



# PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project

THE GEF TRUST FUND

Submission Date: September 2008

Re-submission Date: 8 January 2009

## PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

GEFSEC PROJECT ID<sup>1</sup>: XXXXX

GEF AGENCY PROJECT ID: PIMS 4110

COUNTRY(IES): NAMIBIA

PROJECT TITLE: *Namibia Energy Efficiency Programme (NEEP) in Buildings*

GEF AGENCY(IES): UNDP

OTHER EXECUTING PARTNER(S): Ministry of Mines and Energy, Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Institute (REEEI/PON)

GEF FOCAL AREA (S): Climate Change

GEF-4 STRATEGIC PROGRAM(S): CC-SP1

NAME OF PARENT PROGRAM/UMBRELLA PROJECT: **FRAMEWORK FOR PROMOTING LOW GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS BUILDINGS.** This project will be submitted as part of the global programmatic framework for promoting low GHG buildings that will be submitted to the November Council meeting. It is a joint framework led by UNDP with participation from UNEP, WB, EBRD, IADB, and ADB.

INDICATIVE CALENDAR	
Milestones	Expected Dates
Work Program (for FSP)	
CEO Endorsement/Approval	December 2009
GEF Agency Approval	February 2010
Implementation Start	May 2010
Mid-term Review (if planned)	May 2011
Implementation Completion	July 2013

## A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK (Expand table as necessary)

**Project Objective:** To promote nationwide adoption of energy-efficient technologies and practices in the commercial and residential buildings and in so doing reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions

Project Components	Indicate Invest. TA, or STA**	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Indicative GEF Financing*		Indicative Co-financing*		Total (\$)
				(\$) (000)	%	(\$) (000)	%	
1. Improved regulations and building codes for energy saving in buildings developed	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An improved policy and regulatory framework for EE in buildings, including building codes</li> <li>A compilation of the list of recommended energy efficient appliances and materials for the building sector recommended for taxes and excise duty reduction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formulation of a Strategic Action Plan on Energy Efficiency by MME (in cooperation with REEEI)<sup>2</sup> in new and old buildings</li> <li>Identification, revision and development of building codes</li> <li>Detailed study on potential EE technologies and socio-econ survey</li> <li>Policy instruments, standards and financial incentives designed</li> <li>Compliance enforcement capabilities reinforced</li> </ul>	250	29	500	14	750
2. Provision of auditing and	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demand and supply for</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhanced capacity to</li> </ul>	240	28	1,800	51	2,040

<sup>1</sup> Project ID number will be assigned initially by GEFSEC.

<sup>2</sup> MME: Ministry of Mines and Energy; REEEI: Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Institute

energy marketing services		energy saving services and technology stimulated • Mandatory audits in public and commercial buildings	undertake energy audits in buildings • Program of certification of auditors • Energy audits and feasibility analysis Implementation of EE measures in at least 20 buildings					
3. Increased institutional capacity and awareness	TA	Increased institutional capacity and awareness and information on EE in buildings	• Increased public awareness, of national and local policy-makers and of commercial developers • Database and website set up at the Namibian Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Institute (REEEI) • Establish a best practices green building rating system	200	24	750	21	950
4. Monitoring, feedback and evaluation	TA	Monitoring, feedback, adaptive learning and evaluation	• Monitoring of indicators through baseline mid and end-of-project analysis • Monitoring and evaluation of project's performance • Dissemination of project results	89	10	100	3	180
5. Project management				80	9	350	10	430
<b>Total project costs</b>				859	100	3,500	100	4,359

\* List the \$ by project components. The percentage is the share of GEF and Co-financing respectively to the total amount for the component.

\*\* TA = Technical Assistance; STA = Scientific & technical analysis.

## B. INDICATIVE FINANCING PLAN SUMMARY FOR THE PROJECT (\$)

	Project Preparation*	Project	Agency Fee	Total
GEF	50,000	859,000	90,900	999,900
Co-financing	60,000	3,500,000		3,560,000
<b>Total</b>	110,000	4,359,000	90,900	4,559,900

\* Please include the previously approved PDFs and planned request for new PPG, if any. Indicate the amount already approved as footnote here and if the GEF funding is from GEF-3.

## C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT (including project preparation amount) BY SOURCE and BY NAME (in parenthesis) if available, (\$)

Sources of Co-financing	Type of Co-financing	Amount
Project Government Contribution	Cash/In-kind	1,055,270
Private Sector	Cash	1,500,000
Private Sector	In-kind	1,000,000
Polytechnic of Namibia	Cash	4,730
<b>Total co-financing</b>		3,560,000

**D. GEF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY FOCAL AREA(S), AGENCY (IES) SHARE AND COUNTRY(IES)\***

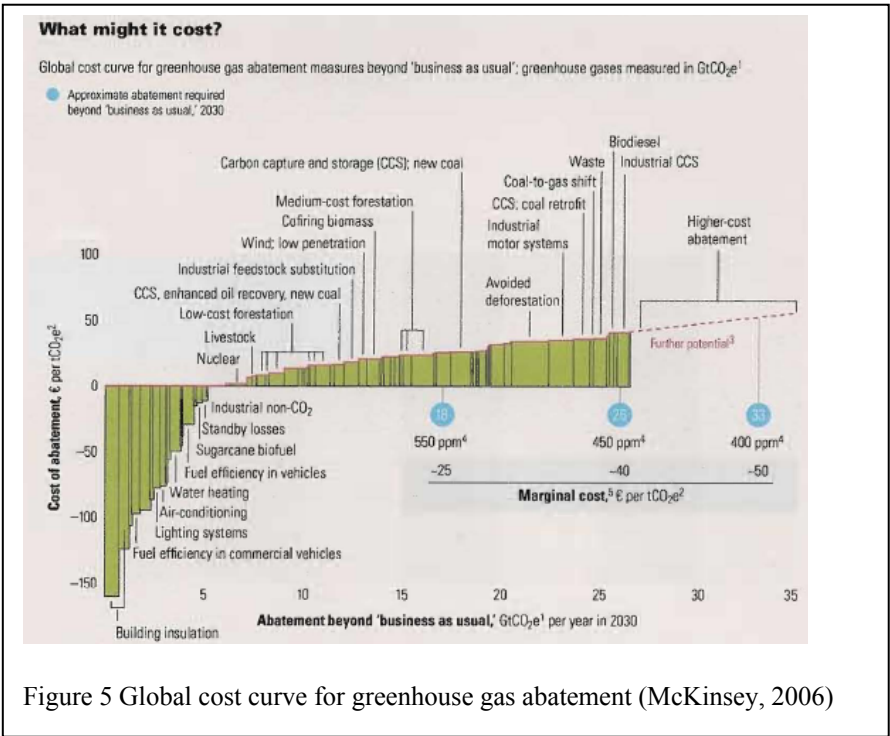
N/A \* No need to provide information for this table if it is a single focal area, single country and single GEF Agency project.

**PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION**

**A. STATE THE ISSUE, HOW THE PROJECT SEEKS TO ADDRESS IT, AND THE EXPECTED GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS TO BE DELIVERED:**

Namibia imports over 56% of its electricity needs from the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) member states, of which 89% of this is from South Africa. Over 90% of South Africa's electrical power is from coal-based power generating units. According to Nampower (Namibia's power utility) electricity consumption has shown a rising trend from 2,945GWh per annum in 2005 to 3,219GWh 2007. The country's power generating mix and installed capacities consists of the following; Ruacana Hydro Power Station 249MW, Van Eck Coal Power Station

120MW, and Walvis Bay,-diesel driven Paratus Power Station 24MW. In addition there are other small numerous diesel power generators operating across the vast country. The current power deficit being experienced by South Africa, Namibia's main supplier, and a subsequent eminent disruption to the country's power supplies is a major threat to the country's steady economic growth currently being experienced. In February 2008, the Government of South Africa, their power utility, Eskom and the mines reached an agreement that the mines would cut back immediately 10% in order to reduce the large amount of load shedding. And having considered the national power outages as a national emergency, the South African government is planning to introduce a power quota or rationing programme.



Such developments in Namibia's major power supplier leaves the country in a very vulnerable position, hence it is frantically exploring ways of financing power projects to avert economic disruption. According to NamPower's annual report, energy consumption in the entire country has increased by an average of 4% per annum between 1997 and 2003, 20% per annum between 2003 and 2004 and 13% between 2004 and 2005. It is expected that the increase in energy consumption will level off to a steadier rate of about 4% each year after 2006. Despite recent average cost of electricity increases exceeding 10% per annum, the application of energy-efficient methods and technologies is almost non-existent and far lower than that in developed countries.

The diagrams below show Namibia's energy and electrical power consumption pattern by resource and by sector. Fossil fuels, excluding biomass contribute almost 78% of primary sources of energy. Local authorities including the regional electricity distributors (REDs) are the largest single electricity consumers with the domestic/residential sector accounting for almost 50% of that portion.

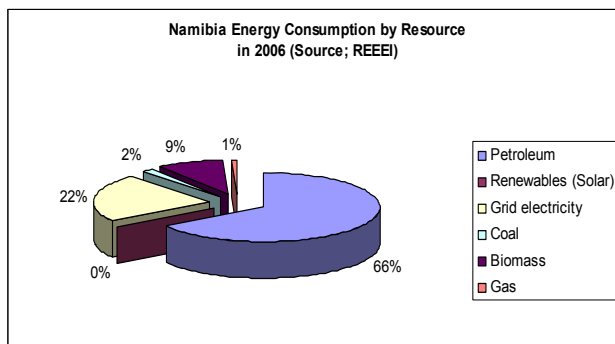


Figure 1. Namibia Energy Consumption by Resource for 2006 (REEEI)

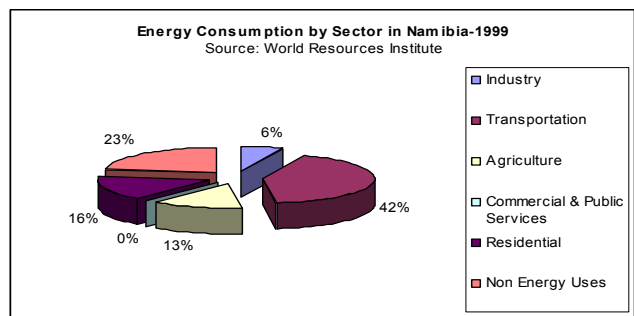


Figure 2. Namibia Energy Consumption by Sector for 1999 (WRI)

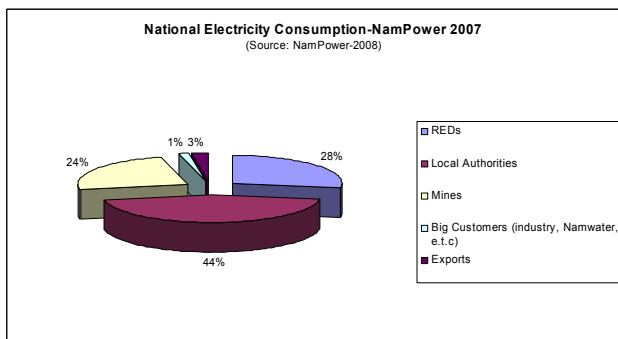


Figure 3. National Electricity Consumption by Sector in 2007 (NamPower)

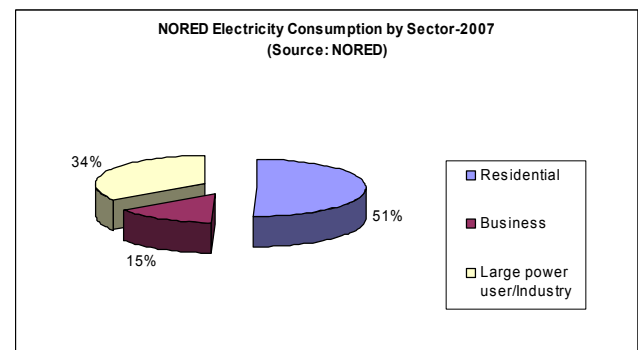


Figure 4. NORED Electricity Consumption by Sector in 2007 (NORED)

Buildings often present a cost-effective greenhouse gas emission reduction option, as is in figure 5. Recent studies, notably from IPCC and IEA, have estimated that up to 30% of the baseline CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in 2020 could be reduced cost-effectively globally (or at negative cost)<sup>3</sup>.

In the historical legacy between Namibia and South Africa, Namibia has taken over most of that country's energy-inefficient mind-set, technologies, applications and regulations as well as the general lack of awareness regarding the cost advantages of energy-efficient technologies and equipment. Also, low energy prices in the past have contributed to the energy-inefficient mind-set.

Results from a recent study in Namibia commissioned by the Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Institute (REEEI) on the Revision of Namibia Building Codes to Incorporate Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, found many of the following interventions being common to each country studied, and suggested that they may be relevant to Namibia. These are:

- Insulating the building envelope effectively
- Sealing the building envelope
- Allowing the free flow of natural air through buildings
- Efficient lighting – intelligent day-lighting control systems and efficient lighting technology
- Efficient Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) systems

<sup>3</sup> See the Programmatic Framework Document 'Global Framework for Promoting Low-Carbon Buildings'

- Solar water heating.

Furthermore, the study gave recommendations for mandatory interventions on building codes and by-laws needing to be added and /or changed; voluntary interventions with minimum standards for buildings document to be possibly held by the Institute of Architects; and a ‘best practices’ rating of buildings. Other measures include better government procurement policy for its offices. Ministries have funds allocated along two budget lines, namely capital and operational/recurring budgets. Funds may not be shifted between them. So, in the first budget, initial construction cost of a building is aimed at to be reduced a minimum and will not take into account additional cost of improved energy savings designs, because (the savings on) the energy bill will appear on the operational account. Ministries are reluctant to implement energy efficiency projects as they are not able to reap the benefits of lowered operational costs due to the restriction on moving funds from one budget line to the other.

In many countries, tightening up of building codes to include energy efficiency (mandatory intervention) will go hand in hand with a green building rating system (voluntary intervention) which sets standards for best practice in the field, most of which exceed the mandatory requirements. Building regulations and codes regulate the design and construction of buildings to incorporate energy conservation as well as indoor air quality and comfort standards for different types of buildings. Namibia currently follows the South African SANS10400 building code. South Africa has initiated work for an additional standard for energy efficiency in buildings which Namibia could follow or adapt, once legislated. The building code legislation process is a slow one and is expected to be implemented over a three-to-four year period. *Component 1* in table A is meant to assist in the building code legislation process.

Energy audits are highly cost effective (and are therefore even provided free in some countries) with very short payback times (the energy savings from the no and low-cost measures identified will in themselves normally more than repay the cost of the energy audit). The reluctance on the part of decision makers to pre-finance an energy audit is a serious barrier to improving energy efficiency in the building sector in Namibia. To demonstrate the importance of audits, the project under its *Component 2* will support a number of audits on a cost-sharing basis to support identification, development, and implementation of energy efficiency measures in buildings. A minimum of 20 of the projects where an audit was supported should lead to concrete investment projects over the lifetime of the project. A key aspect of this outcome is the creation of a national certification scheme for energy audits including. Buildings targeted are hospitals, government office buildings, hotels, schools and possibly a sample of residential buildings.

The low penetration of energy efficiency in the residential and commercial sectors is partly due to lack of knowledge of improvement opportunities for energy consumption and of energy-efficiency appliances (about the cost and long-term benefits of passive and active energy-efficient building design), including constructors, designers, material manufacturers, building owners and tenants and various government agencies. To give an example, a study on Energy Efficiency Baseline Survey so showed that 17% of local architects surveyed were not aware of energy efficiency issues in buildings, whilst 67% were aware but not implementing energy efficiency measures in their practice. Similarly, financial institutions are not familiar with the intricacies of financing energy-efficiency products and projects and are often reluctant to extend credits. The awareness barrier will be addressed by *Component 3* in table A.

The project seeks to address the before-mentioned barriers through various efforts that will lead to the outcomes and outputs as specified in table A (project framework).

## **B. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES/PLANS:**

The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia enshrines environmental protection, maintenance of ecosystems and ecological services and utilisation of natural resources on a sustainable basis. The national long-term strategy for development, Vision 2030, firmly accords sustainable development as its cornerstone. Namibia’s First National Communication mentions on page 71 that ‘known technology could substantially improve the energy use efficiency in Namibia, but international support would help to make this technology available to more people’. The project complements the Namibian Government’s White Paper on Energy Policy and its Strategic Action

Plan on Renewable Energy. These documents mention that energy efficiency improvements are to be achieved through (a) improving the access of energy-efficiency projects to suitably structured domestic finance; (b) enhancing the understanding of the costs and benefits of energy-efficient technologies in local financial institutions; (c) creating a conducive business environment for large-scale energy-efficiency financing; (d) reducing the technical barriers for Namibian participants to invest in energy-efficient equipment; (e) increasing the awareness in the design principles and benefits of energy-efficient buildings; and (f) setting up a conducive regulatory framework that promotes energy-efficient technologies, including energy audits.

**C. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH GEF STRATEGIES AND STRATEGIC PROGRAMS:**

This project is directly addressing the GEF-4 strategic programme on ‘energy efficiency in buildings’ (CC-SP1). This strategic program aims at promoting energy efficiency in residential and commercial buildings. Successful outcomes include increased market penetration of energy-efficient technologies, practices, products, and materials in the residential and commercial building markets. Indicators of success are, e.g., tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> avoided, the adoption of energy efficiency standards, and the estimated quantity of energy saved. The expected direct impacts of the Project include improved efficiency of energy use in the built environment, resulting in lower specific energy consumption and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per household and square meter of building surface. In addition to its direct effects, the Project will develop capacities, policies and consumer awareness that are expected to result in indirect effects due to structural changes of government energy policy, manufacturers' product policies and consumer awareness and behaviour.

**D. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:**

The project will work closely with the Namibian Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Institute (REEEI) and Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) in the implementation and promotion of energy conservation and efficiency measures and build upon the Danish-funded projects ‘Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Capacity Building Project’ (REEECAP) and ‘Cleaner Production Project’ (CP). The project will also coordinate with non-state actors, such as the Desert Research Foundation of Namibia (DRFN), Gobabeb Training and Research Centre and Habitat Research and Development Centre (HRDC). The project will exchange information on best practices and experiences with the projects mentioned under the Programmatic Framework Document ‘Global Framework for Promoting Low-Carbon Buildings’

**E. DISCUSS THE VALUE-ADDED OF GEF INVOLVEMENT IN THE PROJECT DEMONSTRATED THROUGH INCREMENTAL REASONING :**

*Business as usual:* Without GEF support, the before-mentioned barriers to EE in Namibia would not be lowered and energy inefficient practice in industry and commercial buildings will continue unabated. The GEF intervention is sought to strengthen the conducive environment for energy efficiency practices and technologies. There is yet no policy regarding building codes and norms. In the absence of policy instruments, such as building codes and appliance standards, the major actors (property developers, equipment manufactures, building owners and consumers) have little incentives. There is very little awareness of energy efficiency practices in buildings amongst Namibia’s architects and the public at large.

*Incremental cost reasoning and GEF role:* Recent studies, including demand-side management reports commissioned by the Namibian Electricity Control Board (regulator) and the Namibian Ministry of Mines and Energy, indicate that there is considerable potential in the various sectors in Namibia for large-scale energy-conservation projects promoting energy-efficient behaviours on the one hand, while creating a more favourable institutional support to the financing and implementation of national energy-efficiency campaigns on the other hand. The role of GEF is essential in developing capacity and awareness, fostering the elaboration of market studies, the development and implementation of an ‘EE in buildings’ strategy and instruments and pertinent legislation and regulation, by providing adequate technical assistance to public and private agents, fostering in this way a new political and social culture of energy efficiency. Thus, the project will provide a significant contribution to the transformation of the housing and appliances markets towards higher energy efficiency and lower carbon emissions, resulting in structural reductions in energy consumption and carbon emissions and associated environmental, social and economic benefits in the medium and long-term. The value added of GEF<sub>6</sub>

involvement is due to its facilitation of a more systematic, comprehensive strategy and project approach. For Namibia this would be a very timely development of the increasing power crisis in the integrated SADC power pool grid.

**F. INDICATE RISKS, INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS, THAT MIGHT PREVENT THE PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S) FROM BEING ACHIEVED, AND IF POSSIBLE INCLUDING RISK MEASURES THAT WILL BE TAKEN:**

Risk	Risk mitigation strategy
1. Environmental variability (may impose new priorities on the funding of Namibian Government and other partners)	Environmental variability is ever-present in Namibia, imposing substantial limits on the effectiveness of most medium- to long-term plans. It is recommended that key project participants actively collaborate to share impending funding changes brought about by environmental variability.
2. Changes in the political priorities	The Namibian Government is in close and continuous contact with the key project participants, which should allow project participants to assess the likelihood and impact of potential policy changes long before they are to materialise.
3. Introduction of new electricity generation capacity in Namibia and associated re-prioritisation of national demand side management and energy efficiency programs	New electricity generation capacity may substantially influence future electricity prices in Namibia. However, it is anticipated that future electricity tariffs will be substantially higher than at present, which automatically promotes the roll-out of energy efficient technologies
4. Inflationary pressures have had a considerable impact on the growth of the Namibian economy in the past.	Although the medium-term outlook is more optimistic, inflation may impact on the delivery of the project by reducing consumption and thereby reducing the incentive to seek investments for new plant and equipment, including energy efficient technologies. It is recommended that the project design makes specific reference on how to limit the impact of inflation on the execution of the project.
5. An economic down-turn of the Namibian economy will reduce the demand for energy and therefore limit the investments in plants	It is recommended that the project design makes specific reference to scenarios that limit the impact of a down-turn in the economy on the project.

**G. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:**

The GEF Alternative Scenario would result in a rapid increase in energy-efficiency lending by qualified Namibian financial institutions.

The project is projected to realize:

- *Direct* emission reduction of 1,284 tCO<sub>2</sub> per year, resulting from the investment in EE measures in buildings, resulting in the savings of 400 MWh per year (investments will grow in equal steps each year to reach 1,200 MWh over the project's 3-year period)<sup>4</sup>. Assuming a lifetime of investment in buildings of 15 years, this implies an emission reduction of 19,260 tCO<sub>2</sub>.
- *Direct post-project* emission reduction resulting from savings of investment proposed in energy audits undertaken in the project's period, but whose investment will be effected after the project's end. We use a factor 2:1 for investment already realized within the project period and thereafter. Thus emission reduction is 38,520 tCO<sub>2</sub> (over the 15-year lifetime of EE investments in buildings);
- In calculating the *indirect emission reduction*, we assume a replication factor of 3, i.e. the ripple effect caused by the project's intervention (capacity building, information dissemination) in the market for EE investment in buildings in Namibia within a period of 10 years after the project's completion. Thus indirect emission reduction is 3\*19,260 = 57,780 tCO<sub>2</sub> cumulatively over the investment's lifetime;

<sup>4</sup> Assuming an energy savings push for Windhoek's commercial buildings of say 20 buildings of 1,500 m<sup>2</sup> = 15,000 m<sup>2</sup>. Assuming a very conservative 10% energy saving is achieved. This represents 400 MWh per annum saved and in terms of cost savings (N\$ 400,000 per annum saved = US\$ 50,000 p.a. saved (at the pre-July 2007 tariffs). The emission reduction is calculated based on the assumption that all the savings will displace imports from South Africa. Ninety-two percent of South Africa's energy is generated from coal-fired power stations which emit approximately 1.07 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> per MWh (Report: Bulk Renewable Energy Independent Power Producers in South Africa, DME and DANCED, 2000).

- Thus, *total annual energy savings* that can be (in)directly attributed to the project are about 115,560 tCO<sub>2</sub> annually.

Total GEF contribution requested is USD 909,000, leading to a cost-effectiveness of GEF support of USD 10.5 per tCO<sub>2</sub>. **These estimates are tentative. More detailed calculations will be made during project formulation.**

#### H. JUSTIFY THE COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE OF GEF AGENCY:

UNDP is mentioned as having a comparative advantage in 'energy efficiency' projects in Annex L of the document GEF/C.31/5 rev.1. UNDP is selected as the GEF IA by the Government to implement this project. UNDP has considerable experience in the arena of implementing GEF projects in Namibia, as is the case across Southern Africa, working with a broad swathe of partner institutions and stakeholders. Moreover, UNDP is the GEF IA for the Namibia Renewable Energy Programme. UNDP is thus in a good position to ensure inter-project learning. UNDP is a member of the national and regional Thematic Working Groups for *ensuring environmental sustainability*, and *productive and sustainable utilization of renewable and non-renewable resources* which guide and oversee the implementation of the medium-term National Development Plan (NDP 3).

### **PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)**

See attachments:

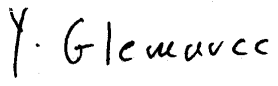
- Endorsement Letter, signed by Mr. Teofilus Nghitila
- Co-financing Letter (Polytechnic of Namibia)

#### A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):

(Please attach the [country endorsement letter\(s\)](#) or [regional endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template).

<i>Teofilus Nghitila, Director: Environmental Affairs,, Ministry of Environment and Tourism</i>	<i>Date: September,10,,2007</i>
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#### B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation.	
 Yannick Glemarec UNDP/GEF Executive Coordinator	<i>J.H.A. van den Akker</i> RTA a.i. climate change, Eastern & Southern Africa Project Contact Person
Date: 8 January 2009	Tel. and Email: +31 6 27424634 / 31 40 2019240 Email: <a href="mailto:johannes.vandenakker@undp.org">johannes.vandenakker@undp.org</a>

## ANNEX. ATTACHMENTS



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

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### MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

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#### **Directorate of Environmental Affairs**

*Private Bag 13306, Windhoek*

Tel. + 264 61 284 2700/2701 Fax. +264 61 240339 Email: [nghitila@dea.met.gov.na](mailto:nghitila@dea.met.gov.na)

**10 September 2007**

To: **Yannick Glemarec**  
**Executive Coordinator, UNDP**  
One United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017  
Tel + (212) 906-5044 Fax + (212) 906-6998

#### **Subject: Endorsement for Namibia Energy Efficiency Programme (NEEP)**

In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point for Namibia, I confirm that the above project proposal (a) is in accordance with the government's national priorities and the commitments made by Namibia under the relevant global environmental conventions and (b) has been discussed with relevant stakeholders, including the global environmental convention focal points, in accordance with GEF's policy on public involvement.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the preparation of the above project proposal with the support of UNDP. If approved, the proposal will be prepared and implemented by the Ministry of Mines and Energy through the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficient Institute, hosted at the Polytechnic of Namibia. Further, I request **UNDP** to provide a copy of the project document for re-endorsement by this office before it is submitted to the GEF Secretariat for CEO endorsement.

I understand that the total GEF financing being requested for this project is **\$1,000,000** which includes **\$50,000** for project preparation (PPG) and implementation, and **\$100,000** (10% of the project and PPG amount) of fees to **UNDP** for project cycle management services associated with this project.

I consent to the utilization of the following indicative allocations available to Namibia in GEF-4 under the GEF Resource Allocation Framework to cover the GEF project preparation and implementation as well as the associated Agency fees for this project.

Climate Change: **\$1,000,000**    Biodiversity: **\$0**

Sincerely,

Teofilus Nghitila  
Director: Environmental Affairs  
Ministry of Environment and Tourism

Copy to:

Sem Shikongo, Convention Focal Point for **UNCBD**  
Sem Shikongo, Convention Focal Point for **UNCCD**  
Teofilus Nghitila, Convention Focal Point for **UNFCCC**

Kalumbi Shangula, **Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Tourism**  
Simon Nhongo, **Resident Representative, UNDP Namibia**



## POLYTECHNIC OF NAMIBIA

### OFFICE OF THE RECTOR

Private Bag 2008 • Windhoek, Namibia  
Tel: (0644) 264200 • Fax: (0644) 264200  
E-mail: [info@polytechnic-namibia.org](mailto:info@polytechnic-namibia.org) • Website: <http://www.polytechnic-namibia.org>

23 August 2007

Mrs. Monique Barkat  
Chief Executive Officer and Chairperson  
GEF Secretariat  
1815 H. Street, NW  
Washington DC 20433  
U.S.A.

Mrs. Barkat,

**RE: ENDORSEMENT OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE UNDP-GEF PROJECT PROPOSAL ON "NAMIBIA ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROGRAMME (NEEP)"**

In reference to the above-mentioned project and in my official capacity, I would like strongly support this important project which will greatly benefit Namibia.

The approval of the GEF grant for USD 1 million (US\$ 1 million) for implementation of the project is greatly appreciated and I therefore endorse the co-financing pledge as stipulated in the project preparation grant.

The Polytechnic endorses the co-financing amount of USD 4,730 in cash and USD 26,270 in kind, as a collective contribution to the various outputs of the project, which includes direct support to the NEEP over the six month period of the Project Preparation Phase. The in-kind contribution towards this project have been pledged by the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Institute, Desert Research Foundation of Namibia, Electricity Control Board, Nine Months Architects, and the Ministries of Mines and Energy, and Environment and Tourism, respectively.

We look forward to the commencement of this project and would like to take this opportunity to re-assure the GEF of our active participation in order to ensure a successful project.

I look forward to a fruitful cooperation.

Sincerely,

  
Dr. Hamud Jankun  
Rector



TT:dlw

CC: H.E. Simon Nhangoma: Resident Representative - UNDP Namibia  
Mr. Jan van der Aalst: Regional Technical Advisor: Climate Change - UNDP/GEF  
Mr. Teofilus Nghitilla: Director Environmental Affairs - GLI Operational Fund Fund for Namibia

