



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF) ¹

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Namibian Coast Conservation and Management Project		
Country(ies):	Namibia	GEF Project ID: ²	4669
GEF Agency(ies):	WB (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	P128511
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment and Tourism	Submission Date:	2012-03-26
GEF Focal Area (s):	Multi-focal Areas	Project Duration (Months)	60
Name of parent program (if applicable): ➤ For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A	Agency Fee (\$):	192,500

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK³:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
(select) BD-1	1.1: Improved management effectiveness of existing and new protected areas.	Output 1.1. New protected areas (number) and coverage (hectares) of unprotected ecosystems. [two protected area covering coastal and marine (811,000 ha + 500 ha)]	GEFTF	822,000	1,879,499
(select) BD-1	1.2: Increased revenue for Protected Area (PA) systems to meet total expenditures required for management	Output 1.3. Sustainable financing plans (1).	GEFTF	100,000	300,000
(select) BD-2	2.1: Increase in sustainably managed landscapes and seascapes that integrate biodiversity conservation..	Output 2.1. Policies and regulatory frameworks (at least 1) for production sectors. Output 2.2. National and sub-national land-use plans [at least 2] that incorporate biodiversity and ecosystem services valuation.	(select)	161,000	1,503,501
(select) LD-3	3.1: Enhanced cross-sector enabling environment for integrated landscape management .	Output 3.1 Integrated land management plans developed and implemented (at least 2) Output 3.4 Information on INRM technologies (ICZM in this context) and good practice guidelines disseminated .	GEFTF	748,700	1,289,000
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		

¹ It is very important to consult the PIF preparation guidelines when completing this template.

² Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

³ Refer to the reference attached on the [Focal Area Results Framework](#) when filling up the table in item A.

(select)	(select)			(select)		
(select)	(select)			(select)		
(select)	(select)			(select)		
(select)	(select)			(select)		
(select)	(select)	Others		(select)		
Sub-Total					1,831,700	4,972,000
Project Management Cost ⁴				GEFTF	93,300	900,000
Total Project Cost					1,925,000	5,872,000

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: To contribute to the conservation and management of coastal and marine ecosystems in the Namibian coast through an integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) approach						
Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
Component 1: Policy Implementation and Advocacy BD: 165,000 LD: 120,000	TA	NCP implementation strategy developed, including institutional arrangements and enabling legislation Greater harmonisation of sectoral policies, legislation and plans with ICZM approach Increased awareness and advocacy among all stakeholders of the importance of safeguarding the coastal and marine ecosystems, of SLM and ICZM approaches	Studies, consultations and proposal for the Governance structure of NCP completed (BD, Gov) At least two regional or local govt land-use plans that incorporate the ICZM approach completed (BD, LD and Gov) Functional advisory mechanisms for collaboration and integration among sectoral agencies and across multiple scales on sustainable coastal and ocean management in place (Gov) ICZM approach incorporated in mining and fisheries companies's policies (Gov) Training program for National, Regional and Local key policy and decision makers to embrace multiple environmental benefits within planning tools and monitoring systems developed and promoted (ICZM approach) (Gov)	GEFTF	285,000	970,000
Component 2: Coastal and Marine	Inv	Improved management effectiveness of two existing marine and	Key activities in Dorob National Park (810,000 ha) and NIMPA (500 ha)	GEFTF	1,546,700	4,002,000

⁴ GEF will finance management cost that is solely linked to GEF financing of the project.

Bilateral Aid Agency (ies)	German Ministry for International Cooperation (BMZ) through German Technical Cooperation (GIZ)	Grant	500,000
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Cofinancing			5,872,000

D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)²	Total c=a+b
WB	GEF TF	Biodiversity	Namibia	1,161,000	116,100	1,277,100
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
WB	GEF TF	Land Degradation	Namibia	764,000	76,400	840,400
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				1,925,000	192,500	2,117,500

¹ In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table

² Please indicate fees related to this project.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

A.1.1 the GEF focal area/LDCF/SCCF strategies:

The project addresses multiple GEF Focal areas and presents a cross-cutting proposal that is consistent with the GEF Biodiversity (Objectives 1, 2) and Land Degradation (Objective 3) Focal Areas.

Biodiversity Focal Area:

Objective 1: the project will support sustainable coastal and marine protected area systems by ensuring that: a) ecologically viable and representative samples of the coastal and marine ecosystems and threatened species are protected to ensure their long-term persistence; b) sufficient financial resources are available for protected area management; and c) sufficient institutional and individual capacities are built and maintained for long term effective management of protected areas that includes participation by local communities.

Objective 2: the project will promote measures to help reduce the negative impacts that productive sectors exert on coastal biodiversity and highlight the contribution of biodiversity to ecosystem functioning, economic development and human wellbeing. Support will be given to continuing development and implementation of broader institutional, policy, legal, and regulatory frameworks for coastal governance. The project will further mainstream biodiversity into key production sectors such as coastal tourism and fisheries as well as into mining and other major extractive industries occurring or proposed in Namibia's coastal and marine areas.

Land Degradation Focal Area:

Objective 3: Activities under this objective will address the pressures on natural resources from competing land uses in the wider coastal landscape. The focus will be on building capacity for achieving harmonized sectoral policies and coordinated institutions to promote an enabling environment between relevant sectors and the large-scale application of good management practices based on integrated land use planning. The project will seek to build upon the existing Country Pilot Partnership for Integrated Sustainable Land Management (CPP ISLM) framework and promote integrated cross-sectoral approaches. It will supplement the successful initiatives supported by the NACOMA project relating to strengthening capacity for cooperation and collaboration among the different economic sectors on the coast (mining, tourism, fisheries, conservation, transport, development etc.) for sustainable coastal development. The project will promote investments in ecosystem restoration and rehabilitation of degraded areas in selected sites of community lands around the coastal PAs.

A.1.2. For projects funded from LDCF/SCCF: the LDCF/SCCF eligibility criteria and priorities:

N/A

A.2. Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, etc.:

Namibia is a middle-income country whose considerable successes rest on a strong multi-party parliamentary democracy that delivers sound economic management, good governance, basic civic freedoms, and respect for human rights. The greater part of Namibia consists of arid and semi-arid rangelands with little to no permanent surface water. Namibia is divided into six geographical regions: a) the Central Plateau where the majority of Namibia's population and economic activity is; b) the Namib desert; c) the Escarpment where vegetation ranges from dense woodlands to shrubby areas; d) the Bushveld with flat and sandy soils covered with savannah vegetation; e) the Kalahari desert which is home to the Succulent Karoo, an area with high proportions of endemic species; and f) the Namibian Coastal and Marine region. These regions support diverse ecosystems, habitats and abundant fauna and flora.

Namibia's coastline extends some 1,570 km, from the mouth of the Orange River on the South African border, to the mouth of the Kunene River on the Angolan border. Namibia's ocean area has one of the highest primary production rates in the world and provides critical renewable natural resources for the country. It spans an area of 580,000 km² and falls within the Benguela current Large Marine Ecosystem (BCLME). Shared with Angola and South Africa, this current supports vast populations of commercially valuable fish species. The inshore marine environment provides nursery habitats for many types of marine organisms. The hyper-arid Namibian coastal ecosystem is home to two globally important biomes (the Namib Desert and Succulent Karoo biomes) and a significant and unique array of biological and ecological diversity, including uniquely adapted plants and animals, rich estuarine fauna and a high diversity of migratory shorebirds and seabirds. The coast supports several internationally important coastal wetlands, such as the Kunene River Mouth, Cape Cross Lagoons, Mile 4 Salt Works, the 30 kilometers of beach between Swakopmund and Walvis Bay (including the Swakop River Mouth), Walvis Bay Wetlands, Sandwich Harbor, Lüderitz Lagoon and the Orange River Mouth, some of which are Ramsar sites and others are Important Bird Areas. The wetlands at Walvis Bay, which include the Kuiseb River estuary, extend over some 35 to 40 km² and support migratory birds as well as more than half of southern Africa's flamingos. The Benguela system is one of the most productive systems on the planet. Endemic dolphins, breeding Southern Right Whales, foraging threatened sea turtle species and many important seabird species focus on the Namibian marine environment.

In 2004, the Government of the Republic of Namibia (GRN) launched the Vision 2030, a 30-year planning framework for sustainable development. The framework promotes the development of natural capital through strategies for the sustainable, equitable and efficient use of natural resources, maximizing comparative advantages and reducing inappropriate resource use practices. Vision 2030 prioritizes coastal governance under goal number 7: "Conservation and management of biological diversity along the coastal region of Namibia". To this end, the Vision aims to ensure open, diverse, stable, and productive wetlands, coastal and marine eco-systems by 2030. It is also recognized that successful implementation of appropriate and effective climate change adaptation and mitigation measures will contribute to the realization of Vision 2030 goals. To realize the provisions of Vision 2030 and guide national development, the National Planning Commission (NPC) has developed National Development Plans (NDPs). The NPC coordinated the formulation of the Third National Development Plan (NDP3) 2007/2008 – 2011/2012 in 2007. This NDP3 supported ongoing decentralization and identified key environmental concerns such as sustainable management of scarce water resources, biodiversity conservation, pollution and waste management, sustainable energy development, capacity building, and sustainable livelihood. The NPC is currently preparing the Fourth NDP which continues to consider the economic value of Namibia's natural capital.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

The GRN has made significant progress on their biodiversity agenda. The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) was a ten-year strategic plan of action for biodiversity conservation that ended in 2010. As an inter-sectoral plan coordinated by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET), the NBSAP provided guidance for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) to which Namibia is a signatory. The NBSAP highlighted the need for support for currently under-protected key ecosystems of biodiversity importance, adequate input into the process of zoning, development of guidelines and environmental assessment of proposed aquaculture developments. It also offered the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) the legal mechanisms for achieving the goal to develop management plans for the coastal parks. Namibia is currently formulating its second NBSAP and the proposed project would complement its outlined objectives. In 2007, the GRN passed an Environment Management Act which provides the environmental framework legislation for Namibia.

In 2005, with support from the GEF/World Bank, GRN initiated the Namibian Coast Conservation and Management (NACOMA) project establishing a strong platform for governance of the broader coastal

landscape and seascape and strengthening the policy framework for coastal governance through development of a draft National Coastal Policy (NCP). The project is closing in April 2012, and is already indicating gaps and needs in the future. With support from the first GEF, the government and the NACOMA team led a very transparent and participatory process with many key stakeholders (private sector, other line ministries, communities and local governments) to develop the NCP that began in early 2006 and resulted in the publication of a Coastal Policy Green Paper in July 2009 and a White Paper in December 2010. The NCP is currently waiting tabling by Cabinet but is anticipated for adoption before July 2012. People are coming together under the many fora established under NACOMA to discuss and plan the uses of the marine and coastal areas. The NCP process resulted in a consensus by many sectors on many issues facing the coast. For example, one issue identified was the need to protect the resources and establish new protected areas (PAs). In 2009, the Namibian Islands PA was established and in 2010 the Dorob National park was established. The creation of these PAs were recommended in the early stages of the draft NCP and were passed in record time, even before the NCP was passed. With these two protected areas, the government has been able to set aside in PAs, a “mega park” the Namib Skeleton Coast National Park (NSCNP) covering 10.754 million ha which is the 6th largest terrestrial park in the world and the largest in Africa. NACOMA also helped improve the governance of a number of other coastal PAs (Skeleton Coast Park (SCP), Cape Cross Seal Reserve (CCSR), Namib Naukluft Park (NNP), Sperrgebiet National Park (SNP), Sandwich Harbour Ramsar site and Walvis Bay Ramsar site. This second project will support two key components, the implementation of the NCP and the strengthening of the two protected areas established in the first project (Dorob and NIMPA).

There are other important consensual programs and activities proposed in the NCP that need to be implemented. Now is the time to influence even more strongly how development is carried out in the Namibian coast and what approaches are used in the Namibian coast. The NACOMA project supported the development of an integrated coastal zone management approach (ICZM). The draft NCP promotes integrated and cooperative coastal governance and outlines a vision for the coast that prioritizes sustainable development of coastal areas through equitable and integrated coastal management that balances conservation and economic development.

B. PROJECT OVERVIEW:

B.1. Describe the baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address:

Despite NACOMA’s success in setting the initial stages for a strong policy and governance of the coastal marine ecosystems and increasing protection of coastal biodiversity described earlier, the majority of threats and pressures on coastal resources from burgeoning coastal development and industry continue to increase and intensify.

In the business-as-usual scenario, the growing economic development and human activities along the coast and in the marine environment might lead to unprecedented migration, bringing with it uncontrolled urban development that results in overuse and pollution of freshwater resources, an increase in industrial coastal and marine pollution, unsustainable agricultural practices and worsening of water regimes for coastal wetlands, other land and water degradation. The lack of an adequate and functioning National Coastal Policy (NCP) and “Paper Parks” could lead to a development approach that threatens ecosystem integrity, biodiversity conservation and functioning in the coastal ecosystems. The lack of a good accounting system valuing Namibia’s natural capital could lead to development decisions that do not acknowledge that coastal and terrestrial ecosystems provide services such as provision of food, tourism/recreation, flood attenuation and replenishment of groundwater. Unsustainable development could increase the stresses on ecosystem services, increase carbon emission through deforestation and fires and these in turn may affect the natural habitats as well as the human populations both directly (flooding, coastal erosion, impact on harbors etc.) as well as indirectly through coastal and terrestrial ecosystem changes (changes in fish populations and productivity impacting on the fishing industry as well as coastal biodiversity including endangered seabirds).

Also the lack of knowledge about the fragile Namibian marine and coastal ecosystems and their function to support climate change mitigation and adaptation, their relationship with biodiversity, and the insufficient recognition of its importance to provide multiple benefits to support local livelihoods and enhance ecological integrity, are serious barriers to overcome degradation drivers and trends that undermine the natural resource base in the Namibian coast. Development strategies will continue to erode the fragile natural resource base that sustains local livelihoods. Without GEF's intervention, current management approaches and investments will not be able to optimize the provision of multiple benefits and target critical areas for improved land-use and protection of high biodiversity values. Furthermore, without GEF, the development paradigm of the coast would not be able to redirect investments, mainstream conservation through reformed policies, or gain better access to global financial mechanisms to provide positive incentives for a greener economy that takes into account externalities and encourages a sustainable management in the wider landscape. While efforts are underway to reduce the depletion of the natural resource base by redirecting investments, the enabling conditions for sustainably ensuring the stability of ecosystems and biodiversity is not in place yet. Thus, the project faces a setting where political, institutional and knowledge barriers discourage biodiversity conservation, land base mitigation strategies and rehabilitation strategies.

The Second NACOMA funding is critical to influence how policies and investments that will happen on the coast are incorporating the values of biodiversity and ecosystems, stop land degradation and enhance the multiple values of functioning ecosystems, as well as include a mitigation strategy well positioned in the global agenda. It is predicted that without additional GEF support to build on the key achievements of NACOMA and address key gaps, the coastal zone, its associated biodiversity and fragile arid ecosystems, will rapidly deteriorate in the face of enormous and wide-ranging pressures. Policy implementation and the establishment of adequate institutional and legal mechanisms will be limited resulting in a lack of a coherent enabling framework for coastal governance and poor integration among relevant line ministries and stakeholders. In addition, the momentum towards decentralization of environmental governance will likely drop, thereby further weakening regional and local government capacity for coastal management and reducing the potential social and economic opportunities offered through proper governance of these areas and resources.

B. 2. Incremental /Additional cost reasoning: describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF financing and the associated global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) (or associated adaptation benefits for LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:

This project is expected to be funded by a US\$3,577,000 GEF grant and US\$10,732,000 in co-financing from GRN and other funders. The partnership between the GEF, the Government of Namibia and the private sector is an innovative and exciting approach to contribute to the conservation and management of coastal and terrestrial ecosystems in the Namibian coast through an integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) approach.

The ICZM has been defined as a continuous and dynamic process that unites government and the community, science and management, sectoral and public interests in preparing and implementing an integrated plan for the protection and development of coastal and terrestrial ecosystems and resources in the Namibian coast.” The goal of ICZM is to improve the quality of life of human communities which depend on coastal resources while maintaining the biological diversity and productivity of coastal ecosystems. ICZM strives to overcome fragmentation and jurisdictional splits and overlaps inherent to the historical sectoral management approach. Appropriate institutional arrangements with particular focus on promoting intersectoral and interagency co-ordination at all levels of government are put in place. Mechanisms for involving stakeholders are also important to ensure that coastal communities and

other stakeholders are involved in planning and decision-making. Furthermore it requires an adaptive management approach i.e., management that is flexible and can adapt with changing situations and acquisition of knowledge and experience. ICZM is therefore regarded as an approach for the 21st century as it treats the seaward extent and the landward extent of the coastal zone as a single interacting unit, hence 'unitary' management or integrated management.

In line with the Draft National Policy on Coastal Management for Namibia, the ICZM approach is a useful framework for strengthening governance of the Namibian coast. This policy makes provision for the development of an ICZM Act, whose implementation will be overseen by an independent Coastal Management Authority (CMA). This CMA is needed because of the cross-cutting nature of ICZM issues. The CMA will pull together multiple stakeholders, harmonize overlapping mandates and responsibilities, and for protection of coastal and terrestrial ecosystems and resources in a consultative manner. The CMA will have an independent board of directors that will be established by the Integrated Coastal Management Act. The Draft National Policy on Coastal Management is awaiting endorsement by Cabinet in 2012, which will pave the way for the development of the ICZM Act. Therefore the commitment by Government (GRN) is a testimony that the adoption of ICZM to address current threats and challenges is indispensable.

Coastal development, vegetation cover removal, fires, expansion of urban areas, clearance for commercial agricultural purposes, bush encroachment, over-exploitation of marine living resources, uncontrolled tourism activities, uncontrolled mining activities, unsustainable abstraction of water from natural water basins, pollution, catchment issues, mari-culture and alien invasive species are the main threats to the coastal and terrestrial ecosystems of the Namibian coast. Some of the identified challenges are: lack of coordination among key stakeholders/sectors and limited institutional capacity, limited awareness of coastal environmental issues, poor prevention/law enforcement capacity among stakeholders, poor land and water management and limited funding.

The above mentioned threats and challenges will be addressed by a wide range of fora, with good stakeholder representation to achieve horizontal and vertical integration. The establishment of the CMA through the ICZM Act will ensure fora for representation by relevant Line Ministries, Regional Councils from the four coastal regions, Local Government Authorities in the four coastal regions and civil society groupings. A second level of the CMA involves the establishment of working groups comprising specialists and experts from different Ministries. The working groups will be established on an as-needed basis to address: i) specific coastal issues (such as coastal pollution, poverty reduction, conservation); ii) key coastal sectors (tourism; mining; research and education); and iii) emerging issues (such as climate change variability and change). The role of the working groups will be to review proposals and plans relevant to these sectors or issues where they affect the coastal zone and provide a co-ordinated response to the relevant Line Ministry.

The current Contingency Management Committee (CMC) and the Park Consultative Forum (PCF) will continue to take care of issues within the Dorob National Park (DNP). It is also envisaged that there will be CMCs in all four coastal regions. There will also be a forum in Lüderitz for discussing and addressing issues around the Namibian Islands Marine Protected Area (NIMPA), which will be called "NIMPA Stakeholder and Grievance Committee". The stakeholders forming part of those committees will be providing advice to the decision makers in the government (MET, MFMR, MME etc). These committees were formed during the current phase of NACOMA, as triggered by the World Bank's Social Safeguards Policy.

Coastal management in Namibia is currently on the cusp of success and failure. The NACOMA project has supported essential initial steps towards establishing an effective governance framework, promoting decentralized decision making and protecting key marine and coastal biodiversity. Ongoing support for coastal governance activities through this project are essential to: a) boost the baseline of a developing, yet currently inadequate integrated coastal governance framework; b) support preliminary steps towards

mainstreaming the ICZM approach into productive sectors; c) strengthen newly proclaimed yet ineffectively managed coastal and marine protected areas; and d) rehabilitate land degradation in key sites. In the absence of support, there is a high likelihood of persistent degradation of high-value, unique biodiversity, natural resources and carbon stocks and loss of opportunities for sustainable coastal development.

The proposed project would include two interrelated components and an administrative management component.

Component 1: Policy Implementation and Advocacy

This component will support two sub-components:

1.1 Strategic Studies and Consultations to Support NCP Implementation: In order to ensure that the National Coastal Policy (NCP) is implemented effectively, this sub-component will: a) finance studies and consultations to prepare a proposal for the Governance structure of NCP. The government has indicated its preference for an option that strengthens existing institutions rather than create new institutions. This activity will need to acknowledge the varied conditions in different coastal areas that may require different management approaches and the fact that different functions may lend themselves to different institutional arrangements; b) support the preparation of new “model” regional and local government land-use plans that incorporate the ICZM approach. The NCP has established the criteria to define the ICZM approach, however it is critical for the project to apply these concepts in land use plans within other government agencies and sectors. The project will support this process; and c) finance the development and dissemination of methodologies and lessons learned on land rehabilitation, EIA and good management for the coast that will also feed into the ensuing enabling NCP legislation. This activity will develop best environmental practices guidelines to incorporate ICZM tools in the productive sector.

1.2: Awareness Raising for the NCP: This sub-component support the development of education material materials training programs for national, regional and local key policy and decision makers to embrace multiple environmental benefits (biodiversity and land degradation).

Component 2: Coastal and Marine Investments both within and outside of Coastal/Marine Protected Areas (PAs)

This component will have two sub-components:

2.1 Strengthening Protected Areas: This sub-component will focus on strengthening the two protected areas Dorob National Park (810,000 ha and NIMPA (500 ha) that were established under NACOMA. The project will: a) finance key activities such as refurbishing the visitor center, preparation of environmental education materials about the NCP and Dorob NP and implementation of training programs to enforce the management plan of Dorob NP; b) implement the recommendations in the sustainable financing plan of Dorob NP; c) support key management activities recommended in the NIMPA such as improving the vigilance of risks posed by shipping-related threats, increase awareness about the MPA zoning and no take zones and; d) support research and training programs.

2.2. Rehabilitate Community Land Degradation: In addition to strengthening the two PAs, this sub-component involves an emphasis on restoration processes of natural ecosystems of various coastal ecosystems (including wetlands, nama karoo, acacia shrublands and savannas, agro-ecosystems and deserts) and soils that provide valuable ecosystem services to support local livelihoods. During preparation the specific areas where rehabilitation activities will take place will be prioritized and selected. The project design will provide specific recommendations for restoration and land use management practices to prevent the depletion of land, water, soil and biomass carbon stocks, and biodiversity loss. The project will support investments in approximately 200,000 ha pilot areas where communities agree to rehabilitate their communal lands and improve land and water management uses. The pilot areas will be inside and outside the PAs, particularly the DNP and NIMPA, and in some Municipal Towns territory. Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) in coastal towns will be

implemented in line with EMA to control further destruction. Some of these towns are surrounded by PAs, hence the need for uniform improvement in environmental management. Systems are in place to deal with present impacts (EMA and associated regulations, SEMP for all uranium mines etc., and the Nature Conservation Ordinance No. 4 of 1975 and associated DNP draft regulations). The more specific threats will be described in detail during preparation. (see Map 2)

Component 3: Project Management

This component would support the day to day operation of a project implementation unit responsible for the following functions: a) administration; b) coordination; c) financial and audit management; d) procurement management; e) monitoring and evaluation; f) fundraising; and g) reporting.

Implementation arrangements

The following implementation and execution arrangements are in place in order to maximize the involvement and coordination with key stakeholders and related initiatives:

The Steering Committee (SC): The Steering Committee (SC) is a high level executive committee responsible for overseeing project implementation and for providing strategic leadership for the implementation of NCP and enabling legislation. They will be meeting at least four times every year. Members of the SC will be representatives from the LMs, RCs and LAs.

The Integrated Coastal Zone Management Committee (ICZMC): The ICZMC will be a supervisory body that will be regionally focused, which will be supporting the project with decision making on issues related to project implementation. It will be meeting twice a year. It will have a broad flexible structure to ensure responsiveness to local priorities, different stakeholder groups and emerging issues.

The ICZM Scientific Group (SG): The independent Scientific Group will provide high-quality scientific and other data to create a common platform for decision-making by channeling scientific input through existing structures as far possible. The SG group will be formally constituted and will be meeting when needed.

The Project Coordination Office (PCO): The PCO will work as the project implementation support team. Its mandate will be to implement project activities under the supervision of the SC and ICZMC. The PCO will consist of the following staff members: one full-time Project Coordinator, one full-time Senior Technical Advisor, one full-time Project Assistant, one full-time Monitoring & Technical Specialist, one full-time Legal Advisor; one full-time Procurement / Accountant Specialist, one Environmental Officer and one Young Professional Intern.

Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) responsibilities: The MET will be the lead agency which will have the overall responsibility over the project. It will be responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of: project implementation performance; progress of investment activities; compliance with procurement and disbursement procedures; progress towards the Project Development Objective (PDO); legal and policy endorsement and enactment; and coordination and progress of cross-sectoral cooperation. The director of the Directorate of Environmental Affairs (DEA) will be the MET Focal Point and the PCO reports to him. The DEA director will be communicating necessary information to MET PS and Minister in addition to his participation in the SC.

Other Institutions: Given that large areas of the coastal regions are under some form of protection, the MET is the key National ministry mandated as the custodian of protected area management in Namibia. The DEA was the lead Directorate in the NACOMA project. The integrated nature of coastal governance calls for close collaboration among a wide range of other line ministries and their respective directorates. The Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development (MRLGHRD) and the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR) are particularly key partners in implementing the coastal governance framework at all levels of government. Other relevant ministries include: Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), National Planning Commission (NPC), Ministry of Lands and Resettlement

(MLR), Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF), Ministry of Works and Transport (MWT), Ministry of Safety and Security (MSS), Ministry of Defense (MoD), Ministry of Justice (MoJ), and Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC) among others. Parastatals including NamPower, NamWater, NamPort, Roads Authority, Namibian Wildlife Resorts will also be critical partners who have key roles to play in the sustainable development of the coastal regions.

MET, particularly the Directorate of Environmental Affairs (DEA) identified the need for additional capacity through NACOMA to facilitate the fulfillment of environmental management gaps in line with the EMA requirements. The latter is currently being addressed through the establishment of an Environmental Commission, necessitated by the proclamation of the EMA regulations in February 2012. The establishment of the Environmental Commission will facilitate the enforcement of the mandated restoration measures and EIAs by productive sectors (mining, tourism, aquaculture and coastal and infrastructural development). It is envisaged that the role of the Environmental Commission and its staff complement will not be sufficient to enable effective enforcement in line with the EMA provisions, nor will restoration guidelines set under the EMA be effectively implemented. Therefore NACOMA 2 will fill the identified gaps with respect to the restoration, rehabilitation and EIAs by virtue of scientific studies, strengthening of capacity (including capacity building) and the development of EMA regulations supporting procedures.

B.3. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF). As a background information, read "Mainstreaming Gender at the GEF.":

The project will support implementation of the National Coastal Policy, which outlines a vision for equitable and sustainable development, and utilization of Namibia's coastal resources. The draft policy contains a number of objectives to ensure that the benefits of the goods and services provided by Namibia's coastal ecosystems are appropriately managed for current and future generations. Goal 3 of the draft NCP is promoting sustainable economic, social and cultural opportunities which will be achieved through improving education, awareness and capacity building for coastal governance, facilitation of access to economic opportunities, prioritisation of social responsibility and youth development and improvement of environmental health and well-being of coastal inhabitants.

The project will have on the ground activities in two National Parks, Dorob and NIMPA located along the Namibia Coast Skeleton National Park (map provided as Annex to PIF). Under subcomponent 2.1 and 2.2, the project will directly benefit local populations living in these two parks and in the surrounding areas. Local stakeholders include fishermen, fishing communities, farmers, tourism operators and wildlife management. The project will finance (i) targeted support for sustainable action plans for communities near the protected areas, particularly to support land rehabilitation and use of renewal energy sources, and (ii) the participation of communities in local and regional councils which will allow for structured, local participation in decision making related to protected areas and other aspects of the project. The gender dimension is an essential part of the implementation of sub-component 2.2. In addition, sub-component 1.3 will reach the general public who will benefit from new awareness about the values of the environment and how to contribute to an improved management of the coastal resources.

B.4 Indicate risks, including climate change risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design:

The project is a follow-up operation of a previously successfully implemented project. Therefore, no major risks to the preparation are expected. Given the experience of the project team and the strong support of the Government on sustainable management of the NACOMA area no major risks to implementation are expected. However, there are some risks that the Government might change its strong focus on sustainable management and different stakeholder groups might delay development of specific project activities. The specific risks, level of risk and measurements are presented in the table below.

RISK	LEVEL	MITIGATION MEASURES
Competing expectations and resources use conflicts among the main stakeholders of Namibian coast slow down some project activities.	Moderate	The mitigation measure to reduce this risk is firstly the strong policy that was developed under NACOMA and will now be implemented by putting in place specific legislations, incentive programs and enforcement. Secondly, the participatory nature of the project will ensure that all views are discussed and that rational decisions abiding to the policy are taken. The achievements of the NACOMA project in facilitating the mainstreaming of biodiversity into extractive industries and in coordinating different coastal resource users thus far provides a useful platform on which to continue appropriate coastal planning and development. New studies that calculate the economic benefits of natural capital and associated development trade off offered by competing land uses will better inform decision making.
Risk of government priorities changing during project implementation undermining the project impacts.	Moderate	Project design is focusing on current key MET priorities around which there is a consensus within the government. The National Coastal Policy was developed under NACOMA through a open and transparent participatory process with many stakeholders. This built a strong political constituency towards the NCP and will ensure that any government changes do not affect the main decisions of the NCP.
Implementing an integrated governance approach and establishing the necessary collaborative arrangements among the different levels and sectors may represent a risk to project implementation.	Moderate	This risk may be reduced through continued support to the momentum built by NACOMA to maintain and grow the political will and government awareness and ownership of coastal management activities and to strengthen institutions for effective coastal governance. During preparation, the project will carry out meeting with the different partners and to ensure buy in into the project activities.
The small size and flat structure of the NACOMA project coordination office, combined with specialized staff that has worked on coastal and marine issues for a decade, may lead to difficulties if key staff leaves and in finding	Low	On the short term, salaries are competitive and working conditions are attractive. Staff is very motivated to be making a difference on such important ecosystems of Namibia. On the long-term, the project will support the process of defining the permanent Governance structure to oversee the implementation of the Namibian Coastal Policy. This Governance structure will further address the risk of poor and weak human resources available to lead the NCP implementation process.

appropriate replacements.		
As temperatures increase, acacia savanna and woodland fires and alien species invasions are likely to increase, and may result in significant ecosystem changes, loss of carbon stocks and biodiversity loss.	High	This risk will be reduced by applying the ICZM approach to coastal development. The goal of ICZM is to improve decision making at different government levels to ensure that development is not carried out in a way that exacerbates climate change impacts. By conserving and improving vegetation and land management practices, the impact of climate change can be reduced.

B.5. Identify key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable:

Experience from the NACOMA project has shown the need for and value of highly participatory coastal management processes. Stakeholders of the project range from government agencies, the private sector, civil society, the research community, non-governmental organizations and local communities. The development of this PIF followed a similarly participatory consultative process as the implementation of NACOMA. Input from key stakeholders was requested during a coastal Contingency Management Committee (CMC) and the DNP Consultative Forum (PCF) meetings in April 2011 and again during a dedicated multi-stakeholder participatory workshop process on April 8, 2011. The aim of the latter workshop was to obtain feedback from stakeholders on the strengths and successes of the existing NACOMA project as well as the priorities and opportunities for improved coastal governance to be supported through additional financing.

All relevant stakeholders and line ministries, local and regional authority representatives mentioned below and representatives from Coastal Tourism Association of Namibia (CTAN), Fishing Industry, Uranium Institute, Chamber of Mines, Topnaar Community and environmental NGOs were involved in the consultations. These consultations immediately preceded the PIF formulation, but ideas and concepts were continually gathered during NACOMA meetings under the Contingency Management Committee (CMC) of the Dunebelt, Integrated Coastal Zone Management Committee (ICZMC), Park Consultative Forum (PCF) and the Steering Committee (SC).

Based on ongoing efforts towards decentralization, and the key role of Regional Councils in existing coastal management activities in Namibia, the Regional and Local authorities will have a critical role to play in the successful implementation of the project objectives.

The private sector, including the mining and mineral exploitation industry, tourism operators and fisheries, has potentially significant negative impacts on coastal and marine ecosystem health. Involvement of these sectors in the project is central to achieving long-term sustainable coastal development.

The research and NGO communities play an important role in monitoring ecosystem health and ensuring equitable coastal development.

Local communities and coastal inhabitants are the primary managers and beneficiaries of improved coastal resource management and are therefore key stakeholders in the project.

B.6. Outline the coordination with other related initiatives:

On-going projects that have bearing on this initiative include: i) The Benguela Current Commission Strategic Action Plan Implementation (BCC SAP IMP) which is addressing some of Namibia's key marine-related issues and will be an important partner; ii) Strengthening Protected Areas Network (SPAN), which is improving institutional capacities, planning and enforcement and revenue generation potential in State Protected Areas; iii) Namibia Integrated Community-Based ecosystem management (ICEMA), which aims to develop and enhance community-based ecosystem management for the benefit of rural people, biodiversity conservation and sustainable land use and supports CBNRM activities; iv) The Millennium Challenge Account Namibia (MCA, Namibia) which is investing US\$ 66.96 million for tourism projects. The money will be invested in the tourism marketing by the Namibia Tourism Board (NTB); infrastructure development in Etosha National Park and support to about 31 conservancies; v) CPP Program that is addressing land degradation in efforts to implement the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD); vi) Biodiversity and Sustainable Land Management (BSLM) project that aims to strengthen MET's technical and management capacities and to ensure the promotion of sustainable management of natural resources; vii) Strengthening Capacity Enhancement to Implement the Global Environmental Conventions in Namibia (CEGEM) which is aiming at mainstreaming environmental management issues into national development programs and to integrate the implementation of the Rio Conventions on Climate Change, Biodiversity and Land Degradation; and viii) Protected Landscape Conservation Areas Initiative (NAM PLACE) which is aiming to protect landscape conservation areas and to sustain the viability of wildlife populations.

Coordination of these related initiatives is done through the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Committee (ICZMC) which is regionally-driven and support enhanced vertical and horizontal coordination and balanced representation of all stakeholders. Coordination is also done through the MET DEA Forum Platform (FP) through monthly reports and updates from project managers, webpage information (MET and NACOMA), joint information events UNDP/SPA, communication campaign and agency contact.

C. DESCRIBE THE GEF AGENCY'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROJECT:

The World Bank (WB) has been selected as the GEF IA by the Government to implement this project. The WB has extensive experience in the arena of integrated coastal and marine management in Namibia, in Africa and globally. The NACOMA project was successfully developed and implemented through WB and provides a strong platform from which to continue efforts to build Namibia's coastal governance framework. The WB is thus in a good position to ensure effective project implementation within Namibia, and with relevant initiatives in neighboring countries.

The WB's comparative advantage in general rests on its ability to integrate expertise from multiple disciplines, from research and operations, and from activities around the world. The WB currently provides analytical and technical assistance on topics related to Namibia's management of its coastal resource, including the following:

- development of the National Integrated Resource Plan (a 20-year strategy to guide energy use, regulations, and capital investments),
- training on ecosystem valuation under the WB Wealth and Accounting Ecosystem Valuation program (WAVES)
- analysis of options for promoting job creation through sustainable tourism that can be incorporated in National Development Plan IV (including through tourism activities along the coast)
- analysis of options for leveraging the Walvis Bay transport corridors to promote job creation in logistics and distribution that can be incorporated in NDP4
- piloting strategies for achieving productive, sustainable, inclusive, and well-governed local governments in Namibia

- research to better incorporate natural resource wealth and environmental services into Namibia's national income and product accounting

WB work in these areas will enhance its implementation of the proposed GEF5 activity.

C.1. Indicate the co-financing amount the GEF agency is bringing to the project:

The project is not bringing direct funding from the GEF agency, however the WB is engaged in activities mentioned above that are related to this project. In addition, the WB is a strong catalyst to leverage fund from the different government agencies and donors.

C.2: How does the project fit into the GEF agency's program (reflected in documents such as UNDAF, CAS, etc.) and staff capacity in the country to follow up project implementation:

The proposed project is closely aligned with the WB's program in Namibia. Support to the GRN on environment is, along with education, listed as the top priority in the Interim Strategy Note (the document that currently guides WB engagement with Namibia) and is expected to remain so in the updated strategy paper that is being prepared to coincide with NDP4. Technical assistance on natural resource management, water conservation, energy, and climate change claim the major share of and financial resources the WB has allocated to Namibia in recent years. This emphasis reflects the centrality of environmental sustainability for Namibia's economic development. All major sources of economic growth and livelihood directly use the country's biodiversity, natural resources, and services of the environment, and are vulnerable to climate change. Realizing the aspirations of Vision 2030 will require increased attention to a greening of the economy.


In December 2010 the WB placed a country economist in Namibia to strengthen the dialogue on economic policy (including a growing engagement on tourism, transport and logistics, and green economy) and to support the overall WB program in the country. In addition, the project will receive the support of Claudia Sobrevila as biodiversity specialist that will also cover land degradation, Glenn Marie Lange as an environmental economist. The WB program in Namibia includes the OP 12 ICEMA project (ICR being drafted), NACOMA project (ongoing), Public Environmental Expenditure Review for MET (completed), Climate change adaptation study (a Technical Assistance grant to MET); Tourism sector review (ongoing) and the WAVES Bank initiative will develop a pilot environmental economic assessment.

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

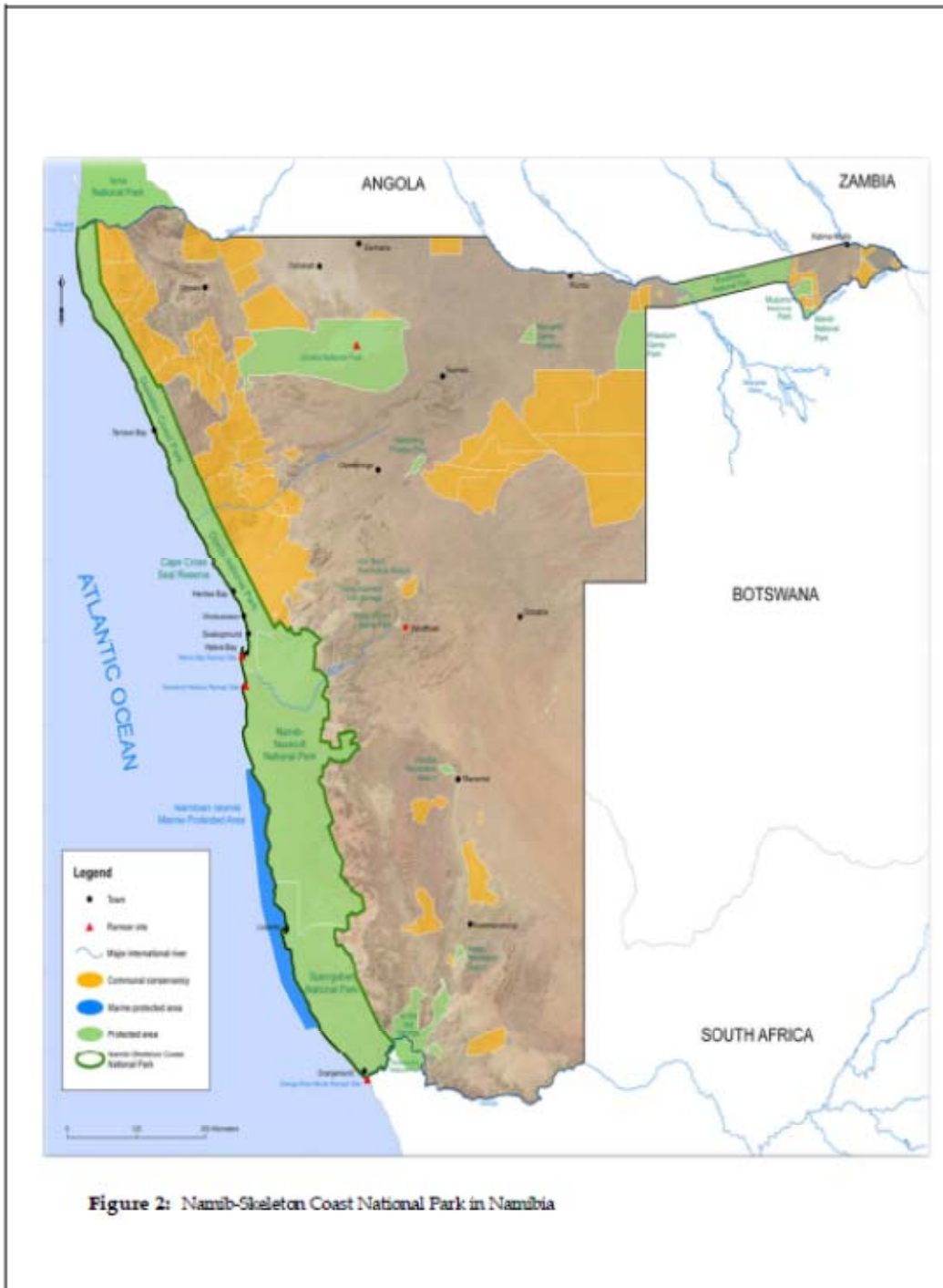
A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Mr. Teofilus NGHITILA	Director Environmental Affairs	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURIMS	08/15/2011

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

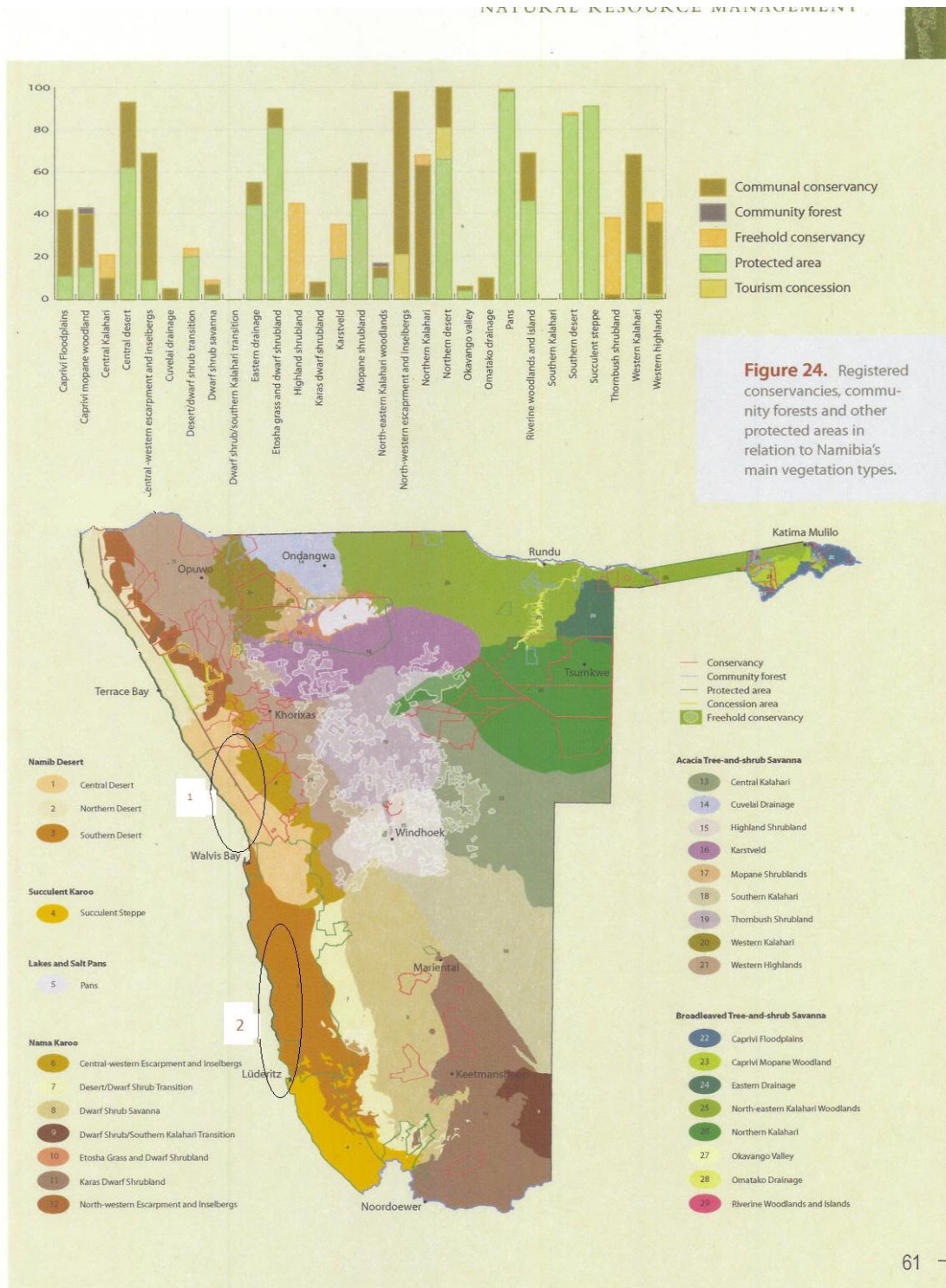
This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telepho ne	Email Address
Karin Shepardson, GEF Agency Executive Coordinator		March 26, 2012	Paola Agostini, Regional Coordinator, Africa Region	202 473 7620	pagostini@worldbank. org

Annex 1: Map of Target Areas



MAP 2 Project areas

Legend: Area 1: Dorob National Park and area where the rehabilitation activities will take place
 Area 2: NIMPA National Park and area where the rehabilitation activities will take place.



Response to GEFSEC comments (Review Sheet of 3/19/12)

Q 2. *The LoE indicates that no LD funding and therefore no LD activities will be requested for the PPG. Please confirm that no LD activities will be requested for the PPG, or please update the LoE.*

Response: We confirm that no LD activities will be requested for the PPG.

Q 3. *The comparative advantage for the carbon stock related activities is not described, and the base projects do not include work on carbon stock monitoring. Please clearly describe the agency's advantage and background in this country on this topic.*

Response: Climate change funds are not pursued anymore.

Q 5. *The CCM funding is for climate change mitigation, not adaptation. Please describe the capacity for mitigation and especially inventories for carbon stocks or CO₂ sequestration or CO₂e exchange. Also please describe capacity that specializes in mitigating GHG emissions from increased tourism due to project, as well as other tradeoffs expected from a multi-benefit project.*

Response: The project was planning to do pilot carbon measurements in acacia savannas and shrublands as well as wetlands and nama Karoo vegetation. These geographical areas did not support dense forest and tree cover and therefore were not eligible for the climate change funds. Climate change funds are not pursued anymore.

Q 9. *The most recent National Communications (2011) lists the LULUCF priority as scientific information on expanding brushlands. The project does not appear consistent with that. Please ensure and explain consistency of the CCM-5 objectives with the National Communication.*

Response: Climate change funds are not pursued anymore.

Q 10. *The responses indicate component 1 will set up a permanent institutional structure focused on the National Park. Since 85% of the funding in component 1 is for CCM carbon stock monitoring, please explain how carbon stock monitoring is planned to be included in such an institution. Are other institutions for carbon stock monitoring envisioned for other vegetation types in the country, or will this be the major center for carbon monitoring?*

Response: Climate change funds are not pursued anymore.

Q 11. a) *The response suggests that GEFSEC suggested the use of CCM-5 funding in this project, but as written the CCM-5 objective does not seem well-suited for this project. The baseline project does not well describe how carbon stock monitoring fits into the coastal and marine systems, especially given the concerns of the National Communications on brushland. Please more clearly describe the baseline regarding this aspect.*

b) *Also, please more clearly explain how this objective fits into the proposed project, what are the barriers, threats, etc. If it is only focused on a few sq kilometers of wetlands, in a coastal area, then the potential for replicability would seem to be very low. This amount of CC funding is also low to for CCM-5 too. If the CCM-5 were targeted at monitoring forests, it would be quite logical to combine the CCM-5 with a project oriented at forests and potentially be eligible for the SFM/REDD+ incentive funding.*

Response: Climate change funds are not pursued anymore.

Q 12. *The GEBs are still difficult to visualize with the exception of the Protected Areas. The following clarifications will facilitate understanding the GEBs to be delivered by the project: i) Please clarify the geographic scope of the project. How far inland and along the coast is this project aiming at impacting with the proposed activities, ii) what forests is this project aim at impacting?*

Response: The geographical areas of the project have been added in Map 2 included in the revised PIF, following the bilateral discussions on the potential sites that are under consideration at this concept stage.

Q 13. a) 85% of the funding in component 1 is for carbon stock monitoring and yet most of the explanation of incremental reasoning is about coastal and marine management. Please be very clear how the activities for CCM-5 activities are based on additional reasoning.
b) Biodiversity monitoring funding should come from BD funds not CCM funding. When BD monitoring is listed please be clear this is an objective of BD, or please describe the situation more clearly.
c) The description of a component 3, when there is no component 3 is confusing. If there is no component 3 in the table, it should not be described in the text. Please further clarify the incremental reasoning in these aspects.

Response: Climate change funds are not pursue anymore.

Q 14. There are issues that require clarification: The first question regarding GEBs was not addressed in the Response to GEF Comments (first review). Please clearly state the GEBs associates with the project, particularly at the pilot sites (200,000 ha) in particular.

Component 1. The ICZM. There is continued reference to the "Integrated Coastal Zone Management Approach" (ICZM) but not much more.

i) Please clarify what the development of the ICZM actually entails. Is this plan a "report" that will await for political will and funding for implementation? What are the chances of this ICM not making an impact on the ground?

Response: The comments have been clarified in the PIF (page 8 and 9).

ii) Please clarify the relationship between the ICZM and the threats and pressures on coastal resources including "burgeoning coastal development and industry". How is the ICZM planning on addressing these pressures?

Response: Has been further clarified in page 9 and 10 of the revised PIF.

iii) Does the ICZM have the "teeth" to steer the placement and behavior of the productive sectors affected by the findings and proposed solutions, away from environmental degradation?

Response: The Environmental Management Act (EMA) No. 7 of 2007 and the envisaged ICZM Act will be the teeth. Already the EMA and the associated regulations together with the current interim coordination role by NACOMA will be making a difference.

iv) There is reference to "at least two regional or local gov land use plans that incorporate the ICZM approach". What are these regions or local government sites? What is driving them to engage in the ICZM?

Response: As identified at this preliminary stage, the regions are: Erongo and Karas, while the local authorities are: Henties Bay, Swakopmund, Walvis Bay and Lüderitz. Emphasis is placed on the two regions as a result of the threats and challenges identified under Question 14 (ii).

Methodologies and Lessons Learned: i) Who is calling for the development and dissemination of these "methodologies and Lessons Learned on restoration, EIA and good management technologies of SLM/SFM of the coast"?

Response: Has been added in page 12 of the revised PIF.

Where are they going to be applied along the 1,570 Km of coast line? The themes are so vast (i.e. EIA of what? Road construction? Effluents of industries? What industries?) that it will be nearly impossible to cover them with sufficient depths to be of any practical use. And if only a report, unlikely to have an impact on the ground. Please clarify and narrow down the scope of these activities.

Response: IN KARAS and to a LESSER degree IN ERONGO. Fishing and mining (desalination plant, the proposed acid plants and the coal fired power plants)

Component 2. Pilot areas. The project calls for investment in pilot areas (ca. 200,000 ha) to rehabilitate land degradation and improve management. Where are these 200,000 ha located along the 1,570 Km of coast line? If not adjacent to PAs, this investment will most likely be

diluted and lost in the long term. What are the degradation pressures in these 200,000 ha.? Have they been addressed and stopped? Need to provide more specifics specially considering that there is also a proposed LUCC modeling taking into account effects on BD and GHG emissions.

Response: Further information has been added in page 10 and 11 of the revised PIF. But, note that Climate change funds are not pursued anymore.

Q 14. a) *85% of the funding for TA component 1 is from CCM-5 and yet the text of the PIF seems 95% focused on coastal/marine system and biodiversity benefits. Please clarify.*

b) *CCM5 activities seem directed at pilot sites in the text which are listed in component 2. However no CCM funding is listed for component 2 even though CCM5 is listed as part of one of the activity. Please make this consistent.*

c) *There is no component 3 in the table so please do not discuss a component 3 in the text. The items in the table and text should be consistent.*

d) *CCM5 funding is for carbon monitoring not biodiversity monitoring. Please use other funds for that.*

e) *Please make clear in the project objective that climate mitigation is a major objective of this GEF project, considering its funding amount.*

Response: Climate change funds are not pursued anymore.

Q 15. *For CCM-5 an estimate of carbon benefits compared to a baseline of no project is expected at PIF. A Tier 1 approach with brief but clear documentation is acceptable. For reporting later in the project, more site-specific or more accurate/precise estimates are expected.*

Response: Climate change funds are not pursued anymore.

Q 16. a) *The description does not indicate how carbon benefits are part of this project and who benefits. Please indicate what groups will benefit from the LULUCF carbon benefits?*

b) *There can be tradeoffs from activities. For example, when tourism benefits economically often GHG emissions increase due to the increased travel of tourists, but decreases in GHG emissions from reduced deforestation or reduced wetland loss, and landscape may be what the tourists are coming to see. How will the increase in CO2 emissions from tourism activities, which are used to support BD benefits, be mitigated?*

Response: Climate change funds are not pursued anymore.

Q 17. *Please explain what stakeholders interested in carbon management, monitoring, and benefits were consulted. Who will benefit from carbon projects?*

Response: Climate change funds are not pursued anymore.

Q 18. *Risks: i) Should not "Competing expectations and resource use conflicts" be considered "High"? What are the suggested "economic benefits of natural capital" that may surpass those of the competing land-uses, particularly industry?*

Response: Several Bank reviewers considered that the ranking for risk related to the competing expectations and resource use conflicts was well assessed as moderate. During the appraisal process a detailed ORAF will be prepared and the rating of this risk will be discussed at the decision meeting to assess whether it should be changed to High.

ii) Government priorities. Are there going to be National or regional elections during project implementation? What is the risk of changing Gov priorities under a different political scenario resulting from elections?

Response: The following National elections will be in 2014, but the National Policy on Coastal Management will be endorsed in 2012 that pave the way for the development of the ICZM Act. This renders the risks associated with political regime change negligible as the ruling party had two third majority since the independence of Namibia.

Please include the risk of climate change impacts on carbon (or GHG) benefits, and briefly describe what will be done to mitigate these risks. Also include the risk that tourism impacts will increase GHG emissions overall, and briefly describe what will be done to mitigate that risk.

Response: Has been added on Page 14 of revised PIF.

Q 19. *Namibia recently submitted an LD project entitled "Sustainable Management of Namibia's Forested Lands" (PMIS 4832). Are any of the forests in that project also covered in this project? A map of the geographic scope of this project would help clarify this issue. Is the darker border in the Map submitted with the PIF the area of work?*

There is also the newly approved PIF "Strengthening the Capacity of the PA System to address new management challenges" (PMIS 4729). i) Are the protected areas in the proposed project going to benefit from the recently approved project?, ii) What is the relationship between the "sustainable financing plan of Dorob NP" and Component 1 of PMIS 4729?

Response: The GEF focal point, Theofilus Nghitila has clearly indicated to UNDP and the World Bank that the three projects will not have geographical overlaps. As mentioned in Q 12, the geographical area of the project is shown in map2. The two protected areas under this project will not be included in the PMIS 4729 and NACOMA will work on acacia-shrublands and nama karoo while PMIS 4832 will work in forested areas. The sustainable financing plan of Dorob will use the methodology of the PMIS 4729, but will be implemented under the NACOMA project.

Q 20. *Please explain which executing agencies are representing the carbon stock monitoring objectives.*

Response: Climate change funds are not pursued anymore.

Q 23. *The project management costs for co-financing are 35% of the co-financing. The percentages of the co-financing and GEF financing are expected to be somewhat similar. Please justify briefly now such a high rate. At CEO endorsement detailed information about these costs is expected.*

Response: As preliminarily costed the amount of the project management is high because it includes the set up of the institutional structure of NACOMA that will be paid by government counterparts.

Q 24. *There is some clarity about the carbon stock monitoring in component 1 in the response to the first review comments on this question. However, a monitoring system itself is an investment. Please be clear if these activities are capacity building for a monitoring system or pieces of the system or the system. Furthermore the system's output appear to indicate it is a land use or land cover/BD/CCM type system. BD funding would need to pay for the BD monitoring. It is unclear what is going to be measured in the field so it is unclear if the financing is adequate.*

Response: Climate change funds are not pursued anymore.

Q 25. *Please clarify who is providing the co-financing for the CCM objectives.*

Response: Climate change funds are not pursued anymore.

Q 26. *The WB was selected as the GEF Agency primarily because it is the leading agency for the NACOMA project. Nonetheless, the WB is not bringing co-financing and the co-financing ratio is only 1:3 with all of Government's co-financing in kind.*

Response: The World Bank does not have lending operations in Namibia. All the cofinancing is coming from the Government and other sources. The ratio of 1 to 3 is all the government can provide.

Response to GEFSEC comments (Review Sheet of 9/14/11)

Q 5. There is reference to a previous project but not the current capacity in-country. Please provide information on the WB's staff in Namibia for BD, LD and CC. There is only reference to an Economist recently placed in Namibia.

Response: Additional information has been provided in the PIF to confirm that current capacity in-country is adequate. In December 2010 the WB placed a country economist in Namibia, Philip Schuler to strengthen the dialogue on economic policy (including a growing engagement on tourism, transport and logistics, and green economy) and to support the overall WB program in the country. The project will be managed by staff from AFTEN, specifically, Claudia Sobrevila as biodiversity specialist, that will also cover land degradation, Jean Christophe Carret as climate change specialist and Glenn Marie Lange as an environmental economist. The WB program in Namibia includes the GEF NACOMA project (ongoing), Public Environmental Expenditure Review for MET (completed), WB Climate change adaptation study (a Technical Assistance grant to MET); (Africa private sector development unit) Tourism sector review (ongoing) and the Wealth and Account Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES), a Bank initiative that will develop a pilot environmental economic assessment in Namibia. This offers a wide range of expertise which is available for Namibia. The country unit responsible for Namibia has requested that we respond positively to the government's request to do this follow-up operation. They have shown this commitment by offering to provide complementary preparation and supervision budget from the Country management Unit's overall budget.

Q10. Although individual and institutional capacities will be built in the project, it is not clear how they will be maintained to contribute to the sustainability of the project.

Response: The project will set under component 1 a permanent institutional structure for the National Coastal Policy and will provide for the long-term budgeting from government funds. This institution will ensure the long-term sustainability of the project. Component 2 will support the development and implementation of a financing plan for Dorob National Park which will ensure the financial sustainability of the project.

Q11. The Results Framework (2-4) and the baseline project (p.11) have a similar same architecture. Nevertheless, it is not easy to understand how this project fits with the results of the NACOMA project. CC/DZ, Sep 19, 2011: The only clear baseline CCM activity that is identified is the work of the MME and the MET to mainstream renewable energy issues in their Environmental Management Plans and Policies (US\$0.95 million). This amount of funding seems adequate for the needed CCM regulatory development activities. There are no clear CCM baseline project activities linked with the components 2 and 3.

Response: Extensive consultations have been held since the first submission of the concept. The project design has been simplified in consultation with the counterparts and following recommendations from the Bank's internal Concept Review meeting, where there was general agreement that the small amount of funds allocated for this project (US\$ 3.5 million) could not support the over ambitious design of the components. As a result the project has been streamlined around two components which capture key activities proposed and, ensure realism of the project impacts on the ground. This also helped to address some of the concerns of GEFSEC regarding clear baselines and incremental reasoning of the use of GEF funds. Please refer to the revised results framework and section C.2.

The baseline project will implement the NCP but it is unlikely that the new policies and investments that will happen on the coast would be incorporating the values of biodiversity and ecosystems, stop land degradation and enhance the multiple values of functioning ecosystems, as well as include a mitigation strategy well positioned in the global agenda. The key achievements of NACOMA have been revised in the PIF (Page 8). It is predicted that without additional GEF support to build on the key achievements of NACOMA and address key gaps, the coastal zone, its associated biodiversity and fragile arid ecosystems,

will rapidly deteriorate in the face of the wide-ranging pressures. Policy implementation and the establishment of adequate institutional and legal mechanisms will be limited resulting in a lack of a coherent enabling framework for coastal governance and poor integration among relevant line ministries and stakeholders. In addition, the momentum towards decentralization of environmental governance will likely drop, thereby further weakening regional and local government capacity for coastal management and reducing the potential social and economic opportunities offered through proper governance of these areas and resources.

In the context of the baseline for climate change, as also suggested by GEFSEC, the project is now oriented to tap into the CCM-5, instead of CCM-3. This is based on the rationale that improved management of coastal ecosystems, acacia shrublands and savannas, nama karoo and desert in the coast would ensure that carbon stocks are conserved, contributing to the LULUCF window of the GEF. This is also a better fit for NACOMA than working on renewal energy activities, and in line with concerns of the GEF regarding the CCM-3 baseline. Upon further consultations it was concluded that the CC resources to support renewable energy activities under the project are too costly and the funds available (US \$3.5 million from GEF) are too limited. The activities have been revised for better clarity (please refer to Tables A and B of the revised PIF).

Q 13. The incrementality of the GEF investments is not clear. Indeed, the relationship between the outputs of the baseline project and GEF alternative is not easy to understand. Outputs in Component 2 and 3 of the GEF Alternative are the same (cut-and-past). This requires significant work.

Response: It should be clarified that as an oversight the text for components 2 and 3 were replicated in the earlier submission, thus inadvertently losing the details of the original component 2.. This error has been corrected to clearly show the scope and design on each component. The baseline project discussing the incrementality of GEF and what the scenario would be without GEF (Pages 9-11) has also been provided.

Q 14: Global Environmental Benefits. It is not possible to visualize the GEB associated with this project. If the CEO were going to come and visit Namibia, what would this project show after investing \$5.1 million and leveraging \$22 million in co-financing?

Response: The version of the PIF indicating the numbers mentioned above seem to be an earlier version. . The officially submitted version indicated a \$ 3.57 million GEF and a co-financing of \$ 17,332 million. This first submission had included the financing of an expensive visitor center under component 2 as well as the piloting of renewal energies in pilot sites in the coast that would receive additional co-financing. Due to the change in design these activities will not be financed by the project. Also, the first estimate of the co-financing was unrealistic so a more realistic estimate has been done in consultation with the counterparts and in line with activities that are no longer covered through the scope of this project. The co-financing is now \$10,332,000, which still represents a ratio of 1 to 3.

Q 14. Component 1. The investment is \$ 3. The National Coastal Policy (NCP) was drafted as part of the NACOMA project (started 2005). Also, several strategic studies have been developed by the Ministry of Mines and Energy for the RE sector. It is not clear if the GEF funded project (incremental) will start implementation from scratch or if there are some activities and results on which the project will build on.

Response: The Project and particularly component 1 will not start from scratch. The National Coastal Policy was developed as part of the NACOMA project, but the enactment of the enabling legislation and regulatory framework (get the institution set up) as well as mainstreaming it in sectors and local and regional levels was not part of the NACOMA and needs to be carried out to ensure that the biodiversity and ecosystems are supported on the long run. The NACOMA project specifically supported the development of an integrated coastal zone management approach (ICZM). The draft NCP promotes integrated and cooperative coastal governance and outlines a vision for the coast that prioritizes sustainable development of coastal areas through equitable and integrated coastal management that

balances conservation and economic development. It will only take place with the GEF support. Under the baseline, the project will support at a slow pace this legislation, but by the time it is passed and implemented the threats to the coastal and marine environments are likely to have further risen. Different line ministries and the private sector have been participating in various NACOMA advisory groups and commissions and there is an interest to harmonize development and ensure that the cost-benefits of different development options are well known. The Second NACOMA funding is critical to influence how policies and investments that will happen on the coast are incorporating the values of biodiversity and ecosystems, stop land degradation and enhance the multiple values of functioning ecosystems, as well as include a mitigation strategy well positioned in the global agenda. It is predicted that without additional GEF support to build on the key achievements of NACOMA and address key gaps, the coastal zone, its associated biodiversity and fragile arid ecosystems, will rapidly deteriorate in the face of enormous and wide-ranging pressures. Policy implementation and the establishment of adequate institutional and legal mechanisms will be limited resulting in a lack of a coherent enabling framework for coastal governance and poor integration among relevant line ministries and stakeholders. In addition, the momentum towards decentralization of environmental governance will likely drop, thereby further weakening regional and local government capacity for coastal management and reducing the potential social and economic opportunities offered through proper governance of these areas and resources.

Q 14. Component 2. The component is on Institutional Strengthening, Knowledge and Research for ICM. The outputs in the Results Framework are: training, committees, surveys, research projects, information centers, M&E and decision-support systems developed, awareness raising. The outputs in the GEF Alternative (p.12) are infrastructure and equipment for Dorob, National Park, sustainable finance plans for marine and coastal PA system, certified coastal production landscapes and seascapes, rehabilitation of lands, renewable energy technologies.

Response: This component has been eliminated (please also refer to response to Q11). The institutional strengthening is now part of Component 1 as the main strategic follow-up activity of NACOMA is to establish the permanent governance structure of the NCP and this will involve institutional strengthening activities at various levels of the governments (national, regional and local). The awareness raising activities about the NCP that use to be under component 2 of the old version are now part of component 1.

Q 14. Component 3. The activities and associated outputs in the GEF Alternative are the same (cut and paste) as in Component 2. Please clarify in the Results Framework and GEF Alternative the actual, tangible and measurable outputs for this project. Please make reference to the actual Protected Areas (including hectares) that will benefit from these investments (in addition to DNP).

Response: Component 2 will include the strengthening of the two protected areas established under NACOMA and support restoration activities in selected sites within communal lands around the PAs. Without GEF, the strengthening and improved management of the coastal and marine protected areas system and the buffer areas might be moving at a slow pace. GEF will be a catalyst for attracting additional financing to the protected areas and ensure that their management brings additional revenues to maintain the parks. Part of the funds will be used to refurbish the visitor center in Dorob NP which will be used as a central information and awareness center of the NCP. This visitor center will replace the originally thought information center of component 2. This project will improve by 20% the management effectiveness of two protected area covering coastal and marine ecosystems (811,000 ha + 500 ha) as recorded by the METT.

Q 15. The rationale linking the outputs of the GEF Alternative with incremental benefits is not clear.

Response: Please refer to responses provided to Q13 and 14. Better clarity has been provided in the revised PIF.

Q 16. The socio-economic and GEBs are very generic. A proper description is required. This will be facilitated by providing the geographic scope of the project.

Response: The PIF (page 12-13) provides more detailed information on the socio-economic benefits. Specifically, the project will directly benefit local populations living in the Namibia Coast Skeleton National Park and in the surrounding areas. Local stakeholders include fishermen, fishing communities, farmers, tourism operators and wildlife management. The project will finance (i) targeted support for sustainable action plans for communities near the protected areas, particularly to support land rehabilitation and use of renewal energy sources, and (ii) the participation of communities in local and regional councils which will allow for structured, local participation in decision making related to protected areas and other aspects of the project.

The project will have on the ground activities in two National Parks, Dorob National Park (810,000 ha) and NIMPA (500 ha) located along the Namibia Coast Skeleton National Park (map provided as Annex to PIF) and pilot areas (200,000 ha) for the land and vegetation rehabilitation activities on communal lands will be selected during preparation.

Q 17. Please clarify if private sector (mining and minerals, tourism and fisheries) were involved in PIF preparation. Same for CSOs and Local Communities.

Response: Relevant stakeholders and line ministries, local and regional authority representatives were consulted during NACOMA and for the formulation of this PIF. These include Coastal Tourism Association of Namibia (CTAN), Fishing Industry, Uranium Institute, Chamber of Mines, Topnaar Community and environmental NGOs. These consultations immediately preceded the PIF formulation (see section B.5 Page 14), but ideas and concepts were continually gathered during NACOMA meetings under the Contingency Management Committee (CMC) of the Dunebelt, Integrated Coastal Zone Management Committee (ICZMC), Park Consultative Forum (PCF) and the Steering Committee (SC). Additional consultations will be carried out during preparation.

Q 18. Risks and Mitigation measures are very generic. Please provide the specific risks and mitigation measures associated with the interventions in the three components.

Response:

The PIF includes more details on the specific risks (see page 12-13). However it should be noted that the risk analysis is carried out during preparation and at CEO a revised risk framework will be presented, as per the bank guidelines, which will address all design related risks.

Q 19. There is a long list of related projects, but no information of coordination with those projects. Please provide information regarding the coordination efforts made so far.

Response:

Coordination of these related initiatives will be done through the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Committee (ICZMC) which is regionally-driven and support enhanced vertical and horizontal coordination and balanced representation of all stakeholders. In addition, the coordinating unit for the project will prepare monthly reports and updates from the different project managers, collect webpage information (MET and NACOMA) and, carry joint information events, communication campaign and agency contact. The PIF has been revised to incorporate this coordination platform description (Page 15).

Q 20. There is no information on the implementation/execution arrangements. Please clarify the role of the different Ministries in addition to co-financing.

Response: The implementation arrangements have been included in the PIF (Page 11-12). These follow similar structure as NACOMA and will be finalized during preparation:

The Steering Committee (SC)

The Steering Committee (SC) will be a high level executive committee responsible for overseeing project implementation and for providing strategic leadership for the implementation of NCP and enabling legislation. They will be meeting at least four times every year. Members of the SC will be representatives from the Line Ministries, Regional Councils and Local Authorities (Technical).

The Integrated Coastal Zone Management Committee (ICZMC)

The ICZMC will be a supervisory body (political) that will be regionally focused, which will be supporting the project with decision making on issues related to project implementation. It will be meeting twice a year. It will have a broad flexible structure to ensure responsiveness to local priorities, different stakeholder groups and emerging issues. Members regional councils, line ministries and local authorities.

The ICZM Scientific Group (SG)

The independent Scientific Group will provide high-quality scientific and other data to create a common platform for decision-making by channelling scientific input through existing structures as far possible. The SG group will be formally constituted and will be meeting when needed.

The Project Coordination Office (PCO)

The PCO will work as the project implementation support team. Its mandate will be to implement project activities under the supervision of the SC and ICZMC. The PCO will consist of the following staff members: one full-time Project Coordinator, one full-time Senior Technical Advisor, one full-time Project Assistant, one full-time Monitoring & Technical Specialist, one full-time Legal Advisor; one full-time Procurement / Accountant Specialist, one Environmental Officer and one Young Professional Intern.

Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) responsibilities

The MET will be the lead agency which will have the overall responsibility over the project. It will be responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of: project implementation performance; progress of investment activities; compliance with procurement and disbursement procedures; progress towards the Project Development Objective (PDO); legal and policy endorsement and enactment; and coordination and progress of cross-sectoral cooperation. The director of the Directorate of Environmental Affairs (DEA) will be the MET Focal Point and the PCO reports to him. The DEA director will be communicating necessary information to MET PS and Minister in addition to his participation in the SC.

Other Institutions: Given that large areas of the coastal regions are under some form of protection, the MET is the key National ministry mandated as the custodian of protected area management in Namibia. The DEA was the lead Directorate in the NACOMA project. The integrated nature of coastal governance calls for close collaboration among a wide range of other line ministries and their respective directorates. The Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development (MRLGHRD) and the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR) are particularly key partners in implementing the coastal governance framework at all levels of government. Other relevant ministries include: Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), National Planning Commission (NPC), Ministry of Lands and Resettlement (MLR), Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF), Ministry of Works and Transport (MWT), Ministry of Safety and Security (MSS), Ministry of Defense (MoD), Ministry of Justice (MoJ), and Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC) among others. Parastatals including NamPower, NamWater, NamPort, Roads Authority, Namibian Wildlife Resorts will also be critical partners who have key roles to play in the sustainable development of the coastal regions.

Q 24. Component 1. Because the baseline and alternative are not clearly defined, it is difficult to estimate if the funding is appropriate.

Component 2. Funding and co-funding appear to be very high for the proposed outputs, except for the Coastal and Marine BD information center and upgrading of existing centers at Ugab and Cape Cross, and M&E and Decision Support Systems. Please provide % of the component's budget into these two outputs.

Component 3. There is not enough information to determine if the funding and co-funding for the proposed outputs is enough. Need to determine: 1) Area of coastal and marine ecosystems and threaten species incorporated into the PA, 2) Number of financial plans for coastal and marine PA system, 3) Area and location of the coastal production landscapes and seascapes for certification, 4) area

for rehabilitation of degraded lands. Please provide this information to properly evaluate funding. Also, more information is required regarding the proposed the RE pilot investment plan.

Response: The PIF has been revised to provide better clarity on the components and outputs – see Pages 10-12. The outputs defined are based on preliminary estimates of budgets needed for implementing the activities and hence justify the funding for the project and its scope. It is worth mentioning that the CCM5 funding allocation will be used under component 1 to set up a system to measure and monitor carbon stocks in different vegetation and ecosystems types of the Namibian coast. These studies and monitoring system planned under the project are expensive since they include field measurements (CC: \$1,564,377). An estimate of the carbon target will be obtained as preparation continues and will be provided at CEO endorsement. Activities to ensure that biodiversity and land degradation are incorporated in policies, strategies and plans of the NCP as well as activities to raise awareness about the value of an ICZM approach for the coast's development will be funded under component 1 (BD: 165,233 and LD: 120,000).

The larger portion of BD funds (BD: \$942,090) will be used for on-the-ground investments in two National Parks, Dorob National Park (810,000 ha) and NIMPA (500 ha) located along the Namibia Coast Skeleton National Park. The larger portion of LD funds will be used for on the ground investments in land and vegetation rehabilitation on communal lands (200,000 ha) around the parks that will be selected during preparation and in the surrounding areas (LD: \$638,800).

Q 25. Co-financing is provided by various Ministries of the Government of Namibia, Local Government, Private Sector, and a Bilateral. What are the private sector companies interested in investing \$3 million in this project?

Response: The main private companies that the project foresees are the Tourism and Mining industries. Namibia has a growing and “high-end” tourism sector industry. The Bank has experience managing tourism and biodiversity projects in the region (South Africa) where private sector has invested in different enterprises once they trust the seriousness of the implementation agency on the ground. The Mining industries have provided funding to NACOMA for improved EIA guidelines, best practices engagement with communities and for protected areas support. These private companies will be engaging in additional activities for NACOMA II.