish a comprehensive Transparency Framework for the Measurement, Reporting and Verification of climate actions under the PA is fully aligned with 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) strengthening national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities;
b) providing relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement;
c) assisting the improvement of transparency over time.

The project is aligned with Objective 2.1. "Support capacity-building needs for transparency under the Paris Agreement through the CBIT" under Pillar II (Foster enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies) of the GEF-8 Climate Change focal area strategy which aims to support developing countries to make transformational shifts towards net-zero GHG emissions and climate-resilient development pathways.

In line with United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPAF) 2019-2023 vision: "By 2030, Namibia is a developed nation with an equitable, inclusive, peaceful and sustainable societal and economic fabric, a resilient environment and transformational governance in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)" and Country Programme Document for Namibia (CPD) 2019-2023, the CBIT project will continue to strengthen the capacity of Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism and other government entities to formulate and implement climate change mitigation and adaptation policies and measures and to monitor and report under international treaties. The CBIT project is framed under the CDP Outcome 3 "build resilience to shocks and crisis" and Output 2.2. scaled up integrated and action on climate change adaptation and mitigation across priority sector which is funded and implemented.

Because the implementation of the SDGs should be conducted at the national level, and national reports under the international climate regime can be a valuable source of information for the implementation of SDG accompanying targets, UNDP will support the Government of Namibia in progressing regarding SDG within this project, particularly regarding SDG 13 and SDG 17.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

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

Yes

If the project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please 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

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

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

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes has been clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement.

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

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

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in the section B project description?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	Low		

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted.

Yes

Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate and these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF, SCCF). This section identifies the direct beneficiaries from the project.

Namibia has aligned with global goals in adopting a low emissions development strategy while increasing its resilience to climate change within its Vision 2030 and the NDP5[6][4]. The latter is under assessment presently to produce the NDP6[7][5] that will further integrate the low emissions and climate resilient development strategies. In the latter context, the country has updated its NDC for reducing emissions and increasing removals and prepared its first Adaptation Communication[8][6] to the UNFCCC. The revised and updated First NDC is now a major driver of the country's development agenda where mitigation is considered in line with the international goal, but adaptation is not relegated because of its high importance for the country.

The project will deliver environmental and social benefits at the national and local levels since it will enhance the implementation efficiency of NDC mitigation and adaptation measures to address climate change and its impacts following the assessments made with better quality data and improved methodologies to monitor and track them.

The enhanced collaboration between stakeholders and development partners through the transparency system will generate wider benefits from implemented measures and increase synergies with other national activities within the framework of national policies and the sustainable development agenda of the country to reach its goal for climate resilience and low-carbon development.

Supporting the implementation of the NCCSAP and given the enhanced inter-institutional coordination framework to comply with the ETF, the project will facilitate the elaboration and implementation of the subsequent NDCs of the country. In that sense, the improvement in the institutional arrangements, technical capacities and the enhancement of the systems inclusive of tools produced within CBIT 1 (GEF ID: 10157) and CBIT 2 will make the implementation of climate change measures more effective and efficient and will contribute to enhance transparency in reporting the progress towards the global and sectoral specific objectives established in the NDCs. This will contribute to the global stocktake and eventually to the global community to evaluate progress in meeting the objective of Article 2 of the PA.

Benefits will also be delivered at the national level in terms of new or more robust information to be generated to elaborate more consistent, comparable, complete, accurate and transparent GHG inventories and to monitor progress in the implementation of the sectoral plans and strategies. Progress on those issues will enhance transparency, improve understanding and facilitate reporting of NDC objectives, but also improve the national statistics, including gender considerations, which will be useful for supporting decision making. Concurrently, progress in implementing adaptation measures within the framework of ongoing sectoral adaptation plans, as well as progress to improve the analysis of impacts, and loss and damage from climate extreme events. This will benefit the country at the national and local levels, enhancing the capacity of institutions and communities to face climate change impacts and reduce vulnerability.

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[6] Source: https://www.npc.gov.na/national-plans/national-plans-ndp-5/

[7] Progress in the formulation of the NDP6 can be accessed here: https://www.npc.gov.na/national-plans/national-plans-ndp-6/.

[8] Source: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/namibia-adaptation-communication-to-the-unfccc.pdf

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

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	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant($)	Agency Fee($)	Total GEF Financing ($)
UNDP	GET	Namibia	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	Grant	1,181,060.00	112,200.70	1,293,260.70
Total GEF Resources ($)						**1,181,060.00**	**112,200.70**	**1,293,260.70**

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

false

PPG Amount ($)

PPG Agency Fee ($)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional / Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG($)	Agency Fee($)	Total PPG Funding($)
Total PPG Amount ($)					**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

Please provide justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total($)
Total GEF Resources ($)					**0.00**

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Co-financing($)
CCM-CBIT	GET	1,181,060.00	300,000.00
Total Project Cost ($)		**1,181,060.00**	**300,000.00**

Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	Government of Namibia	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	300,000.00
Total Co-financing ($)				**300,000.00**

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

Not applicable.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	3/21/2025	Nancy Bennet, GEF Agency Executive Director		nancy.bennet@undp.org
Project Coordinator	3/21/2025	Eva Huttova, Regional Technical Advisor		eva.huttova@undp.org

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

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (Month, day, year)
Teofilus Nghitila	Executive Director	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism	4/29/2024

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document.

Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goal (s): ***SDG 13 and 17***

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF/Country Programme Results and Resource Framework: "By 2030, Namibia is a developed nation with an equitable, inclusive, peaceful and sustainable societal and economic fabric, a resilient environment and transformational governance in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)" and CDP outcome 3 "build resilience to shocks and crisis" and output 2.2. Scaled up integrated and action on climate change adaption and mitigation across priority sector which is funded and implemented.

Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: 1.1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3

Project title and Quantum Project Number: Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency of an Enhanced Transparency Framework for Namibia under the Implementation of the Paris Agreement (CBIT 2 Namibia)

Objective and Outcome Indicators		Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
Project Objective:	**To strengthen the national framework for NDC tracking and mainstreaming climate change in national planning, develop additional tools, country-specific emission factors and key datasets for estimating emissions at higher Tiers for key categories to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement**						
	Mandatory Indicator 1: # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	Baseline: Terminal evaluation report of CBIT 1 project (GEF ID: 10157) (88 only out of the 200 planned)	0	80 35 women 45 men	120 45 women 75 men	• No. of persons participating in the training workshops • Data collected by Project Management Unit (PMU)	Risk: Stakeholders do not respond to the request for participation in the project Assumption: Stakeholders participate actively to project activities
	Mandatory GEF Core Indicators: Indicator 2: Number of institutions having the institutional, technical, and human capacities to collect and process climate change data into useful information for policymaking and reporting in accordance to the enhanced transparency framework of the Paris Agreement	Terminal evaluation report of CBIT 2 project	1 Climate Change Unit of MEFT	Not applicable	6 Ministry of Mines and Energy, Departments of Forestry and Waste of MEFT and, Ministry of Industry Small and Medium Enterprises, National Statistics Agency	Data collected by PMU	Risk: Staff movement during project life cycle to other organizations or institutions not necessarily having the same role in relation with the CBIT 2 project Assumption: Retention of technical capacities
	Indicator 3 - Qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency related activities[1]	Draft chapters of the combined BTR1/NC5	2 *(Based on GEF 1 to 4 rating as per Annex IV of CBIT programming directions)*	Not applicable	3 (Targets agreed with key stakeholders' workshop during project	Evaluation of combined BTR1/NC5 report against criteria of Annex IV of the CBIT Programming directions	Risk: Low interest and commitment of institutions Assumption: Continued political will to fulfill commitments

	[7] ***Based on GEF 1 to 4 rating as per Annex IV of CBIT programming directions.****				**preparation phase)**		**under the Paris Agreement**
	Indicator 4 – Quality of MRV systems[2][8]	**Draft chapters of the combined BTR1/NC5 report**	**GHG inventory:4 Mitigation: 4 Support: 3 *(Based on the GEF 1-10 rating scale, provided in Annex III of the CBIT's Programming Directions***	**Not applicable**	**GHG inventory:6 Mitigation: 6 Support: 6 *(Targets agreed with key stakeholders' workshop during project preparation phase)***	**Evaluation of combined BTR1/NC5 report against criteria of Annex**	**Risk: Unavailability of ample resources discouraging Institutions to accept roles and responsibilities in the MRV systems Assumption: Sustainable provision of funding for climate actions**
Project component 1	**Strengthening of existing transparency framework and systems to enable Namibia report in accordance with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement**						
Project Outcome 1.1 Namibia strengthens its existing transparency system to track NDC implementation for reporting in accordance with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and future revision in a gender sensitive manner	**Indicator 5: project specific Number of operational MRV systems in place**	**Chapters of the combined BTR1/NC5 and TE of CBIT 1**	**1 (MRV emissions - GHG inventory management system)**	**2**	**3 (MRV emissions, Mitigation and Support)**	• **Assessment of combined BTR1/NC5 chapters** • **Improvements recorded during the preparation of BTR2 anticipated to start in 2025)**	**Risk: MRV systems designed but not fully operational Assumption: Stakeholders participate actively in the activities of the project**
	Indicator 6: project specific Number of stakeholders able to use the Transparency Platform for preparing the BTR2	**Terminal Evaluation Report**	**0**	**Not applicable**	**10**	• **Survey of national experts on the use of the Transparency Platform**	**Risk: Transparency Platform not fully functional Assumption: PMU ensures Transparency Platform commissioned in a timely manner and training sessions are successful**
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.1.	**Output 1.1.1. Improved legal framework, Institutional and procedural agreements for collecting climate information in a gender sensitive manner submitted to government for approval.** **Output 1.1.2. Existing portal consolidated into a centralized national transparency platform to meet the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) requirements for use by stakeholders** **Output 1.1.3. Stakeholders trained in using the centralized transparency platform, including available and new tools for preparing UNFCCC reports with emphasis on gender balance** **Output 1.1.4. Missing tools developed to support the compilation of ETF compliant Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventories and stakeholders trained in their use with emphasis on gender balance**						
Project component 2	**Namibia adopts higher Tier estimations and enhances the accuracy of its GHG inventory**						
Outcome 2.1. Namibia	**Indicator 7: project**	**National Inventory**	**0**	**1**	**2**	• **Analysis of the National GHG**	**Risk: Some stakeholders**

generates updated data and country-specific emission factors for estimating emissions at the Tier 2 level	specific No. of new datasets for raising accuracy of the GHG inventory	Document (NID) of BTR1 Draft NID of BTR2				Inventory Improvement Plan of the BTR1 • Analysis of the draft NID of the BTR2	unwilling to share required data Assumption: Surveys and other data collection are successfully coordinated and executed.
	Indicator 8: project specific No. of stock and emission factors	NID of BTR1 Draft NID of BTR2	0	1	3	• Analysis of the National GHG Inventory Improvement Plan of the BTR1 • Analysis of the draft NID of the BTR2	Risk: field work disrupted by poor weather Assumption: Stable weather during the field data collection activities
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.1.	Output 2.1.1. Methane Emission Factors updated for cattle, and generated for sheep and goats Output 2.1.2. Updated datasets for vehicle classes in line with IPCC guidelines for estimating emissions						
Project component 3	Establishing a transparency platform for UNFCCC reporting, knowledge management and streamlining climate change in national planning						
Outcome 3.1. Namibia takes action to establish and promote the use of the transparency platform for UNFCCC reporting, knowledge management, communication and streamlining climate change in national development	Indicator 9: project specific No of persons consulting the Transparency Planform	The logging system incorporated in the platform	0	Not applicable	100	• Consultation of the logging counter of the Transparency Platform	Risk: Centralized transparency platform not ready in time for use by national experts and planners Assumption: Timely commissioning of centralized national transparency platform
	Indicator 10: project specific Number of knowledge products posted on the Transparency Platform	Transparency Platform content	0	Not applicable	5	• Annual Project Implementation reports (PIRs) • BTR2 report • CBIT 2 TE report	Risk: Centralized transparency platform not ready in time for use by national experts and the public Assumption: Timely commissioning of centralized national transparency platform
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.1.	Output 3.1.1. Roadmap for national experts to access the transparency platform for data to produce transparent UNFCCC reports Output 3.1.2. Generated knowledge on climate actions managed and disseminated through the transparency platform, also serving for communication Output 3.1.3. Strategy for planners to use the transparency platform for informing national development plans						
Project component 4	Monitoring & Evaluation Monitoring and Evaluation						
Outcome 4 Project effectively monitored and evaluated	Indicator 11: project specific No. of progress and evaluation reports	Not Applicable	0	7	16 (1 inception, 13 quarterly project implementation reports and 3 annual PIRs,	Follow up with PMU and UNDP	Risk: Resignation of PMU staff Assumption: PMU team not affected by staff movement

	prepared and submitted to Project Steering Committee, UNDP and GEF				Terminal Evaluation report)		
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4.1	**Output 4.1.1. Monitoring and evaluation products and reports prepared according to the project's M&E plan**						

[1] Qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency related activities: Guidance for Ratings (1-4):
1. No designated transparency institution to support and coordinate the planning and implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement exists.
2. Designated transparency institution exists, but with limited staff and capacity to support and coordinate implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of Paris Agreement. Institution lacks authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13.
3. Designated transparency institution has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Institution has authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13. Activities are not integrated into national planning or budgeting activities.
4. Designated transparency institution(s) has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities. Institution(s) has clear mandate or authority to coordinate activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, and activities are integrated into national planning and budgeting activities.

[2] Quality of MRV systems: Guidance for Ratings (1-10):
1. Very little measurement is done, reporting is partial and irregular and verification is not there
2. Measurement systems are in place but data is of poor quality and/or methodologies are not very robust; reporting is done only on request or to limited audience or partially; verification is not there
3. Measurement systems are in place for a few activities, improved data quality and methodologies, but not cost or time efficient; wider access to reporting is still limited and information is partial; verification is rudimentary/non-standardized
4. Measurement systems are strong in a limited set of activities however, analyses still needs improvement; periodic monitoring and reporting although not yet cost/time efficient; verification is only upon specific request and limited
5. Measurement systems are strong for a limited set of activities and periodically report on key GHG related indicators i.e. mainstreamed into the activity implementation; reporting is improved through few pathways but limited audience and formats; verification limited
6. Measurement systems are strong and cover a greater percentage of activities – feedback loops exist even if they are not fully functioning; reporting is available through multiple pathways and formats but may not be complete/transparent; verification is done through standard methodologies but only partially (i.e. not all data is verifiable)
7. Measurement regarding GHG is broadly done (with widely acceptable methodologies), need for more sophisticated analyses to improve policy; Reporting is periodic with improvements in transparency; verification is done through more sophisticated methods even if partially
8. Strong standardized measurements processes established for key indicators and mainstreamed into institutional policy implementation; reporting is widely available in multiple formats; verification is done for a larger set of information
9. Strong Monitoring and Reporting systems – robust methodologies, cost effective and efficient, periodic; verification done to a significant degree
10. Strong MRV systems that provide quality GHG related information in a transparent, accurate and accessible to a wide audience, with feedback of information from MRV flowing into policy design and implementation

ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
Total	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

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

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Namibia	-22.95764	18.49041	

Location Description:

The project will target the whole territory of Namibia

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
City of Windoek	-22.577610	17.077274	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where project interventions are taking place as appropriate.

ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

Attach agency safeguard screening/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts.

Title

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

GEF Budget table is attached.

Expenditure Category	**Detailed Description**	**Component (USDeq.)**						**Total (USDeq.)**	**Responsible Entity**
		Component 1	**Component 2**	**Component 3**	**Sub-Total**	**M&E**	**PMC**		**(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]**
		Outcome 1.1	**Outcome 2.1**	**Outcome 3.1**		**Outcome 4.1**			
Contractual services-Company	IT Firm for setting up, testing and commissioning of National Transparency Platform (NTP) inclusive of an operation and maintenance manual - Data infrastructure, Interface, incorporation of tools and templates for AD collection (total: 130,000 USD)	130,000			130,000			130,000	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
Contractual services-Company	IT Firm - Training of stakeholders on use of NTP for AD collection (inclusive of travel, DSA and preparation of training session) - (Total USD 45,000)	45,000			45,000			45,000	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
Contractual services-Individual	1 Project manager - (36 months x 1,400 USD)				-		50,400	50,400	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism

Contractual services-Individual	1 Administrative Assistant - (36 months x 600 USD)				-		21,600	21,600	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
Contractual services-Individual	1 Financial Assistant - (36 months x 600 USD)				-		21,600	21,600	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
Equipment	Hardware IT equipment for hosting NTP (total:10,000)	10,000			10,000			10,000	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
Equipment	IT Equipment (tablet for data collection on the field, GPS for location of farms, weighing scales for measuring mass of animals) (total: 5,000 USD)		5,000		5,000			5,000	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
Equipment	IT equipment for PMU: 1 laptop for PMU staff - (Total USD 1,400)				-		1,400	1,400	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
International Consultants	1 international consultant for terminal evaluation (USD 33,000) inclusive of travel and DSA				-	33,000		33,000	UNDP
International Consultants	International consultant (IC1)- Review and propose updated legislations including roles and responsibilities within the MRV framework - 55 days@ USD 500/day - (Total 27,500 USD)	27,500			27,500			27,500	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism

International Consultants	Gender consultant (IC2) - Gender mainstreaming in MRV framework and project activities - 40 days @ USD 500/day - (Total 20,000 USD)	20,000			20,000			20,000	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
International Consultants	International consultant (IC3) - Documented data requirements, data collection strategy, tools for NDC Adaptation actions tracking - 35 days @ 500 USD/day (Total USD 17,500)	17,500			17,500			17,500	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
International Consultants	International consultant (IC3) - Use of the NTP for transparent reporting and capacity building of national experts on IPCC 2006 guidelines- 80 days @ 500 USD/day (Total USD 40,000)	40,000			40,000			40,000	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
International Consultants	International consultant (IC3) - Develop tool for Uncertainty assessment and Energy Balance together with training material to build capacity of	34,000			34,000			34,000	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism

	national experts - 68 days @ 500 USD/day (Total USD 34,000)								
International Consultants	International consultant (IC4) - Design protocol for data collection to update/develop country specific methane emission factor for cattle, sheep and goat - 30 days @ 500 USD per day - (Total USD 15,000)		15,000		15,000			15,000	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
International Consultants	International consultant (IC3) - Design protocol for data collection to improve road transport emission parameters - 15 days @ 500 USD per day - (Total USD 7,500)		7,500		7,500			7,500	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
International Consultants	Lead Technical Advisor to the project (Guide selection of ICs and LCs on TORs and ensuring quality of submitted deliverables) 120 days @ USD 650 per day - (Total USD 78,000)			78,000	78,000			78,000	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
International Consultants	International consultant			5,000	5,000			5,000	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism

	(IC5) - Propose road map for national experts to produce UNFCCC reports - 10 days @ 500 USD per day - (Total USD 5,000)								
International Consultants	International consultant (IC5) - Identify and generate knowledge management products on NTP - 20 days @ 500 USD per day (Total USD 10,000)			10,000	10,000			10,000	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
International Consultants	International consultant (IC5) - Build strategy for key national planners on the use of NTP products for mainstreaming climate data in national plans - 26 days @ 500 USD per day - (Total USD 13,000)			13,000	13,000			13,000	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
Local Consultants	1 Local consultant to undertake data collection on livestock - 150 days @ 200 USD/day - (Total USD 30,000)		30,000		30,000			30,000	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
Local Consultants	1 Local consultant to support data collection for road transport emission		18,000		18,000			18,000	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism

	parameters - 90 days @ USD 200 per day - (Total USD 18,000)								
Local Consultants	Local consultant to support IC5 in KM products identification and design, 30 days @ 200 USD per day (total: 6,000 USD)			6,000	6,000			6,000	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
Office Supplies	Purchasing of office supplies such as cartridges, printing papers, etc. for the project - (Total USD 1,200)				-		1,200	1,200	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
Other Operating Costs	Financial audits as per UNDP and GEF requirements (USD 3000 per year) (total: 9,000 USD)				-		9,000	9,000	UNDP
Other Operating Costs	Printing of KM materials and production of audio visual clips for public distribution to communicate project outputs and raise awareness on climate actions widely. (total: 15,000 USD)			15,000	15,000			15,000	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
Travel	Travel and DSA for International consultants to attend workshop/meetings - 2	15,090			15,090			15,090	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism

	for IC1 (Total USD 6,036) and 3 for Gender Consultant (Total USD 9,054)								
Travel	Travel and DSA for International consultant for workshop - 1 for IC3 - (Total USD 3,018)	3,018			3,018			3,018	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
Travel	Travel and DSA for International consultants for workshop/meetings - 3 for IC3 - (Total USD 9,054)	9,054			9,054			9,054	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
Travel	Travel and DSA for International consultants for workshop and meetings- 1 for IC3 - (Total USD 3,018) (Total for this Budget line: 30,180 USD)	3,018			3,018			3,018	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
Travel	Travel and DSA for Lead Technical Advisor - 6 trips - (Total USD 15,072)			15,072	15,072			15,072	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
Travel	Travel for IC5 - 1 Trip to share strategy with strategic stakeholders - (Total USD 3,018)			3,018	3,018			3,018	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
Travel	Travel and DSA for IC5 - 1 trip for sharing report with MEFT- Total (USD 3,018)			3,018	3,018			3,018	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
Travel	Travel for sharing of			12,500	12,500			12,500	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism

	lessons learned during CBIT 2 - (4 trips - 2 regional and 2 global meetings) - (Total USD 12,500)								
Travel	Travel and DSA for IC4 (USD 6,036) to attend workshop + Travel (USD 15,000) and DSA (USD 10,000) for local consultant livestock for data collection - Total (USD 31,036)		31,036		31,036			31,036	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
Travel	Travel and DSA (1 trip - USD 4,536) for IC3 to attend meetings + Travel (USD 4,500) and DSA (1,500 USD) for local consultant for data collection on road transportation (total USD 10,536)		10,536		10,536			10,536	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Inception meeting (USD 8,000), Terminal evaluation workshop (USD 5,000) and PSC meetings (USD 500 per session x 6 = USD 3,000) - (Total USD 16,000)				-	16,000		16,000	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshop 13 and 14 (MEFT) - 2			40,000	40,000			40,000	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism

	Workshops with local government and communities to extend KM products (Total : 40,000 USD)								
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshop 1 and 2 (Resource persons: IC1 and IC3) - Stakeholder engagement - Deliverables 1.1.1.1 and 1.1.1.2 - 30 pax, 5 day event inclusive of venue and logistics, tea breaks, lunch and DSA (USD 40,000)	40,000			40,00 0			40,00 0	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshop 3 (Resource persons IC1 and IC2) - Stakeholder engagement and validation - Deliverables 1.1.1.3 and 1.1.1.4 - 75 pax, 5 day event inclusive of venue and logistics, tea breaks, lunch and DSA (USD 41,000)	41,000			41,00 0			41,00 0	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshop 4 (Resource person - IC3) - Engagement and training of data providers on data requirement s - 75 pax, 5 day event inclusive of venue and	41,000			41,00 0			41,00 0	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism

	logistics, tea breaks, lunch and DSA (USD 41,000)								
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshop 5 and 6 (IT Firm)- Capacity building on use of NTP for AD collection - 75 pax, 5 days event inclusive of venue and logistics, tea breaks, lunch and DSA - Total (USD 82,000)	82,000			82,00 0			82,00 0	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshop 7 and 8 (IC3) - Capacity building on use of NTP for transparent reporting - 30 pax, 3 day event inclusive of venue and logistics, tea breaks, lunch and DSA - Total (USD 28,000)	28,000			28,00 0			28,00 0	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshop 9 (IC3) - Capacity building of National experts on the IPCC 2006 guidelines including 2019 refinements for TIER 2 emission estimates - 20 Pax, 5 day event inclusive of venue and logistics, tea break, lunch	20,000			20,00 0			20,00 0	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism

	and DSA - (USD 20,000)								
Training, Workshops, Meetings	2 Meeting sessions by IT Firm for maintenance and exit strategy of NTP platform - (Total USD 15,000)	15,000			15,000			15,000	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshop 10 - Capacity building of national experts to use developed tools for Uncertainty assessment and to do an energy balance - 50 pax, 5 day event inclusive of venue and logistics, tea breaks, lunch and DSA - (Total USD 30,000)	30,000			30,000			30,000	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshop 11 (Resource person IC4) - Consultation on, and validation of country specific methane emission factors for cattle, sheep and goat - 15 pax - 3 day event inclusive of venue and logistics, tea break, lunch and DSA (total: 14,000 USD)		14,000		14,000			14,000	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshop 12 (National		30,000		30,000			30,000	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism

	Expert) - Consultation with communal livestock rearers to assess manure management practices to improve EFs used (Total 30,000 USD)								
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Meetings (4 sessions) with different stakeholders for data validation and data collection for road transport emission parameters (including venue, logistics, tea break & lunch) - (Total USD 14,000)		14,000		14,00 0			14,00 0	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
	Project Total	**651,18 0**	**175,07 2**	**200,60 8**	**1,026, 860**	**49,00 0**	**105, 200**	**1,181, 060**	