



REQUEST FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ENABLING ACTIVITY

PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

EA Title:	Namibia's First Biennial Update Report (FBUR) to the UNFCCC		
Country(ies):	Namibia	GEF Project ID: ¹	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	5253
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Division of the Multilateral Environmental Agreement (DMEA)	Submission Date:	2013-09-12
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	16
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	33,440

A. EA FRAMEWORK*

EA Objective: To assist Namibia in the preparation of its First Biennial Update Report (FBUR) for the fulfilment of the obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)					
EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
a) Strengthen institutional arrangements and update information on national circumstances	TA	1. Institutional arrangements strengthened and information on national circumstances updated	1.1. Strengthened institutional arrangement relevant to the successful implementation of the biennial update reports and NCs on a continuous basis 1.2. Updated information on Namibia's national circumstances which may affect the country's ability to mitigate climate change, this includes geography, demography, natural resources, climate and economy, land use, and environment 1.3. Description of Namibia's national development objectives, priorities and circumstances, and the specific needs and concerns arising from the adverse effects of climate change	12,000	
b) Prepare the national inventory of all GHG emissions	TA	2. National inventory on emissions by sources and removal by sinks of greenhouse	2.1. Establish National GHG Inventory Team, which will cover the sectors of Energy, Industrial processes, Agriculture, Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry	120,000	

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

		gases prepared for base year 2010	(LULUCF) and Waste 2.2. Institutional arrangements, training and capacity building of the National GHG inventory Team 2.3. Collection of GHG data from energy, industrial processes, agriculture, LULUCF, and waste for the year 2010 2.4. National emission factors for key source categories updated 2.5. Development of GHG inventory report for the FBUR		
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c)Mitigation actions and their effects	TA	3. Mitigation actions and their effects investigated	<p>3.1. Establishment of a National Mitigation Team</p> <p>3.2. Information provided on the national arrangements to enable the formulation, registration and implementation of NAMAs, including the establishment of the national registry</p> <p>3.3. Technical support an inputs provided to the establishment of the national NAMA registry, the identification of NAMAs development potential in the different sectors and the training and awareness rising activities on NAMAs to sectors with mitigation potential</p> <p>3.4. Data collection and analysis of relevant information regarding the mitigation actions or group of actions being developed</p> <p>3.5. Mitigation actions or groups of actions being developed described, including name, sector, coveragre, goals, objectives, methodologies, inputs and outputs</p> <p>3.6. Conduct a Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) of thee mitigation actions being developed up untill 2030</p> <p>3.7. Complete the mitigation section of the FBUR</p>	100,000	
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d) Constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs	TA	4. Constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs identified and solutions found	<p>4.1. Technology, financial and capacity needs for mitigation assessed</p> <p>4.2. Review and assess constraints, gaps, technology, financial and capacity needs</p> <p>4.3. Identify new constraints, gaps, technology, financial and capacity needs</p> <p>4.4. Identify and propose solutions to the constraints, gaps, technology, financial and capacity needs</p> <p>4.5. Information updated on technology needs and technology support received</p>	10,000	
e) Preparation and submission of biennial update reports	TA	5. Biennial update reports prepared and submitted	5.1. FBUR published and submitted according to the guidelines contained in Annex III of Dec.2/CP. 17	27,000	
f) Information on domestic measurement reporting & verification	TA	6. Information on domestic measurement reporting & verification included	<p>6.1. Identification and assessment of the different options and possibilities for the domestic Measurement, Reporting & Verification (MRV) according to national circumstances and capacity and taking into account the different nature of the mitigation actions</p> <p>6.2. Support the process of development of the national institutional arrangements and framework for domestic MRV</p>	38,000	
g) Other information considered relevant	TA	7. Other information considered relevant to the achievement of the objective of the convention reported.	<p>7.1. Identification and review of all information relevant to the achievement of the objective of the convention</p> <p>7.2. Documentation and reporting of the information to UNFCCC</p> <p>7.3 Information on the level of support received to enable the preparation and submission of the BUR</p>	5,000	

Monitoring and evaluation	TA	8. Monitoring and evaluation of the project outcomes and outputs done	8.1 Hold inception workshop and produce report 8.2 Perform quarterly and periodic M&E as scheduled 8.3 Prepare final evaluation report 8.4 Conduct project audit	8,000	
	(select)				
	(select)				
Subtotal				320,000	0
EA Management Cost ²				32,000	50,000
Direct Project Cost :					
Total EA Cost				352,000	50,000

^a List the \$ by EA components. Please attach a detailed project budget table that supports all the EA components in this table.

B. CO-FINANCING FOR THE EA BY SOURCE AND BY NAME

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Ministry of Environment and Tourism	In-kind	50,000
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Co-financing			50,000

² This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources.

C. GRANT RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	EA Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) ²	Total (c)=(a)+(b)
UNDP	GEF TF	Climate Change	Namibia	352,000	33,440	385,440
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				352,000	33,440	385,440

D. EA MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*	140.00	30,000	8,500	38,500
International consultants*				0
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		2,000	41,500	43,500
Travel*				0
Others**	Specify "Others" (1)			0
	Specify "Others" (2)			0
	Specify "Others" (3)			0
Total		32,000	50,000	82,000

* Details to be provided in Annex A. **For Others, to be clearly specified by overwriting fields (1)-(3)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR TABLE D, IF APPLICABLE:

If costs for office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications, travels are requesting for GEF financing, please provide justification here:

No office facilities (furniture, vehicles, buildings) being requested for GEF co-financing, except the ICT equipment and associated software packages (input, generation, storage, archiving, mapping, updating, hosting) that will be very crucial for the establishment, maintenance and archiving of the data and information related to the national GHG-I. ICT is a very important input to the strengthening of the national BUR reporting systems; hence through the first support it is important to set it up properly and with the standards and quality needed, as setting it up wrongly will directly impact on the technical rigor of the data and information.

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

<p>A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):</p>	<p>Namibia ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1995 and acceded to its Kyoto Protocol in 2003, as a non Annex 1 country, providing an international framework for adopting and implementing policies and measures to mitigate the effects of climate change and to adapt to such changes. As a party to the UNFCCC, Namibia is carrying out a wide range of activities to fulfil its commitment. Among them is the submission of the Initial National Communication (INC) in (2002) with a national GHG inventory which used 1994 as a base year, the top-up (2003) and public education and awareness (2005), and the Second National Communication (SNC) (2011) which used 2000 as a base year, as mandated by article 4 and 12 of the convention.</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment and Tourism is responsible for overseeing the coordination of climate change in Namibia, thus the hosting institution for the national communications, with UNDP country office as the implementing agency, whilst the oversight function was provided by the National Climate Change Committee. Namibia is currently developing its Third National Communication (TNC), with financial assistance from GEF, and UNDP as the implementing agency.</p> <p>In its efforts to deal with climate change, the Namibian government approved the National Policy on Climate Change (NPCC) in 2011. The policy provides the legal framework within which climate change issues will be managed. The national strategy and action plan which will operationalize the NPCC is in the process of finalisation. Namibia was one of the 19 countries worldwide which conducted a UNDP supported project on assessing Investment and Financial Flows (I&FF) to address climate change in key sectors of agriculture (adaptation) and mitigation (energy). The project aimed at providing financial information on the expected costs of mitigation and adaptation in the agriculture and energy sectors. The results fed into the SNC.</p> <p>Also part of its effort in addressing climate change, Namibia established a designated National Climate Change Committee (NCCC), chaired by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. The NCCC is a technical committee which draws membership from selected government ministries and other organisations. Its role is to advise government on issues of climate change adaptation and mitigation.</p> <p>Furthermore, Namibia has over the years developed and implemented various climate change and adaptation projects, including: The Namibia Africa Adaptation Project (NAM AAP), which aimed at building the national foundation for a national approach to climate change adaptation in Namibia. The project aimed at building an effective leadership and institutional frameworks in Namibia for better coordination and integration of climate change programmes into development policy. Support to local community climate change initiatives and priority sectors such as sanitation and health is further provided. The project also assisted the government to identify financing options that will allow it to meet long-term national adaptation costs and to expand knowledge management systems and information sharing.</p> <p>The Adapting to Climate Change through the improvement of traditional Crops and Livestock Farming Project (CCA Omusati), was a component of the recently concluded Namibia Country Pilot Partnership for Sustainable Land Management. The CCA Omusati Project looked at making traditional farming techniques in the Omusati Region more resilient to increased droughts and climate variability. The project designed and tested various methods of making traditional farming more resilient, and training of communal farmers and other key stakeholders in these methods. The CCA Omusati project produced the first climate change adaptation toolkit for Omusati Region.</p> <p>In 2005, Namibia conducted the National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA) for Global Environmental Management. The NCSA helped Namibia to identify national priorities and needs for capacity building in the areas under: the UNFCCC; the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD); and the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD). With the aim of catalyzing domestic and externally assisted action to meet the needs in a coordinated manner.</p> <p>The actions and steps above indicate that Namibia considers climate change to be an important development issue and they demonstrate Namibia's commitment towards fulfilling its obligations to the UNFCCC. The Third National Communication (TNC) which is currently under preparation will further demonstrate this and also inform UNFCCC Secretariat and Member States on steps taken in adapting to and mitigating climate change. The TNC will be submitted to the UNFCCC in December 2015, while this first BUR is planned to be submitted in December 2014.</p>
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<p>B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES (The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender dimensions are considered in project design and implementation.)</p>	<p>Goal: To fulfill the decisions of COP 16 & 17, which require developing countries to submit biennial update reports (BURs) containing updates of national greenhouse gas inventories, including a national inventory report and information on mitigation actions, needs and support received.</p> <p>Objective: Namibia to submit its first BURs in line with COP 16 & 17 decisions for non-Annex 1 parties.</p> <p>The project objective will be achieved with the following outcomes, which are in line with the GEF's climate change mitigation strategic objective (SO-6) under GEF 5: Enabling Activities: Support enabling activities and capacity building under the Convention. The outcome is: Completed climate change enabling activities under the UNFCCC:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Institutional arrangements strengthened and information on national circumstances updated 2. National inventory on emissions by sources and removal by sinks of GHG prepared 3. Mitigation actions and their effects investigated 4. Constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs assessment and solutions 5. Biennial update report prepared and submitted 6. Information and assessment of the different options and possibilities for the domestic measurement reporting and verification according to the national circumstances and capabilities 7. Other information considered relevant to the achievement of the objective of the convention reported. <p>Justification of the proposal: Namibia has so far submitted two National Communications to the UNFCCC conference of parties. The approach taken during the preparations of the two communications has to a certain extent built capacity and strengthened institutions, but not to the desired levels. Therefore a new approach is now being undertaken under the TNC, that of establishing national teams from line ministries and other institutions. The same approach is to be undertaken under the BUR. It is envisaged that this approach will build capacity and strengthen institutional arrangements to ensure that Namibia produces quality and timely reports as required by the UNFCCC, now and in the long-term. The BUR will start in parallel with the preparations of the TNC, therefore there will be a harmonization of some of the activities and synergies will be created to ensure that there is no overlap of activities. The harmonization and creation of synergies will further be strengthened by the fact that the BUR will be coordinated by the TNC PMU.</p> <p>Stakeholders: The Ministry of Environment and Tourism, through the Directorate of Environmental Affairs, will be the implementing agency and coordinating body of the project, with the oversight and monitoring being provided by the NCCC. The project will be implemented under the TNC PMU which is already established and operational, but technical personnel will be hired to provide specific and specialized services for GHG. Based on the experience from the national communications, one of the lessons learnt is that the most effective way to address climate change is to allow for a real co-management of the issues where all the relevant stakeholders will be involved. Therefore this project will be implemented with several key stakeholders involved these include, but not limited to:</p> <p>Line ministries:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF) – MAWF contributes to GHG emissions, through livestock, burning of lands from crop production, but on the other hand it plays a role of GHGs sequestration through forestry and crops. The ministry will be involved in this project in order to acquire data on area under cropland, forest cover and use, numbers of livestock and in which areas, among others. It is therefore important to involve MAWF, specifically the Directorate of Forestry (DoF), Directorate of Veterinary Services (DoVS) and Directorate of Planning (DoP). It is also the ministry where lots of adaptation initiatives have been introduced over the past years through research on various animal breeds and crop varieties. b) Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) – Through the Energy Directorate aims at ensuring the adequate and affordable energy supply in a sustainable manner taking advantage of our natural resources in support of Namibia's socio-economic development. Though most of the energy supply is done by NamPower (national power utility), it is viewed to be necessary to involve the ministry responsible for energy. The MME will provide information on GHG emissions from energy and some of the renewable energy production technologies as mitigation measures to climate change. c) Ministry of Works, Transport and Communication (MWTC) – Transport is one of the contributors to GHG emissions, therefore the MWTC, specifically the Directorate of Transport is key stakeholder in the implementation of the project. The Directorate of Transport will play a role of providing detailed vehicle population and road use data and the type of vehicles in Namibia. d) National Planning Commission (NPC) – Is charged with the responsibility of planning national priorities and directing the course of national development through National Development Plans (NDPs). In order to ensure that climate change issues are mainstreamed into development and also prioritized as a major developmental problem, it is imperative to have the NPC as a stakeholder in this project.
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	<p>e) Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI) – Is responsible for the development and management of Namibia’s economic regulatory regime, on the basis of which the country’s domestic and external economic relations. It is also responsible for promoting growth and development of the economy through the formulation and implementation of appropriate policies to attract investment, increase trade and expand the country’s industrial base. The department industrial development especially which is responsible for emissions and new low emissions development pathways should be introduced, are to be involved in this project.</p> <p>f) Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare (MGEWCW) – Woman and kids are highly vulnerable to climate change risks and climate induced extreme weather events. It is important to understand the gender roles in climate change adaptation and mitigation, hence the importance of involving MGEWCW, as the ministry dealing with gender issues in Namibia, in this project.</p> <p>Institutions and NGOs:</p> <p>a) University of Namibia (UNAM) – UNAM, specifically the department of Geography has conducted many researches on climate change issues in Namibia, and also to ensure the integration of climate change into the university in order to build capacity, it is necessary to involve educational institutions like UNAM in this project.</p> <p>b) Polytechnic of Namibia (PoN) – Similar to UNAM, PoN is also an academic institution, with various departments relevant to climate change such as the department of land management, department of agriculture and the department of nature conservation.</p> <p>c) NamPower – Is Namibia’s national power utility and specializes in the generation and transmission of electricity. NamPower’s main sources of power are thermal, coal-fired van Eck Power Station, the hydroelectric plant at the Ruacana Falls and standby diesel-driven Paratus Power Station. The other energy demand for Namibia is met by importing power from the neighboring countries. NamPower has a key role to play in this project, with energy generation being one of the emitters of GHGs in Namibia. Therefore information on emissions from the van Eck Power Stations and the diesel-driven Paratus Power Station will be required under this project.</p> <p>d) Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) – The NSA is an autonomous body, responsible for the compilation and production of statistics in Namibia. The NSA will provide update, and accurate statistics on Namibia to ensure for accurate national circumstances updating and adaptation and vulnerability assessments.</p> <p>e) Desert Research Foundation of Namibia (DRFN) – Is a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) that strives towards enhancing capacity for sustainable development on all levels in the thematic areas of Energy, Land and Water. DRFN was involved in the preparation of the Second National Communication (SNC), specifically in carrying out the vulnerability and adaptation assessment. In order to utilize and further build on and to ensure sustainability it is imperative that DRFN is involved as a stakeholder in this project.</p> <p>Gender dimensions: Under climate change women and children are highly vulnerable, hence the need for women to be meaningfully involved, not only as beneficiaries but also in the decision-making process of climate change related activities. Women and men are affected differently by climate change this has an implication on the various adaptation and mitigation measures to be initiated. This project will seek to establish a specific working group for gender and climate change to be implemented by UNAM and the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare. This will help to better understand the role of women and men in mitigating and adapting to climate change.</p>
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<p>C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A).</p>	<p>Institutional framework</p> <p>The BURs project intends to strengthen Namibia’s capability to meet its obligations as a non-Annex 1 party of the UNFCCC in line with the decisions of COP 16 &17. It will ensure the above is done by providing technical training, provide tools and equipment that the national team requires to carry out credible GHG inventory. It will also seek to ensure that sustainable mechanisms are put in place to ensure that future GHG inventories will be done comprehensively.</p> <p>The FBUR will be executed by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, through the Department of Environmental Affairs, as the government ministry tasked with the responsibility for coordination of climate change activities in the country. The role of MET will be to provide strategic guidance to the project, facilitate smooth project implementation and to monitor project progress. The NCCC will serve as the project steering committee and provide policy and strategic guidance for the implementation of project activities and also play an oversight role of the project as a whole.</p> <p>Similar to the TNC, FBUR will involve the support to the establishment of the National GHG inventory team and National mitigation Team to carry out the various in the GHG inventory and propose mitigation measures respectively. National teams are already being established under the TNC, in order to avoid duplications and ensure sustainability, and continuity the FBUR will utilize and strengthen the same national teams by for instance supporting sector specific trainings, be it on energy, waste and industrial process which have not been trained yet, as opposed to the ALU and AFOLU and LULUCF sectors. The GHG team consists of Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ministry of Mines and Energy, Ministry Gender Equality and Child Welfare, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Works and Transport, Ministry of Agriculture Water and Forestry, University of Namibia and Polytechnic of Namibia to cover the 5 emitting sectors. Each of the institution is to nominate more than one technical expert to serve on the national working groups, to ensure that there is consistent institutional representation. The national teams will be responsible for collecting data as outlined in the stakeholders section, with the coordination and supervision of the TNC project coordinator. Budgetary allocation will be made to ensure for effective implementation under each sector. A lead institution will be elected to lead each emitting sector. The overall supervision and clearing of final products will be done by the National Committee on Climate Change.</p> <p>The Government of Namibia will give in-kind (equivalent to a cash amount of USD 50,000). The Government will give in-kind support to the project through the use of office equipment, premises for conference and meetings, the provision of office space. It will also provide the technical coordinator (project manager) of the project. The expanded TNC PMU in the Ministry will provide support to the implementation of this project in order to ensure coordination of activities, sustainability and to avoid overlap of some of the activities. A technical expert on areas of GHG inventories will be contracted to supplement the existing TNC PMU. UNDP Namibia Country Office (CO) will act as GEF Implementing Agency for the project and will assist the Namibian Government in the implementation of the entire project length and will also monitor and supervise the project on behalf of GEF. Where required or demanded by the national entities, the Country Office may be asked to render technical and policy advisory services to ensure mainstreaming of GHG on Namibia’s development efforts within the UN and UNDP programmes for the country.</p> <p>Activities for Project implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen institutional arrangements and update information on National circumstance The information on the national circumstances as presented in the SNC will be reviewed and updated in conjunction with National Statistics Agency, NPC and other sources of data. New data from sources such as the newly launched 2011 population census, unemployment figures, HIV/AIDS data, GDP among others. The introduction of the Targeted Investment Programme to tackle unemployment is also to be taken note of. It is expected that during the Fourth National Development (NDP 4), Namibia will adopt and prioritize sectors that have great potential to generate employment and reduce poverty through economic growth. <p>All of this new and gender disaggregated information will help analyze the ability to deal with mitigating climate change. In terms of mitigation, attention will be given to new emission data from the emitting sectors contributing to economic growth, in order to assess the emissions from such sectors. Also part of the outcome will be the updating of information on the institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications and BURs. The institutional arrangements and the updating of information on national circumstances will be done by the Project Management Unit (PMU) instead of outsourcing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National GHG inventory Namibia prepared its first GHG inventory in 1994 which was reported under the initial national communication submitted in 2002. The second GHG inventory to be prepared in Namibia is the GHG inventory for year 2000, which was submitted in the second national communication. The two inventories were prepared in accordance with the requirements of non-annex 1 parties decision as laid out in UNFCCC decision 17/CP.8. Estimates have been made for certain emission years other than 2000 in order to provide context for the 2000 emissions estimates using revised 1996 guidelines and where appropriate and possible country-specific emission factors were used. A selected number of key source and sink analyses have been undertaken. Within the TNC project, the GHG inventory will be done for the time series 2001-2012, excluding the year 2010 which will be entirely covered in the FBUR.
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	<p>Previously, the GHG inventory was conducted through hiring of a consultant who would be responsible for conducting the inventory, this approach has proven to be unsustainable. The FBUR and TNC will build on the GHG inventory conducted under the previous two communications this will be done through carrying out the activities in table A, which will mainly involve the establishment of the national GHG inventory team comprising of members from emitting sectors, who will collect and analyse GHG emissions data. The national GHG inventory team to be set-up will be responsible for conducting the inventory and regular update of the inventory in order for Namibia to be able to produce a credible inventory and meet its reporting requirements regularly. The national GHG inventory team comprises of institutions from all the 5 emitting sectors. The main activities to be undertaken under this component, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of the national GHG inventory team (this is already underway under TNC) • Institutional arrangement, training and capacity building of the National GHG Inventory team • Collection of GHG data from energy, industrial processes, Agriculture, LULUCF and waste for the year 2010, using guidelines the 2006 IPCC guidelines. • Update previous GHG inventory • Update National emissions factors for key source categories • Development of GHG inventory report <p>• Mitigation measures</p> <p>Although Namibia's contribution to global GHG emissions is negligible, Namibia is committed to putting measures in place to mitigate climate change through the reduction of GHG emissions. Mitigation measures are usually informed by the sources and sinks of GHGs thus making this component of the FBUR to be closely linked to GHG inventory one. An energy review was conducted in 2007 which was included in the SNC. The energy review assessed: the costs and benefits of fuel switching for motor vehicles in Namibia; the feasibility and economical investment in cleaner energies on how they could be covered under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) or other avenues; how to further support research and identify the most suitable solar technology option and the potential for building local entrepreneurship and capability for implementation; and the economic costs and benefits of energy efficiency in buildings.</p> <p>Namibia was one of the 19 countries worldwide which participated in a UNDP supported project on assessing Investment and Financial Flows (I&FF) to address climate change in the agriculture (adaptation) and energy (mitigation) sectors. The assessment identified mitigation measures needed to address climate change, along with the associated costs, using the methodology prescribed by UNDP. The assessment covered a period from 2005 to 2030, in line with National Development Plans 2 and 3 and Vision 2030 timeframes.</p> <p>The FBUR will utilize the National Mitigation (low carbon development) working group which will have been established by the TNC. Under the supervision of the TNC coordinator the working group consisting of various members from emitting sectors, will identify climate change mitigation measures which can be applied and will be looking at how the emissions can be reduced, and what the consequences the selection of mitigation measures will be. Furthermore the working group will also assess various carbon sequestration measures which can be applied. The BUR will support mitigation related activities, the technical support and inputs to the establishment of the national NAMA registry, the identification of NAMAs development potential in the different sectors and the training and awareness rising activities on NAMAs to sectors with mitigation potential.</p> <p>• Constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs</p> <p>Namibia conducted an assessment of Technology Needs for Mitigation and Adaptation to climate change which was submitted under the Second National Communication, following a processes recommended by the UNDP/GEF. As part of the TNC, the Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) will be reviewed and initiated in accordance to the UNDP revised methodology. Capacity building initiatives such as using the media to create awareness and trainings will be held under the FBUR. A technical working session to review the previous Education, Training, and Public Awareness (ETPA) work will be held and a plan of action developed on how to improve the current situation.</p> <p>• Preparation and submission of FBUR</p> <p>When all of the above activities are completed the First Biennial Update Report (FBUR) will be compiled according to the guidelines and it will be submitted to Conference of Parties in the UNFCCC in December 2014.</p> <p>• Domestic Monitoring, Reporting and Verification</p> <p>In 2010 in Copenhagen, the COP 15, through decision 1/CP 15, decided that internationally supported mitigation actions will be measured, reported and verified domestically and will be subject to international measurement, reporting and verification in accordance with guidelines to be developed under the convention. In 2011, in Durban, the COP, through Dec. 1/CP.17, requested the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to develop general guidelines for domestic measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) of domestically supported nationally appropriate mitigation actions.</p> <p>The FBUR will identify and assess different options and possibilities for the domestic MRV in accordance with existing national circumstances and capabilities and also taking into account the different natures of the proposed mitigation actions. This project will also support the process of development of the national arrangements and framework for domestic MRV.</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other information considered relevant <p>This component will include a thorough description of the support that has been received to enable the preparation and submission of the BUR. It will furthermore include information that is prone to come up during the course of the project implementation.</p>
D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENES S OF THE PROJECT:	<p>The project will strive to bring international experts to Namibia to train national GHG inventory team as it is more prudent and cost effective than sending the team outside Namibia for training purposes. The approach will be that of training of trainers whereby trained members will be required to impart skills further to their counterparts/colleagues.</p>
E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:	<p>The project will be monitored through the following M& E activities.</p> <p>Project start: A Project Inception workshop will be held <u>within the first 3 months</u> of project start with stakeholders that have roles in the project organization structure, UNDP country office and Ministry of Environment and Tourism and where feasible regional technical policy and programme advisors as well as other stakeholders. The Inception workshop is crucial to building ownership for the project results and to plan the first year annual work plan. An Inception workshop report is a key reference document and must be prepared and shared with participants to formalize various agreements and plans decided during the meeting.</p> <p>Quarterly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress made shall be monitored in the UNDP Enhanced Results Based Management Platform. • Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, the risk log shall be regularly updated in ATLAS. Risks become critical when the impact and probability are high. Note that for UNDP GEF projects, all financial risks associated with financial instruments such as revolving funds, microfinance schemes, or capitalization of ESCOs are automatically classified as critical on the basis of their innovative nature (high impact and uncertainty due to no previous experience justifies classification as critical). • Based on the information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Reports (PPR) can be generated in the Executive Snapshot. • Other ATLAS logs can be used to monitor issues, lessons learned etc... The use of these functions is a key indicator in the UNDP Executive Balanced Scorecard. <p>Bi-annually: Status Survey Questionnaires to indicate progress and identify challenges as well as technical support needs will be carried out twice a year.</p> <p>Periodic Monitoring: <u>Day to day monitoring</u> of implementation progress will be the responsibility of the Project Manager, who will serve both the coordinating and technical role of the BURs project. <u>Periodic monitoring</u> of implementation progress will be jointly undertaken by the MET DEA and UNDP-CO through quarterly meetings with the project proponent (MET DEA).</p> <p>End of Project: During the last three months, the project team will prepare a brief terminal report. This brief report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved.</p> <p>Learning and knowledge sharing: Results from the project will be documented on a regular basis, disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone (Namibia, NCCC, UNDP CO) through existing information sharing networks and fora in country and within the UNDP and UNFCCC.</p> <p>Audit clause: Audit on project will follow UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable Audit policies.</p>

F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):	N/A
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PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):
(Please attach the [country endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template).


NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Teofilus Nghitila	Environmental Commissioner	ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM (MET)	03/29/2013

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNCBD	05/16/1997	MR: TEO NGHITILA
UNFCCC	05/16/1995	MR: TEO NGHITILA
UNCCD	05/16/1997	MR: TEO NGHITILA
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION	06/24/2005	

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for Climate Change Enabling Activity approval.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Adriana Dinu Officer-in-Charge and Deputy Executive Coordinator UNDP/GEF		September, 12, 2013	Yamil Bonduki, Sr. Programme Manager UNDP (Green-LECRDs)	+1 212 906 6659	yamil.bonduki@undp.org

CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
For EA Management			
Local			
Project Coordinator	350	70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall day to day management of the project • Ensure effective communication and adequate information flow between PMU and relevant stakeholders • Supervise project staff and consultants hired • Prepare and submit periodic reports as required • Plan, coordinate and manage training activities for the national teams • Approve the terms of reference for the international and local consultants and experts to be hired for the implementation of the project • Overall monitoring and management of financial resources allocation and accounting to ensure accurate and reliable financial reports • Follow the process of international negotiations in the UNFCCC and respective decisions related to reporting of Non-Annex 1 parties
Project Assistant	200	70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist with the management the day-to-day operations of the FBUR project • Filing and documentation management of all the official documents to keep project files • Assist in the preparation of documentation in advance of and following all meetings, and preparing minutes as required • Ensuring that necessary financial, procurement, disbursement and related matters are adequately addressed in line with UNDP and GRN procedures • Assist with the organization of workshops, training sessions and other related activities for the project • Coordinating and assisting in travel arrangements for project personnel and activities.
International			

For Technical Assistance			
Local			
GHG Inventory Expert	596	104	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and capacity building of the National GHG inventory team as per the five emitting sectors • Assist and coordinate the National GHG inventory team in collection and analyze activity data for 2010 as per revised 1996 IPCC guidelines • Coordinate activities with key partners for specific emitting sectors of energy, industrial processes, LULUCF, agriculture and waste • Coordinate the necessary activities for the calculation and update of national emission factors for key source categories • Fill-in and prepare worksheets, summary tables, uncertainty management for 2010 GHG national inventory • Prepare the inventory report containing the description of the contribution of different sectors to GHG emissions, procedures and arrangements for collection and activation of data and role of institutions involved in the preparation of GHG inventory • Prepare updated summary information tables of previous inventories • Provide an overall technical review of the draft chapter on inventories of the BUR • Back-stopping and quality assurance
GHG inventory management and database expert (to be hosted by the NSA) with technical support from the expert)t	298	104	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is to be hosted by the National Statistics Agency (NSA) • Training and capacity building of NSA personnel on inventory and database management to ensure sustainability of the National Inventory Management System • Collaborate with the GHG inventory expert in supporting the process of establishment of the National Inventory Management System in NSA • Assist the GHG inventory expert and NSA in data entry and uploading of inventory information

National Climate Change Mitigation Expert	447	104	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and capacity building of the National Mitigation Team • Assist the National Mitigation Team in data collection and analysis of relevant information regarding the mitigation actions (mitigation analysis) • Prepare a report on the mitigation actions which will form basis for the preparation of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAS) • Initiate the NAMA preparation process, including producing a report containing a description on the national arrangements to enable the implementation and formulation of NAMA for Namibia.
Write and Compiler	447	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compile, consolidate, harmonize information from different consultants and experts, and elaborate the FBUR report according guidelines

Project Officer/Technical expert	259	104	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist the project coordinator with Day to day management of the FBUR activities, particularly with respect to provision of technical services and support • Prepare a detailed and updated work plan and budget, and assist the coordinator to monitor progress • Assist the Project Coordinator in the implementation of technical and operational activities for the preparation of the outputs of the FBUR • Provide technical and administrative support to the national teams • Assist project coordinator in preparation of terms of references for international and local consultants and experts to be hired for the implementation of the project • Assist the Project coordinator in the selection process of the consultants and experts to be hired by the project • To advise the project coordinator on issues related to the implementation of activities of the FBUR • Participate in the planning, organization and execution of project activities • Organize and coordinate seminars, training activities, workshops, site visits and other exchange and facilitation events for stakeholders • Organize and coordinate information exchanges internationally and between participating institutions • Participate in the edition of the BUR report • Compile and/or prepare the documentation necessary for the procurement of services, good and supplies under the project <p>Prepare administrative, technical and financial reports.</p>
International			
Evaluation expert	1,000	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct an independent technical evaluation of the FBUR

OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE TO FOCAL AREA ENABLING ACTIVITIES

Biodiversity

- [GEF/C.7/Inf.11, June 30, 1997, Revised Operational Criteria for Enabling Activities](#)
- [GEF/C.14/11, December 1999, An Interim Assessment of Biodiversity Enabling Activities](#)
- [October 2000, Revised Guidelines for Additional Funding of Biodiversity Enabling Activities \(Expedited Procedures\)](#)

Climate Change

- [GEF/C.9/Inf.5, February 1997, Operational Guidelines for Expedited Financing of Initial Communications from Non-Annex 1 Parties](#)
- [October 1999, Guidelines for Expedited Financing of Climate Change Enabling Activities – Part II, Expedited Financing for \(Interim\) Measures for Capacity Building in Priority Areas](#)
- [GEF/C.15/Inf.12, April 7, 2000, Information Note on the Financing of Second National Communications to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change](#)
- [GEF/C.22/Inf.15/Rev.1, November 30, 2007, Updated Operational Procedures for the Expedited Financing of National Communications from Non-Annex 1 Parties](#)

Persistent Organic Pollutants

- [GEF/C.17/4, April 6, 2001, Initial Guidelines for Enabling Activities for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants](#)
- [GEF/C.39/Inf.5, October 19, 2010, Guidelines for Reviewing and Updating the NIP under the Stockholm Convention on POPs](#)

Land Degradation

- [\(ICCD/CRIC\(5\)/Inf.3, December 23, 2005, National Reporting Process of Affected Country Parties: Explanatory Note and Help Guide](#)

National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)

- [Operational Guidelines for Expedited Funding of National Self Assessments of Capacity Building Needs, September 2001](#)
- [A Guide for Self-Assessment of Country Capacity Needs for Global Environmental Management, September 2001](#)

National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA)

- [GEF/C.19/Inf.7, May 8, 2002, Notes on GEF Support for National Adaptation Plan of Action,](#)

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING SUMMARY

Name of Proposed Project: First Biennial Update Report Namibia

A. Environmental and Social Screening Outcome

☒ Category 1. No further action is needed

☐ Category 2. Further review and management is needed. There are possible environmental and social benefits, impacts, and/or risks associated with the project (or specific project component), but these are predominantly indirect or very long-term and so extremely difficult or impossible to directly identify and assess.

☐ Category 3. Further review and management is needed, and it is possible to identify these with a reasonable degree of certainty. If Category 3, select one or more of the following sub-categories:

☐ Category 3a: Impacts and risks are limited in scale and can be identified with a reasonable degree of certainty and can often be handled through application of standard best practice, but require some minimal or targeted further review and assessment to identify and evaluate whether there is a need for a full environmental and social assessment (in which case the project would move to Category 3b). See Section 3 of the Review and Management Guidance.

☐ Category 3b: Impacts and risks may well be significant, and so full environmental and social assessment is required. In these cases, a scoping exercise will need to be conducted to identify the level and approach of assessment that is most appropriate. See Section 3 of Review and Management Guidance.

B. Environmental and Social Issues (for projects requiring further environmental and social review and management)

NOT REQUIRED

C. Next Steps (for projects requiring further environmental and social review and management):

NOT REQUIRED



D. Sign Off

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING CHECKLIST

Name of Proposed Project: First Biennial Update Report Namibia

QUESTION 1

Has a combined environmental and social assessment/review that covers the proposed project already been completed by implementing partners or donor(s)?

Answer to Question 1:No

QUESTION 2

Do ALL outputs and activities described ONLY fall in the Project Document fall within the following categories?

1. Procurement (in which case UNDP's Procurement Ethics and Environmental Procurement Guide need to be complied with)
2. Report preparation
3. Training
4. Event/workshop/meeting/conference (refer to Green Meeting Guide)
5. Communication and dissemination of results

Answer to Question 2:Yes