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United Nations Development Programme

Project title: Enhancing Namibia's capacity to establish a comprehensive Transparency Framework for Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of climate actions and reporting on NDC implementation under the Paris Agreement		
Country(ies): Namibia	**Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity):** Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism	**Execution Modality***:* National Implementation Modality (NIM)
Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD)*:* Outcome 3.1.: By 2023, vulnerable populations in disaster prone areas and biodiversity sensitive areas are resilient to shocks and climate change effects (and benefit from natural resources management.		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: *Exempt*	**UNDP Gender Marker:** GEN2	
Atlas Award ID [Project proposal ID]: 00125916	**Atlas Project/Output ID:** 00120120	
UNDP-GEF PIMS ID number: 6337	**GEF Project ID number:** 10157	
LPAC meeting date: 13 February 2020		
Latest possible date to submit to GEF: 06 April 2020		
Latest possible CEO endorsement date: 06 February 2021		
Planned start date December 2020	**Planned end date:** November 2023	
Expected date of posting of Mid-Term Review to ERC: Not applicable	**Expected date of posting Terminal evaluation report to ERC:** July 2023	

Brief project description:

Namibia ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1995 and acceded to its Kyoto Protocol in 2003, as a non-Annex I (NAI) Party. Namibia also ratified the Paris Agreement (PA) in 2016. In fulfillment of its reporting obligations under the convention, Namibia has prepared and submitted three National Communications (NCs) and three BURs to the UNFCCC. In this process, Namibia has made significant progress in establishing sustainable Institutional Arrangements (IAs), setting up, strengthening and capacitating working groups to undertake mitigation and GHG inventories. Despite this progress, the new transparency provisions defined in the PA pose additional challenges to countries such as Namibia, specifically regarding the reporting on NDC implementation, support received and GHG emission inventories. To address these challenges, this project will contribute to: i) strengthening the institutional arrangements in place for the establishment of a national transparency MRV system ; ii) enhancing the current GHG emission inventory as well as the national capacities on MRV of support; and iii) developing a tracking tool to enable reporting on progress of NDC. Complementary, this project will aim at enhancing the national capacity on all the MRV elements and increasing the gender balance and gender mainstreaming in transparency activities.

(1) FINANCING PLAN	
GEF Trust Fund	USD 1,100,000
UNDP TRAC resources	USD 10,000
Confirmed cash co-financing to be administered by UNDP	USD 0
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	**USD 1,110,000**
(2) CONFIRMED CO-FINANCING	
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism	USD 50,000
(3) Total confirmed co-financing	USD 50,000
(4) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	**USD 1,160,000**

SIGNATURES

Signature: **Mrs. Wilhencia Uiras**	**Agreed by Government Development Coordination Authority**	**Date/Month/Year:** *within 25 days of GEF CEO endorsement* 21/01/2021
Signature: **Teofilus Nghitila**	**Agreed by Implementing Partner**	**Date/Month/Year:** *within 25 days of GEF CEO endorsement* 18/01/2021
Signature: **Armstrong Alexis OIC**	**Agreed by UNDP**	**Date/Month/Year:** *within 25 days of GEF CEO endorsement* 14/01/2021

Key GEF Project Cycle Milestones:
Project document signature: within 25 days of GEF CEO endorsement
First disbursement date: within 40 days of GEF CEO endorsement
Inception workshop date: within 60 days of GEF CEO endorsement
Operational closure: within 3 months of posting of TE to UNDP ERC
Financial closure: within 6 months of operational closure

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List of acronyms

AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry and other Land use
BAU	Business as Usual
BTR	Biennial Transparency Report
BURs	Biennial Update Report
CBIT	Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency
CCU	Climate Change Unit
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CO	Country Office
COP	Conference of Parties
CPD	Country Programme Document
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
DFA	Development Finance Assessment
DMEA	Division Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements
DOF	Directorate of Forestry
DRFN	Desert Research Foundation of Namibia
EEA	European Environment Agency
EIF	Environmental Investment Fund
EMEP	European Monitoring and Evaluation Programme
ETF	Enhanced Transparency Framework
ETPA	Education, Training and Public awareness
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FBUR	First Biennial Update Report
FSP	Full Sized Project
GAC	Gender Advisory Committee
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEFSEC	Global Environment Facility Secretariat
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GPG	Good Practice Guidelines
GRN	Government of the Republic of Namibia
HDI	Human Development Index
IAR	International Assessment and Review
ICA	International Consultation and Analysis
INC	Initial National Communication
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IP	Industrial Processes
IPCC	Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change
IUM	International University of Management
KCA	Key Category Analysis
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LULUCF	Land Use and Land Use Change and Forestry

MAWF	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
MFMR	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
MGECW	Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare
MIA	Multilateral International Agreements
MISA	Media Institute of Southern Africa
MITSMED	Ministry of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development
MLR	Ministry of Land Reform
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
MOHSS	Ministry of Health and Social Services
MRV	Measurement, Reporting & Verification
MSP	Medium Sized Project
MURD	Ministry of Urban and Rural Development
MWT	Ministry of Works and Transport
NAI	Non-Annex I
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NAWA	Namibian Women Association
NAYoRE	Namibia Youth on Renewable Energy
NBSAP	Namibia Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NC	National Communication
NCCC	Namibia Climate Change Committee
NCCP	National Climate Change Policy
NCCSAP	National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan
NDA	National Designated Authority
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NGO	Non-governmental Organisations
NGP	National Gender Policy
NGPA	National Gender Plan of Action
NGPTF	National Gender Permanent Task Force
NIE	National Implementing entity
NIR	National Inventory
NMS	National Meteorological Services
NPAGBV	National Plan of Action on Gender Based Violence
NPC	National Planning Commission
NPCC	National Policy on Climate Change
NSA	Namibia Statistics Agency
NUST	Namibia University of Science and Technology
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PA	Protected Areas
PATPA	Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity building
PIF	Project Identification Form
PIR	GEF Project Implementation Report
PMU	Project Management Unit
POPP	Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
RSO	Research and System Observation
SA	Self-Assessment

SADC	Southern African Development Community
SASSCAL	Southern African Science Service Centre for Climate Change and Adaptive Land Use
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SNC	Second National Communication
STAP	GEF Scientific Technical Advisory Panel
TNA	Technology Needs Assessment
TNC	Third National Communication
TOR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNAM	University of Namibia
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP-GEF	UNDP Global Environmental Finance Unit
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNPAF	United Nations Partnership Agreement Framework
V&A	Vulnerability and Adaptation
WAD	Women's Action for Development
WG	Working Group
YWCA	Young Women's Christian Association

List of national reports to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

- *Initial National Communication (INC)* https://unfccc.int/documents/128112
- *Second National Communication (SNC)* https://unfccc.int/documents/133224
- *Third National Communication (TNC)* https://unfccc.int/documents/133225
- First Biennial Update Report (BUR1) https://unfccc.int/documents/180673
- Second Biennial Update Report (BUR2) https://unfccc.int/documents/180677
- Third Biennial Update Report (BUR3) https://unfccc.int/documents/192581
- National Determined Contributions (NDC) https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Namibia%20First/INDC%20of%20Namibia%20Final%20pdf.pdf

II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) reporting framework

The signatories to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change agreed to submit to the Conference of the Parties (COP) national reports on the implementation of the Convention to inform on progress of implementation activities relating to climate change. The required content and level of detail of national reports and the timetable for submission differ between developed (Annex I) and developing (non- Annex I) country Parties. This is in accordance with the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities" set out in the Convention.

Developing country Parties are required to submit national communications every four years. These national communications should contain emissions by sources and removals by sinks (greenhouse gas inventories), national mitigation and adaptation measures, and any other relevant achievements towards the objective of the Convention.

In the Cancun Agreements at COP 16 it was also decided that developing countries, consistent with their capabilities and the level of support provided for reporting, should submit biennial update reports containing updates of national greenhouse gas inventories, including a national inventory report and information on mitigation actions, needs and support received. At COP17, it was decided that developing countries should submit their first biennial update reports by December 2014 and the subsequent ones every two years thereafter. Least developed countries and small island developing states had flexibility to submit this information at their discretion.

At COP21 in Paris in December 2015, countries across the globe adopted an historic international climate agreement. In anticipation of this moment, countries publicly outlined the post-2020 climate actions they intended to take under the new international agreement, known as their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs). INDCs were the primary means for governments to communicate internationally the steps they will take to address climate change in their own countries. INDCs reflect each country's ambition for reducing emissions, taking into account its domestic circumstances and capabilities. Some countries also address how they will adapt to climate change impacts, and what support they need from, or will provide to, other countries to adopt low-carbon pathways and to build climate resilience.

Under the provisions of the Paris Agreement, countries will be expected to submit an updated NDC every five years, which will represent a progression beyond the country's previous NDC to reflect its highest possible ambition. All Parties are requested to submit the next round of NDCs (new NDCs or updated NDCs) by 2020 and every five years thereafter (e.g. by 2020, 2025, 2030), regardless of their respective implementation time frames. The core mitigation commitments of the Paris Agreement are common to all parties, but there is some difference in expectations: developed countries "should" undertake absolute economy-wide reduction targets, while developing countries "are encouraged" to move toward economy-wide targets over time.

Article 13 of the Paris agreement establishes an **Enhanced Transparency Framework** (ETF) for action and support. It also outlines the information required of non-Annex I Parties to be submitted to the UNFCCC no less frequently than on a biennial basis in **Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs)**: a national inventory report (para. 7a), progress made in achieving the NDC (para. 7b), information related to climate change impacts and adaptation (para. 8) and information on technology transfer and capacity building support needed and received (para.10).

BTRs will thus replace biennial reports and national communications, combining both in one report featuring a structured summary and additional information (e.g. adaptation efforts). The current International Assessment and Review (IAR) and the International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) process will be replaced by technical expert reviews, and facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress.

Final BURs are to be submitted no later than December 2024 and the first BTR no later than 2024. Parties may choose to submit the BTR well before 2024 in conjunction with their final BUR to avoid placing an undue reporting burden. The CBIT project will directly contribute to improve Namibia´s readiness for preparing BTRs in line with the new requirements under the enhanced transparency framework.

COP 24 (at Katowice) was another landmark year as it brought a broad consensus on modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) of the ETF through a decision 18/CMA.1. As much as these MPGs are extensive and very detailed, Namibia along with many other countries lack commensurate capacity to follow them in their entirety. Realising this, the convention formulated the Paris Committee on Capacity building (PCCB), whereas Global Environmental Facility (GEF) introduced a dedicated finance measure (Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency - CBIT), to support capacity-building of developing countries. In this context, the objective of this project is to support Namibia overcome the challenges resulting from the full implementation of the PA and the enhanced transparency framework.

Namibia as Party of the UNFCCC

Namibia ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1995 and its Kyoto Protocol in September 2003. Namibia also ratified the Paris Agreement on September 2016.

Namibia as a Party to the UNFCCC is required to periodically communicate relevant information on the Convention implementation. Accordingly, Namibia submitted to the UNFCCC its Initial National Communication (INC) in 2002, its Second National Communication (SNC) in 2011, First Biennial Update Report (BUR1) in 2014, the Third National Communication (TNC) in 2015, its National Determined Contributions (NDC) in 2015, the Second Biennial Update Report (BUR2) in 2016, the Third Biennial Update Report (BUR3) in 2019, and the Fourth National Communication (NC4) in 2020.

However, most of these reports were elaborated ad-hoc on a project basis and did not integrate gender equality considerations. Since 2015, Namibia is making commendable efforts to build national capacity and establish the institutional arrangements needed to produce the reports in a sustainable way, as described hereafter. This project will contribute to consolidate the efforts made so far and enhance national capacity to meet the requirements of Namibia as a Party of the UNFCCC and as a signatory to the Paris Agreement.

Institutional Framework for climate change management

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

A Project Management Unit (PMU) responsible for the administration of the NCs and BURs is established under the Climate Change Unit in the MEFT. The main task of the PMU is the day to day management of the NCs and BURs processes but not for the mainstreaming or institutionalization of the issues in the national institutions. The PMU consists of: Project Coordinator, Project Assistant, Officer administrator/driver and an Intern. Unlike the INC and SNC, which were purely 100% outsourced to consultants, efforts have been made starting with TNC and BUR1 to institutionalize the NCs and BURs process by supporting the establishment of the three different working groups, respectively on GHG, Mitigation and Adaptation. These working groups have been working with an international consultant in data collection while at the same time being capacitated in conducting GHG inventories and mitigation analysis. However due to time constraints (between one BUR to the next), limited financial and technical capacity with key institutions and the coordinating ministry itself and staff turn-over, this arrangements did not yield the desired results and hence continuous efforts are still being made in the on-going reporting.

Under the GHG Working Group lead agencies have been identified as per the four IPCC sectors, these are: Energy Sector lead by Ministry of Mines and Energy; Waste sector (previously lead by City of Windhoek, but now to be led by Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism; AFOLU sector lead by Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry; and IPPU sector lead by Ministry of Industrialization, Trade and SME Development. With the support of an external consultant, these working groups together with MEFT have been involved in the updating of the national GHG inventory, in terms of Activity data collection in their respective sectors.

The NCCC meets at least quarterly per year at a place and time determined by the chairperson acting in consultation with the members and co-chair. The NCCC gives overall technical guidance and feedback on all actions under key strategic documents related to climate change. The National Climate Change Strategic Action Plan (NCCSAP) serves as the guiding document for reporting progress with additional matters added as and when necessary, such as Namibia's participation in the NDC partnership. Attendance is always more than the quorum and it is made up of a number of key stakeholders. The representation is now codified at an institutional level. Despite this, gaps remain in the technical know-how to enable the members to provide advisory services on key matters related to adaptation and mitigation. Thus, the NCCC members still require support to strengthen their technical expertise and offer verified information to decision makers and senior policy makers concerning Namibia's progress and challenges on climate change actions and their links to other national strategies and sustainable development goals. Furthermore, as the need for integrated planning, reporting and monitoring becoming more visible, under the SDG banner and in alignment with the national SDG reporting framework, the NCCC needs are growing. The establishment of a comprehensive transparency framework for Measuring, Reporting and Verification of climate actions and reporting on NDC implementations under the Paris Agreement, which should be reliable, regular and continuous, will contribute towards filling this gap.

While women participate in these institutional arrangements, gender balance is not yet reached. Concerted efforts on promoting women's leadership in these processes is critical in order to ensure that they contribute to advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women.

Legal and regulatory framework for climate change

The current national policy and regulatory framework consider the fact that climate change impacts directly the entire chain of national development and cross cuts them in many ways. Prior to this, there was already full recognition that climate change may pose a great threat with negative impacts on the country's path towards sustainable development (emphasized in Namibia's Vision 2030). Consequently, the successive legal framework, such as the **National Climate Change Policy (NCCP)** of 2011 was formulated to provide the national strategic framing on climate change. The NCCP highlights the importance of mainstreaming gender into climate change responses at local, regional and national levels and the need to ensure that climate change response activities are gender sensitive.

Guided by the National Climate Change Policy, the main aim of **National Climate Change Strategic Action Plan (NCCSAP)** is to facilitate building the adaptive capacity for Namibia to increase climate change resilience and to

optimize mitigation opportunities towards a sustainable development path. The objectives of NCCSAP are: (i) To reduce climate change impacts on Namibia's key sectors and vulnerable communities; (ii) To integrate climate change issues (adaptation and mitigation) into sectoral policies, and national development planning at all levels; (iii) To develop and enhance capacities at all levels and strengthen institutions to ensure successful implementation of climate change response activities; (iv) To facilitate funding resources for effective mitigation and adaptation investments necessary for the effective implementation of the NCCSAP; and (v) To provide an institutional framework to guide international and national climate financing modalities and support climate readiness. The NCCSAP emphasizes the need to facilitate women's participation in climate change decision making at both local and national level.

While the NCCP is a legal document, the NCCSAP serves as an operational arm of the Policy covering a period of eight years from 2013 -2020. As a practical tool, it provides specific guidance on the mechanisms, means and manners in which implementation can take place. Despite it being an operational document, it was developed following an inclusive process, involving all sectors and considered views and inputs from the 14 administrative regions of Namibia. As the development process of NCCSAP covered interactive consultations with multiple stakeholders (including government offices, ministries, agencies, Members of Parliament, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), IGO, private sector representatives, regional councils, local authorities, Community based Organizations (CBOs) and other civil/civic society organizations), it commands ownership and has reporting commitment by the respective entities.

While there were clear projections on the likely impacts, climate change information and knowledge remain a growing field, with needs for adjustments to consider new knowledge and evidence-based climate science. Thus, the legal and regulatory framework for climate change is likely to need continual updating and modifications. To enable this, the NCCSAP treats climate change as a complex, multifaceted and cross-cutting issue that requires a holistic, integrated and gender-sensitive approach. NCCSAP is clustered around three agendas, i.e. mitigation, adaptation and crosscutting which also present room for addressing needs around these issues.

As clarified above, Namibia's NCCP and its accompanying NCCSAP set the strategic policy and operational framework for addressing both climate change adaptation and mitigation. In line with those policies, the country prepared its NDC, in line with the obligations of the UNFCCC COP decisions 1/CP.19 and 1/CP.20. Namibia's cumulative efforts including those proposed in the NDC so far have yielded positive results in both mitigation and adaptation areas and also benefited other sectors (e.g. agriculture, energy) of the economy at large. Consequently, there are a number of actions geared towards NDC implementation, as well as several interventions (policy, institutional, and operational/technical) that the government and development partners are currently embarking upon to implement the NDC. Most are directly focused on the energy sector, although there are few others in water and agriculture addressing CCA.

Namibia aims at a reduction of about 89% of its GHG emissions at the 2030-time horizon compared to the BAU scenario. The projected GHG emissions to be avoided in 2030 is in the order of 20.000 Gg CO2-eq inclusive of sequestration in the AFOLU sector and compared to the BAU scenario. The contribution will be economy-wide and addresses the IPCC sectors Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste. The reference is the Business As Usual (BAU) scenario to the 2030 time horizon based on the GHG inventory of 2010 and available socio-economic projections.

Table 1. BAU GHG emissions projections

YEAR	2010	2020	2030
EMISSIONS (KT CO2 EQ)	-1,339	12,441	22,647

To achieve the objectives established in its NDC, Namibia expects to implement mitigation actions in different sectors, as shown below.

Table 2. Mitigation actions by sector

Mitigation action	GHG emission reduction	% of the BaU
Energy		
Increase share of renewables in electricity production from 33% to 70%	740	3.3
Increase energy efficiency and DSM	51	0.2
Mass transport in Windhoek, car and freight Pooling	510	2.3
IPPU		
Replace 20% clinker in cement production	36	0.2
AFOLU		
Reduce deforestation rate by 75 %	13,537	59.8
Reforest of 20 000 ha per year	1,779	7.9
Restore 15 M ha of grassland	1,359	6.0
Reduce removal of wood by 50 %	701	3.1
Afforest 5000 ha per year	578	2.6
Plant 5000 ha of arboriculture per year	358	1.6
Fatten 100 000 cattle heads in feedlots	201	0.9
Soil carbon	180	0.8
Waste		
Transform 50% MSW to electricity and compost	205	0.9

In line with the PA and the ongoing efforts of the country to address climate change, the government of Namibia has agreed to expand its ambition on both mitigation and adaptation for upgrading its NDC, updating baseline figures based on the latest GHG emissions inventory and carrying out new projections of emissions. A robust MRV is needed to deliver and keep track of that ambition. The NDC update implementation and reporting will represent a major challenge to the government of Namibia. Multiple shortcomings and constraints will have to be overcome while fulfilling the needs for systemic, institutional and human capacity building needs. This project addresses all these needs, representing a key milestone that will boost Namibia´s readiness for NDC implementation.

Experience and lessons learnt from the development of previous NCs and BURs

The SNC assisted Namibia to mainstream CC concerns into sectoral and national development priorities as the project sought to increase the Namibian public's knowledge and awareness of climate change.

Under the TNC, the development of a national policy contributed to placing climate change issues into the national planning and development mechanisms. Mainly, most of the anticipated long-term institutional arrangements were properly initiated under the TNC, although they strongly built upon the lessons learned from the previous NCs.

TNC project worked in a synergistic approach with existing national projects and programs on climate change to coordinate efforts and avoid duplications as much as possible. Along with the Namibia component of the Africa Adaptation Programme, TNC contributed to training and capacity building for senior policy makers and to the promotion of climate change public education, thereby, raised awareness at national and sub-national levels. Few technical working sessions, conferences, seminars and other platforms for knowledge exchange and sharing were used.

The three BURs supported the existing institutional arrangements initially formed under the TNC (in terms of GHG inventory and mitigation analysis and their effects). Prior to BUR1 Namibia had outsourced its first two GHG inventories, however during the BUR1 and TNC Namibia decided to move from total outsourcing to in-house reporting including the compilation of the GHG inventories.

Prior to **TNC** and **BUR1** no institutional arrangements or memory existed in terms of reporting obligations. It is during TNC and BUR1 that a decision was made to move from purely outsourcing to more in-house production of the reports. The process started by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism as the lead agency writing letters to Executive Directors, formerly known as Permanent Secretaries, to nominate at least two technical staff members to serve on the working groups. Nominations were received and the working groups were created, and the first round of capacity building was completed during BUR1 and TNC, while at the same time producing the BUR1.

Further, **BUR2 evolved the national circumstances and institutional arrangements, GHG inventory by sources and removal by sinks, mitigation analysis and their effects and information on domestic MRV**. Consequently, BUR2 put emphasis on institutionalizing the reporting process, by raising awareness amongst key stakeholders and consultations were held with heads of key stakeholder institutions to re-emphasize the importance of the reporting, in order to get their buy-in into the process. Capacity building and trainings were carried out based on the IPCC reporting guidelines and software in order to capacitate the working group members and possibly serve as incentive. BUR2 provided the platform to further strengthen the existing institutional arrangements and enhance capacity of the working groups established under previous NCs and BUR projects. It was expected that conducting such events would result in an elevated profile of climate change issues, which would commence to feature more prominently on the national development agenda, and their integration into the general planning processes in Namibia.

The UNDP-GEF Namibia's BUR3 project (GEF ID 9838) aimed at building on and strengthening Namibia's capability to meet its reporting obligations as a Party to the Convention, in line with Articles 4 and 12. The project enabled the country to undertake assessments and study including an update of the national Greenhouse Gas inventory (inventory year used is 2014), update on national circumstances, constraints and gaps, related financial, technical and capacity needs, and a mitigation analysis and their effects as well as the domestic Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems. BUR3 was also submitted with the Third stand-alone National GHG Inventory (NIR3) covering the years 1994 to 2014 as per the recommendations of the ICA process to date back to the 1990s to have a complete time series. Similar to previous NCs and BURs, the MEFT, through the Department of Environmental Affairs is responsible for executing these projects, using the already existing NCs/BURs Project Management Unit, which is hosted by the Climate Change Unit, with the NCCC serving as the project steering committee. The climate change unit currently comprises of four staff members who have been supporting the PMU in BURs and NCs reporting amongst other climate change related issues.

The **UNDP-GEF Namibia's Fourth National Communication (NC4) Project**, built from BUR3 and other previous NCs, in terms of further strengthening the institutional arrangements for NCs and BURs. The project enabled Namibia to update its national GHG inventory dating back to 1991, as per the recommendations from the ICA process, and to the recent year of 2015. Unlike BURs, NC4 also undertook a vulnerability and adaptation assessment. The assessment took a human centered approach, by combining three variables: exposure, vulnerability and adaptive capacity, to produce a vulnerability hotspot map for Namibia. NC4 was submitted on 19th March 2020. Gender equality considerations have been included in previous NCs and BURs only in a cursory manner. It is critical that gender equality considerations are firmly integrated in the development of future reports in order to better reflect the situation of women and identify gender-responsive mitigation and adaptation actions.

Current MRV framework

Namibia has in place a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system to support its development agenda as laid out in the National Development Plan (NDP). Government implemented a continuous M&E process under the guidance of the National Planning Commission (NPC) for all socio-economic development engines, with a view to track progress on the various goals and strategies earmarked in the NDP, including those of the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, which has the leading role on climate change. This M&E system has been very useful to track progress achieved in the implementation of the NDP and also to inform government on its revision, updating as well as development of new plans and strategies.

Government departments and private sector organizations regularly measure, collect and verify data on their activities to track progress, productivity, quality assurance and to conform to legislations, amongst others. These data are then analysed and reported to the parent ministries for transmission to the NPC and administrative entities to inform them of the progress and achievements for sustainable decision-making and for guiding implementation and reviewing of Policies and Strategies within the NDP. Most of these data are then stored in private databases and/or centralized within the NSA for further analysis and eventual archiving. The **National Statistics Agency (NSA)** has been established to set up a robust national statistical system to provide quality data for supporting primarily the M&E as well as for other purposes such as providing data for reporting to the Convention to which the country is a Party, research and planning at various levels. The NSA also regularly undertakes surveys and censuses to supplement routine data collection, especially for elements not covered under annual organizational activities.

However, even if this system appears to function well to some extent, and has delivered for ensuring sustainable development of the country, this has been achieved according to the capabilities of government and the institutions, taking into consideration the financial, technical and technological capacities, including availability of funds, level of knowledge required, availability of appropriate staff and the necessary tools. Unfortunately, data required specifically for compiling GHG inventories, following mitigation and adaptation actions, assessing needs and reporting on support received have not been integrated within the system during its development up to now. These data are mostly dispersed with individual public and private sector institutions and organizations, demanding for collection on an ad-hoc basis when the BURs are being produced. And in instances where the data is available it's not captured in the format that will be useful for BURs and NCs report purposes.

Gender equality considerations have not yet been strongly integrated into the existing MRV framework and there is need for gender equality, intergenerational equity and the empowerment of women and youth are promoted as part of the strengthened framework for MRV.

MRV of emissions

Following the national institutional framework for climate change management, the climate change unit in the Ministry of Environment is responsible for coordinating the GHG inventory. The Project Management Unit coordinates the day to day issues related to the development of reports. A national GHG working group was established through nominations made by various Permanent Secretaries[1] of key emitting sectors to participate on this working group. The mapping of the stakeholders exercise is been continuously been undertaken and updated. Sector leads have been identified for each of the IPCC sectors, see graph below. The working group members are currently responsible for collecting and providing activity data from their sectors, while they are capacitated to fully take over the role of conducting the GHG inventory. An international consultant has been working with the working group since BUR1 and TNC training them and capacitating them on the IPCC 2006 Software and guidelines used for GHG Inventories. [2]

Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) has played a key role in terms of providing key national statistics, especially on imports and exports of commodities and therefore further strengthening or formalization of the relationship which such a key institute is priority for Namibia. Currently data archiving is done by the MEFT, however, discussions have started to have this completed by NSA. Current existing institutional arrangements are depicted in graph 1 below.

[1] Currently Executive Directors

[2] "The 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (IPCC, 2007) have been used with the most appropriate IPCC default EFs for all inventories from the 3rd national inventory through the most recent sixth national inventory, which was submitted as an accompanying document to the BUR3."

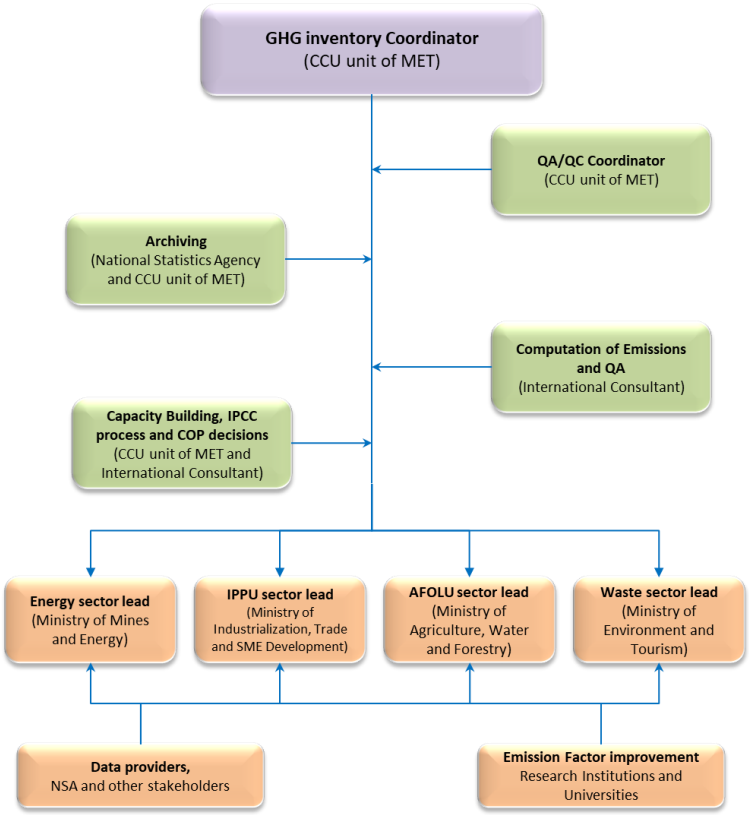

Figure 1. Institutional arrangements for the MRV of emissions

The institutional arrangements for the MRV of GHG emissions have not been implemented, as pointed out in the quality assurance exercise developed by the GSP-UNFCCC in July 2018. The development of national GHG emission inventories has been made mainly through the Project Management Unit and the support of international consultants. There is no law or regulation that formalizes the institutional setup for the inventory preparation and there are not formal contracts (or memorandum of understanding) between institutions to ensure data collection and validation of the inventory. Therefore, the institutional arrangements in place are not sustainable and do not follow IPCC good practices for inventory management and preparation. Furthermore, inventories are only prepared when GEF funds are secured and developed according to time schedule for the GEF-funded project. The inventory will need an inventory preparation schedule agreed by all stakeholders to ensure the preparation of the inventory. Additionally, there is no protocol established for data submission from stakeholders.

MRV of mitigation

Reporting on mitigation actions implemented by the country in the BUR1 and BUR2 proved very challenging due to a paucity of information on the status and progress of activities implemented since quite some years now. Thus, the information provided to the COP was not of the best quality and sometimes incomplete. The information provided did not reflect the real situation in the country when in fact there are numerous actions completed or under way in Namibia to implement the Convention as per its obligations. The gender dimensions of mitigation actions were not articulated either. This situation is attributed to the fact that there existed no formal recording system for tracking these mitigation actions within the Namibian institutions and also because it was not a reporting requirement. Of prime importance within the reporting context now and to tap needed resources while being transparent and meeting the obligations of the PA, Namibia must develop and implement robust MRV systems to track and report on both Mitigation and Support received prior to rolling out the activities of its NDC in addition to MRV of Emissions. Namibia continued to build and improve its system for measuring, reporting and verifying mitigation actions and

their effects while tracking support received in implementing these. The institutional arrangements follow closely those described above for the GHG inventory, involving many of the same institutions collaborating for the MRV of emissions but with somewhat different responsibilities for the MRV mitigation and support systems. The Mitigation Working Groups (MWG) established during the production of the BUR2, with representatives responsible for collecting and reporting data related to mitigation actions according to the IPCC sectors AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste, functioned sparingly on account of limited capacity and the absence of well-developed procedures. The existing arrangements must be reviewed and upgraded to be fully operational and to deliver for meeting reporting standards.

User-friendly templates were designed during the preparation of the BUR2 for the collection of data and other information on mitigation actions, to the extent possible. However, these templates have not been used during the preparation of the BUR3 due to time constraints as the funding came late to allow for this exercise and the lack of the MRV mitigation system. The design of these templates shall be tested and incorporated into the MRV of mitigation to ensure the consistency of the data.

Namibia also counts with basic institutional arrangements for the MRV of NAMAs. The MEFT is already acting as NAMA Approver/Focal Point to the UNFCCC and as the National Designated Authority (NDA) to the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The main responsibilities for NAMA´s MRV require in the NAMA implementing entity, while the NCA is responsible for creating reporting templates. The reporting template is provided by the NCA to the NIE. The templates are completed and submitted annually to the NCA by the NIE. The MRV of NAMAS is not currently consistent with the mitigation MRV and its templates. NAMAs MRV shall be integrated within the mitigation MRV to ensure the information is used to track progress of NDCs.

MRV of support

Namibia to-date does not have a functional system to track support received for reporting to the COP and for implementing mitigation actions. Information are disaggregated and may be obtained from different ministries and/or other institutions depending on the type of support received, though a fair amount of this information may be available with the Ministry of Finance, NPC and MEFT. The challenge is to establish a centralized system for tracking all support received regarding funding, capacity development and technology transfer in relation to climate change.

In 2019, Namibia completed a Development Finance Assessment (DFA) that provides a full understanding of existing development finance flows and underlying policies and institutions. Further, the DFA developed recommendations to assist policy actions as well as to guide the design of an integrated national financing framework (INFF). Such will be vital to build upon for the MRV (esp. MRV support). Moreover, the DFA process provided an opportunity for the country to have a holistic view regarding development finance and how these finances could be aligned to national objectives and policies to maximize outputs and outcomes. Furthermore, it provided an opportunity for closer and coordinated collaboration involving a broad constituency of actors from across government, the private sector and financial institutions, development partners and other non-state stakeholders to pull resources together and prioritize funding by taking into account comparative advantage for each particular finance flow (Namibia DFA Report, 2019).

The CBIT project will build from the existent MRV developments to establish a functional MRV system for NDC tracking, which will include all the components needed for a domestic MRV: MRV of emissions, MRV of mitigation and MRV of support, integrated within the existent M&E system for adaptation.

Barriers to the expanded transparency framework

While past interventions and baseline interventions led to **the establishment of various Working groups under the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC), these did not effectively work as envisaged, owing to strategic barriers at systemic, institutional and individual levels** - working in combination with, among others:

- inadequate awareness on the issues amongst stakeholders;
- high staff turn-over within key institutions;
- limited institutional commitment (exhibited via lack of institutional commitment and participation of stakeholders). This may be attributed to limited appreciation of the importance of the reporting, as external consultants led some key components of the work, thus leading to it being viewed (for instance GHG inventory activities) as something outside their institutional mandates;
- lack of updated technical skills and capacity of nominated experts. Largely, the key technical barrier was created by heavy reliance and use of external consultants (to fill the gap) without any targeted and deliberate 'graduation' efforts pursued. Thus, **while most of the national experts and institutions were broadly exposed to these processes, challenges facing them not being fully engaged nor enabled (capacity built) to effectively lead the preparation of the national GHG inventory process in a sustainable manner still pose the single most significant barrier to creating an effective MRV system;**
- Limited technical knowledge on the linkages of gender and climate change action.

Table 3. Types of Barriers and challenges identified in NCs and BUR

Type of barriers	Barriers and how to achieve long term vision
Systemic	Namibia's systemic barriers emanate from having (a) an unequal society that faces persistent development challenges, leaving some groups behind due to imbalanced power relations, lack of social and economic opportunities including unequal access to climate information. Such negatively impacts (b) rural and urban' men and women's economic empowerment, participation and decision-making, and access to climate information to make informed decisions to transform their societal needs. To achieve long-term impacts, the CBIT framework, will strengthen and build-upon the existing strong enabling framework (policy, legislations, and strategies in place) to address these systemic and societal gaps, such as intersectoral approach to mainstreaming gender in the NDC implementation framework; and specific capacity aiming at improving the performance and stability of critical national institutions -catalyzing transparency and accountability in the MRV systems.
Institutional	Lack of interest from key stakeholders to participate in the BURs and NCs processes, resulting from exclusion in their mandates. Creation of Institutional Arrangements with focal points within the mandated national institutions is needed. Formalize the engagement with stakeholders through MoUs.
Individual - technical	Inadequate technical capacity of WG members, necessitates the building of essential skills for GHG inventory exercise. Enhancement of Namibia's ability to quantify emissions of indirect GHG emissions by better understanding of EMEP/ EEA guidebooks.
Financial	Inadequate framework for provision and management of Financial resources, and constraints from central government to carry out the assessments at regional and local levels. Utilization of the Development Finance Assessment (DFA) results and building upon the NDC Partnership mechanism.

Organizations and individuals in the private sectors and institutions lack the necessary trainings and tools to conduct MRV activities. **BURs identified a need to provide training to individuals for collecting climate data,** particularly the Division of Multi-lateral Environmental Agreement and in other sectoral ministries.

There is also a need to develop and provide criteria for **classifying and reporting updated and disaggregated data on support received**. Furthermore, reporting in all areas should have clear timetables, formats and procedures.

Lack of a holistic, continuous system for data collection, formatting, analysis, and reporting: The current project-based cycle for reporting, rather than a continuous process, makes it difficult to respond to emerging MRV requirements. Research under the BUR2 identified a number of partially developed or tested databases in different sectors. However, there is a lack of coordination among the databases. Certain databases lack formatting or level of scale necessary to contribute meaningfully to climate change activities. In the area of adaptation, there is also a lack of clear processes for collecting information and updating climate risk and vulnerability information, and adaptation and mitigation information are not integrated.

The proposal of MRV system would need to be revised, as for the following items:

- The roles and responsibilities needed by the MRV system (such as entity responsible for the compilation of the inventory, an entity responsible for the coordination of the MRV of support, an entity responsible for QA/QC, etc) need to be clearly specified in the MRV system.
- The linkages between MRV components are not addressed, and the integration of the M&E existent system with the new components needs to be reinforced.
- The MRV system of support does not count with an entity responsible for coordinating data collection in line with national finance management system and gathering data.
- The role of the financial entities (data providers for the MRV of support) and their relationship with NSA is not clear.

Lack of institutional capacity to manage climate related MRV in particular at the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, the focal point ministry for climate change. Specifically, there is no designated office with qualified employees and computer hardware and software to oversee MRV systems and activities across government agencies and industry. This constraint limits the ability of the government to align MRV activities with international requirements and country priorities. In addition, electronic systems for MRV in certain sectors cannot be fully implemented due to a lack of trained personnel with a mandate to use them.

Namibia has made tangible progress in raising its reporting standards to the UNFCCC, shifting from total reliance on consultants to a mix of collaboration between consultants and national experts. The objective of the country is to become fully independent for reporting at the required standards to the Convention in the near to medium term.

This demands far more serious management and for a sustainable system to be put in place. Human and other resources are already lacking, and **it is a fact that countries need to have a fully-fledged team dedicated to data collection, QA/QC, and report preparation**. Countries should also prepare themselves for verification, amongst others, to meet the standards, namely the transparency component as it stands today.

During the Quality Assessment exercise held in Namibia in July 2018 by UNFCCC and the UNDP-UNEP Global Support Program, during the implementation of Namibia's BUR3 (GEF ID 9838) and indicated in the inventory improvement plan, some of **the areas which were identified for urgent improvement were:**

a. Institutionalize the archiving system with NSA;
b. Improve the institutional arrangements to ensure annual provision of activity data for preparing the inventory;
c. Develop and implement a quality control management system;
d. Develop legal arrangements for securing collaboration of other institutions for activity data;
e. Improve on documentation and archiving; and
f. Capacity building in various areas of inventory compilation including the importance of including national consultants.
g. Attempt at collecting missing activity data for improving the completeness of the inventory, namely emissions of substitutes of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS), incineration of waste and emissions from the use of products such as the use of N_2O for medical applications;
h. Conduct new forest inventories to confirm the new approach adopted for the Land sector;

i. Produce new maps for 1990 to 2015 to refine land use change data over 5-year periods to replace the low-quality maps available now which is proving inadequate;
j. Refine data collection for determining country-specific (CS) weights for dairy cows, other cattle, sheep and goats;
k. Develop the digestible energy (DE) factor for livestock as country-specific data is better than the default IPCC value to address this key category fully at Tier 2;
l. Add the missing years 1990 to 1993 to complete the full time series 1990 to at least 2015 in the next inventory compilation.
m. Improve activity data for the AFOLU sector through production of new maps to generate land use changes, National Stock and Emission factors, possible use of Collect earth for confirming the assumptions and data used.

CBIT will aim to tackle all the improvement areas identified above to the extent possible in order to further improve the level of reporting with particular attention to including gender equality considerations.

Namibia started implementing mitigation over a decade ago. Mitigation is embedded in the national development plans as detailed in the national climate change policy. Various policies falling under the latter have been reviewed, and updated ones produced in 2017, to cater for the latest COP decisions and the PA. However, **implementation of mitigation actions faces multiple barriers and difficulties in various areas and the country needs to remove these challenges to move forward**. Weaknesses exist at the institutional, organizational and individual levels, notwithstanding financial and technology transfer needs, especially at a time when the country has endured a drought over the past four years. There is an urgent need to improve the enabling environment for tackling climate change activities, with special emphasis on mitigation in the country.

The flow of technical and capacity building support has been below plans made as per the BUR1. Namibia has thus recorded slow progress on furthering technical capabilities and capacity building. In consideration of this situation, the country invested in capacity building of national experts for reporting to the Convention within the grant availed by the GEF. However, this is only marginal and for reporting only, **while enhancing of technical capabilities and capacity building for implementation of mitigation projects remains a void that should be filled urgently.**

Substantial funding is required to enable Namibia to meet its reporting obligations and implement the Convention. Appropriate and timely funding is essential for meeting reporting requirements at the right standard. On the other hand, funding implementation of mitigation actions as provided for within the country's development strategy and agenda has been practically non-existent. Namibia, as a developing country, faces numerous difficult challenges to maintain the welfare of its population. As such, the country will not be able to allocate adequate funding to meet the climate change agenda, even if this is of prime importance to it. Efforts, including incentives to attract private investors, have been deployed to bring in the funds needed.

Some of the **challenges identified during the previous NCs and BURs** include:

a. Information required for the inventory were obtained from various sources as no institution has yet been endorsed with the responsibility for the collection of specific activity data needed for the estimation of emissions according to IPCC on an annual basis;
b. Almost all activity data, including those from the Namibia Statistics Agency are still not yet in the required format for feeding in the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2006 the software to make the emission estimates;
c. National experts are not yet ready to take over the full inventory compilation process, which dictated the collaboration of an international consultant;
d. Lack of country specific emission factors;
e. Some sub-categories were not covered due to lack of activity data; and
f. Though national experts were provided with some capacity building, this still needs to be pursued in the future until they are fully knowledgeable with the whole process.

Namibia ranks 4th out of 54 African Countries on the 2018 Mo Ibrahim Index of African governance. Transparency International Perception Corruption Index 2019 ranks it as the fifth least corrupt country in sub-Saharan Africa. Namibia also ranks as one of the first African countries in terms of press freedom on the 2019 World Index. Despite such a strong foundation, Namibia faces several persistent development challenges and remains one of the most unequal nations in the world, despite its Human Development Index (HDI) for 2019 standing at 0.645; when the value is discounted for inequality, the HDI falls to 0.418, which is a loss of 34.8 percent due to inequality in the distribution of the HDI dimension indices.

Gender inequality is also high with Namibia ranking 115th out of 160 countries in the 2017 index[3] with a Gender Inequality Index value of 0.472. Due to deeply entrenched gender inequalities, women bear the brunt of climate change. This is because they are more reliant on natural resources for their livelihoods (and those of their family members) while having limited access and control over land, assets and technologies – hence they are less likely to have the means to respond effectively to climate change. Given the socially constructed roles of women as primary food producers and providers of water and cooking fuel for their families, they are particularly hard hit by climate change. This is especially true for women and girls living in situations of poverty who have limited adaptive capacities to deal with the impacts of climate change. Women in Namibia have limited access to land, resources, credit, technology and decent work and are paid less for equal work. They are under-represented in economic and political decision-making processes and thus have limited means and influence to contribute meaningfully to climate action. Women's leadership in natural resource management and climate action has not yet fully recognized in Namibia. They are under-represented in decision making and leadership in the context of developing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating climate action. While it is understood that gender can affect adaptive capacity in Namibia, for instance the National Climate Change Policy highlights that the poor and rural populations of Namibia, most of them being women, are most vulnerable to climate change. Likewise, the policy guides that government shall: (a) Ensure that communities both men and women are empowered, participate meaningfully in the planning, testing and roll out of adaptation and mitigation activities in both rural and urban areas; (b) Ensure that climate change response activities are gender sensitive; and (c) Include gender and climate change in the curriculum of education and training programs. While it is positive that gender is included as a key guiding principle in the National Climate Change Policy, the policy does not propose any gender-specific strategies, and fails to identify the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare and women's organizations as key stakeholders in the section on institutional arrangements for policy implementation. It also makes no provisions to engage in gender-responsive budgeting and resource mobilization efforts and does not propose any gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation criteria.

The importance of promoting women's empowerment and gender equality is not mentioned in the (i) NDC and (ii) NDC Partnership.

Consistency with National Priorities

The project is aligned with Namibia's priorities communicated in the NDC and will be vital to facilitate the coordinated implementation of activities and measures within. The National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Report (BURs) projects under the UNFCCC aim to build on and strengthen Namibia's capability to meet its reporting obligations as a NAI Party to the convention in line with Article 4 and 12. The projects enable the country to update the national greenhouse gas inventory and on national circumstances, constraints gaps, financial, technical and capacity needs, and mitigation analysis and domestic MRV systems. The capacity building actions within this CBIT funded project will increase the capability of Namibia to produce transparent, complete, comparable, consistent and accurate GHG inventories included in the National Communications and Biennial Update Reports.

Also, the proposed CBIT project has been initiated in response to the requirements arising out of the Paris Climate Agreement and based on the needs for development of a robust transparency framework that will enable national governments to monitor and evaluate implementation of the NDCs and enhance ambitions in subsequent planning

[3] http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/NAM.pdf

of climate change policies and measures in line with the global long-term climate goals. It also ensures that institutional capacities to respond to these requirements are in place.

The Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) under UNFCCC in Namibia was carried out in 2005 and aimed to assess the technology needs for mitigation and adaptation of climate change. It focuses on technologies that could support Namibia's economic development in a sustainable manner, in line with the medium-and- long term priorities as then outlined in National Development Plan (NDP2) and Namibia's Policy Framework for Long-term National Development (Vision 2030). The objectives drawn from the assessment were to a) improve awareness regarding climate change, sustainable development and technology; b) improve capacity in government, the private sector, and civil society to initiate and implement mitigation and adaptation technology transfer projects; c) undertake priority research and capacity building projects; d) improve access to finance for climate change mitigation and adaptation, desertification and biodiversity projects; and e) undertake priority mitigation and adaptation projects. The results from this assessment are consistent and compliment the CBIT project.

III. STRATEGY

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

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

The enhancing of Namibia's capacity to establish a comprehensive Transparency Framework for Measuring and Verification of climate actions and report on NDC implementation under the Paris Agreement is fully aligned to the Programming Directions for the CBIT (Dated May 18, 2016). Specifically, as per paragraph 85 of the COP decisions adopting the Paris Agreement, it will contribute to:

a) strengthening national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities;

b) providing relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement;

c) assisting the improvement of transparency over time.

The project is aligned with GEF focal area CCM-3-8, i.e. "Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through capacity building initiative for transparency."

The rationale of the project

The CBIT project will help Namibia to enhance capacity to establish a comprehensive, gender-responsive transparency framework for MRV of climate actions and reporting on NDC implementation under the Paris Agreement. Without this, the methodologies and tools needed to enhance transparency as stipulated in Article 13 of the PA will not implemented in the country. Further, Namibia's will not be able to put in place an MRV system that will smoothen and facilitate provision of accurate information, monitoring and assessment of the instruments that the country selects to address climate change. Lastly, Namibia will not be able to increase ambitions under its NDCs, as there is a major need to improve its institutional capacities and establish sustainable Institutional Arrangements. The establishment of a gender-responsive transparency framework for MRV is vital to ensure that the different needs, challenges and priorities of women and men are addressed. Failure to adopt a gendered approach would result in overlooking the above described differences between men and women inadvertently reinforcing existing gender inequalities and women's increased vulnerability to climate change.

Thus, the project provides an alternative approach that is structured around three main components, which have related outcomes and a number of outputs designed to achieve the objective of the project. Altogether these three components will enhance capacities to meet the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The three components in which the project is structured are the following:

- Enhancing and Strengthening Namibia's Institutional Arrangements for robust GHG inventories and Transparency MRV System/ Framework for climate actions and NDC
- Provision of tools, training and assistance for meeting the transparency provisions established in the Paris Agreement

- NDC tracking

All three components of the project are focused at development of tools, training and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Components will contribute to the design and establishment of a domestic MRV system for climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, GHG emission inventories and support.

The CBIT proposal has been designed to address the short and long-term capacity building needs for Namibia, including strengthening the technical capacity of key stakeholders in addressing the linkages between gender and climate change. Capacity building will be done at institutional, individual and policy (systemic) levels. This will ensure creation of a robust, transparent and sustainable system to be put in place, which will facilitate the management of data and information on climate change mitigation and adaptation and utilized to track progress towards achievement of Namibia's nationally determined contributions. In the absence of this support, Namibia will continue relying heavily on external consultants without the necessary Institutional Arrangements being in place, the technical knowhow not being fully built. Further, the alternative will provide an enabling environment for the National Statistical Agency to provide the functions of a quality control entity while the national leadership will be enabled to fully utilize and benefit from external and independent quality assurance in undertaking its national and international reporting obligation for transparency action and support. The established mechanisms under the NCCC will be enhanced, building upon the multi-sectoral membership and role of academia and think tanks.

The following figure illustrates the strategy and the theory of change of the project.

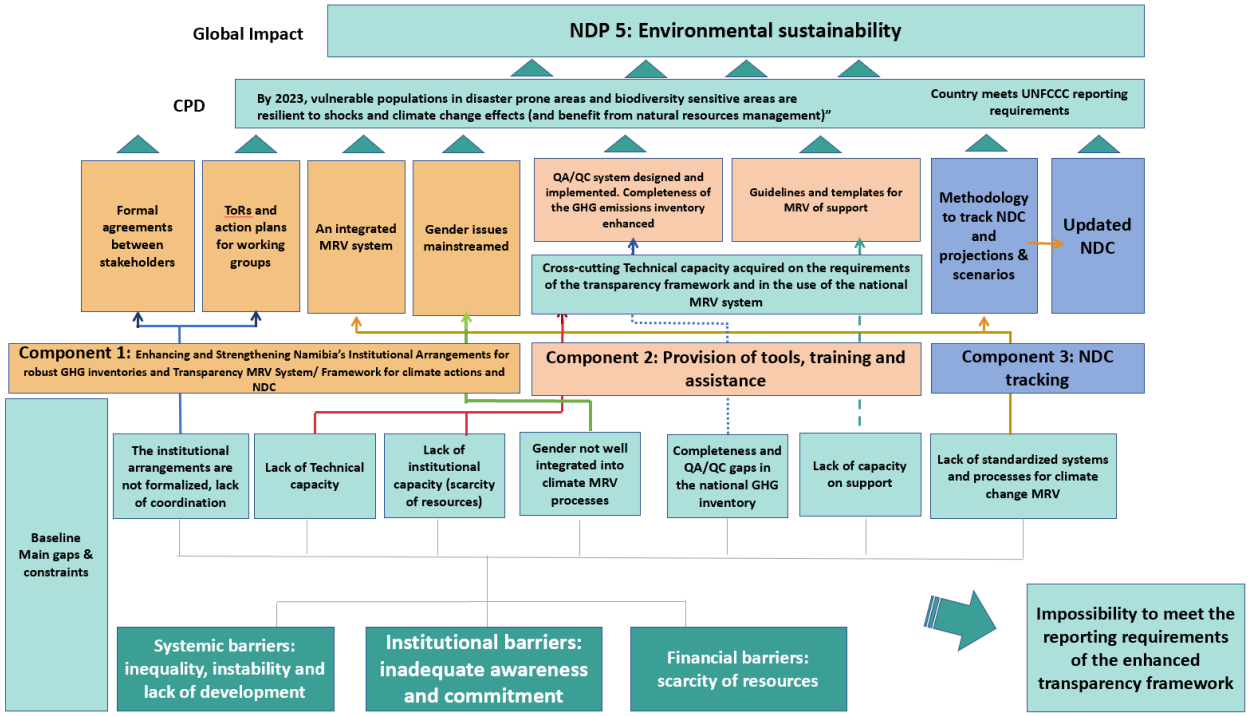

Figure 2. Illustration on the theory of change of the project

As illustrated in the previous figure, the main constraints and gaps of Namibia for the implementation of a national system to meet the requirements of the enhanced transparency framework will be addressed by CBIT outcomes. The following table illustrates the baseline gaps and constraints in Namibia and the results of the implementation of the CBIT project.

Table 4. Results of the CBIT project

Main Constraints and gaps	How is the gap addressed in the CBIT project	End of the project situation
MRV institutional arrangements not formalized and there is a lack of coordination	The proposal of MRV system should be revised to ensure integration between MRV components (GHG emissions, mitigation, support and adaptation) building from existent structures (M&E and NSA). The current legal framework and the competences of the different entities involved in the MRV will be analyzed in detail, proposing the best solution for the formalization of the MRV arrangements based on an analysis of the current circumstances.	The proposal of MRV system will be enhanced and the institutional arrangements of the MRV system will be formalized using the solution which best fits national circumstances. The coordination between stakeholders will be subsequently enhanced and the functioning of the working groups will be improved.
Lack of technical capacity on MRV activities	The three components of the CBIT project in all its outcomes include a significant capacity building part. Capacity building is considered a transversal element of the project and a very relevant share of the budget is allocated to capacity building.	National institutions/entities will be technically able to continue using/updating the outputs of the CBIT project. Reporting under enhanced transparency framework will be ensured using national resources.
Lack of institutional capacity	The high staff turn-over and the scarcity of resources leads to a lack of institutional capacity in the country. The development of guidelines, templates and manuals for each output developed within the project will ensure the new staff can access to detailed information on MRV process, ensuring the sustainability of the work and reinforcing the institutional capacity of the institutions involved.	The institutional capacity of the entities involved is reinforced and the sustainability of the work is ensured.
Gender not integrated into climate change MRV processes	There is one specific output focused on the streamlining of gender in MRV activities. Complementary, the implementation of the gender action plan will ensure gender is covered in all areas of the project.	Gender is streamlined into MRV activities.
Completeness and QA/QC gaps in the national GHG emission inventory	The CBIT project will address the design and implementation of a QA/QA system for the national GHG emissions inventory of Namibia. Furthermore, the gaps (completeness issues) identified in the national inventory will be addressed.	The national GHG emissions inventory counts with a QA/QC system and the completeness of the inventory is improved.
Lack of capacity of support	The CBIT project includes specifically the development of templates and improvement of capacity of support. National experts will be trained on the MRV of support.	The MRV system and the tracking of the NDC will include information on support received. National experts are well trained on the MRV support component.
Lack of standardized systems, tools and processes to climate change MRV	The CBIT project will create guidelines, templates and methodologies in all MRV elements and will implement the tools (hardware and software) to standardize climate change MRV in the country.	Namibia counts with a complete information system and underlying methodologies and processes for climate change MRV. This MRV system will enable NDC tracking and reporting under the enhanced transparency framework.

Overcoming the challenges described in the previous table will only be possible through the implementation of the CBIT project and are essential to allow Namibia meeting the requirements of the enhanced transparency framework by 2024.

The government of Namibia will provide an in-kind contribution of USD 50,000 covering the government personnel time and offices to enable the successful implementation of this project.

The Gender Action Plan (GAP) developed under this project aims to ensure the respect, promotion and consideration of gender equality and the empowerment of women in the implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement. It also seeks to achieve and sustain the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in the UNFCCC process. In addition, the GAP seeks to enhance the understanding and expertise of stakeholders on the systematic integration of gender considerations and the application of such understanding and expertise in the thematic areas under the Convention and the Paris Agreement and in policies, programmes and projects on the ground.

Country Ownership

The Government of Namibia and the various national stakeholders are strongly committed with climate change as evidenced by the previous high-level reporting to the UNFCCC and by the work undergoing to expand the ambition of the NDC. In line with this commitment, national stakeholders have shown a high-level engagement with the project, with a high participation in the PPG preparation (further information on the involvement of stakeholders during the PPG preparation is provided in annex 7 Stakeholder Engagement Plan).

Namibia´s overall commitment for addressing climate change is enshrined in its Climate Promise, where it is pledged to revise the NDC, to raise climate ambition and to keep within the recommendations of IPCC 1.5 degree above pre-industrial level. The climate promise further confirmed Namibia's desire to enhance and strengthen the country's Institutional Arrangements for robust GHG inventories and Transparency MRV System/ Framework for climate actions and NDC, and to align the NDC targets to the new and latest baseline data (using the 2015 NGHG I) as previous NDC had gaps and it did not account for the emissions accurately, nor has it considered critical technologies (Namibia Climate Promise, 2020).

The proposed governance for the project is described in section VII governance arrangements. The CBIT project will be implemented under the already existing governance arrangements used in NCs and BURs, to avoid duplications, save resources and looking for the sustainability of the work. Specifically, the project will be managed by UNDP and the MEFT through a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and guided by the Project Board (PB), consisting of key national governmental and non-governmental agencies, and appropriate local level representatives.

The existent MRV structures will support the coordination especially the climate change working groups and the National Climate Change Committee. The (NCCC) oversees the implementation of the climate change policy and plays an advisory role to Government on climate change issues. It comprises of representatives of various ministries and other stakeholders such as the private sector and NGOs, amongst others. The integration of the different sectors has the effect of strengthening the country ownership of the project and supporting the consolidation of the institutional and technical capacity of a broad range of stakeholders, while the National Climate Change Committee will serve as an advisory council to the Government.

This Committee will be the main national advisory forum for key decision-making processes of relevance to the project implementation, facilitating stakeholder consultations process, resolving any outstanding issues of concern and final verification of project results. It will also ensure strong and high-level commitment of the key national institutions to the implementation of the domestic MRV system that will be completed under the project.

Knowledge Management

The main objective of climate Measurement, Reporting and Verification system is to facilitate the knowledge management at country level. The MRV system in all its elements (i.e. i) institutional arrangements to enable the coordination and the functioning of the system; ii) guidelines, templates, methodologies and tools for MRV; and iii) one information system) will ensure the information is disseminated and properly archived for current and future national reporting. Therefore, the CBIT project is per se a knowledge management project.

Until the MRV is in place, there is a knowledge management gap in the country. To solve this gap and facilitating the dissemination of good practices, the whole process of development of the national MRV will be documented to share good practices with third countries implementing climate change MRV systems.

Furthermore, under the guidance and exchanges facilitated via the Global Support Program for National Communication and Biennial Update Reports Namibia will participate on the South-south learning and capacity building via webinars, regional workshops and networks on NC and BUR specific topics. It will also actively participate in the CBIT Global Coordination Platform's initiatives, facilitating knowledge management both domestically as well as regionally and internationally.

IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected results

Project objective is to enhance Namibia's institutional and technical capacities to establish a comprehensive Transparency Framework for Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of climate actions and to report on NDC implementation under the Paris Agreement

The CBIT project will:

- Improve the coordination between stakeholders and the institutional arrangements in place through implementation of the appropriate legislative and regulatory framework (outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2).
- Improve the National GHG emissions Inventories through the implementation of a QA/QC system and enhancing the completeness (output 2.1.1 and 2.2.2).
- Improve monitoring and assessment of support needed and support received (outcome 2.2).
- Ensure that good practices and lessons learned are communicated nationally and internationally (output 1.1.5).
- Improve institutional and technical capacities to integrate gender equality considerations into the MRV system (output 1.1.4).
- Implement an integrated MRV system, which will include guidelines, templates, methodologies and software, which will be used for tracking and updating the NDC (outputs 1.1.3 and 3.1.2).
- Improve the technical capacity on the different MRV components and on the enhanced transparency framework (transversal activity considered in all outcomes of the CBIT project), and how to mainstream gender considerations into the MRV components and framework.

This will be achieved through three components to create an enabling environment, enhance institutional and technical capabilities and design an information system to store and share relevant information in a transparent manner.

COMPONENT 1 - Enhancing and Strengthening Namibia's Institutional Arrangements for robust GHG inventories and Transparency MRV System/ Framework for climate actions and NDC

Outcome 1.1 Institutional arrangements for a national transparency (MRV) framework are in place

1.1.1 Working groups for mitigation, GHG emission inventories, adaptation and support strengthened and functioning as key entities for data collection and processing.

This output will result in a strengthened role of the already functioning climate change working groups, including now a working group on support. This output will result in enhancing the existing institutional collaborations on MRV and data management inside the National Climate Change Committee and with the relevant stakeholders entrusted with the elaboration of GHG inventories, NCs and BURs.

Proposed Activities:

- Analysis of the existing legal framework and the competences of the key entities involved in the MRV system, including the National Climate Change Committee. This analysis will aim at defining detailed roles and responsibilities of all entities involved/to be involved in the national MRV system based on their current competences.

- Develop case studies on successful non-Annex I countries implementing climate change MRV systems. These case studies shall identify the roles and responsibilities of national stakeholders involved in the MRV and the legal framework in place to enable the functioning of the MRV system.
- Based on the case studies and the analysis of competences, suggest modifications in the institutional arrangements of the proposal of MRV system developed in BUR3 to enhance the functioning of the MRV system aiming at meeting all the information requirements of the enhanced transparency framework. The roles and responsibilities of all entities involved in the MRV system, including the working groups for all components of the MRV (GHG emissions, mitigation/adaptation and support), will be defined in detail. The roles and responsibilities needed by the MRV system (such as entity responsible for the compilation of the inventory, an entity responsible for the coordination of the MRV of support, an entity responsible for QA/QC, etc) need to be clearly specified in the MRV system. The updated institutional arrangements for the MRV system will be agreed and validated by stakeholders. In this activity, the possibility of reducing the number of working groups to three (mitigation, adaptation and support) by integrating the working groups of GHG emission inventories and mitigation have to be considered.
- Create and integrate in the institutional arrangements of the MRV a working group on support, in line the analysis of competences and case studies as well as the activities included within outcome 2.2. The working group of support will include the participation of key national stakeholders on climate finance and climate expenditure such as the Ministry of Finance, the National Planning Commission, the Environmental Investment Fund and the Development Bank of Namibia, among others. During the PPG phase, the Ministry of Finance advised that the MEFT should coordinate this working group. Nevertheless, the detailed roles and responsibilities of all entities involved in the MRV system will be based on the results of case studies and the analysis of competences and validated by all stakeholders.
- Development of clear Terms of Reference on what working group's tasks and objectives should be in the framework of their roles inside the National Climate Change Committee and in the framework of the requirements of the enhanced transparency framework.
- Development of annual action plans for each of the working groups of the MRV system.
- Capacity building activities to enhance technical knowledge on the key components of the MRV and the enhanced transparency framework international requirements. Specifically, the capacity building will cover 2006 IPCC guidelines, assessment of the impact of climate change policies and measures and information requirements under the enhanced transparency framework.
- Development of a course/module on the MRV components with the participation of national universities. This course/module will aim at training national students on the fundamentals of climate change MRV system, ensuring Namibia has enough capacity to replace staff from national institutions and contributing to the sustainability of the MRV system.
- Ensure equal and meaningful participation of women and men in the working groups, in line with the gender action plan (see output 1.1.4 below).

1.1.2 Legal and/or regulatory requirements for a national transparency framework are drafted and adopted

This output will lead to formalized institutional arrangements for data collection and sharing obligations under the MRV system. Mandates for data collection and provision will result in data and information that are provided on a regular basis in the format needed for effective reporting.

Proposed Activities:

- Based on the results of the activities described under output 1.1.1, draft formal arrangements (possibly Memorandum of Understanding -MoU-) for data provision and coordination for relevant ministries and other data providers identified in the areas of the GHG inventory, mitigation actions, adaptation, support received, and other necessary areas, taking gender-disaggregated data into consideration.

- Adoption of formal agreements among relevant sectorial stakeholders for facilitating the sharing of relevant data.
- Implementation of a law, regulation or others (such as MoU) that formalizes the institutional setup for the inventory preparation, if appropriate.

1.1.3 An Integrated MRV system (hardware and software) of tracking tools for transparency-related actions and progress established

This component will support the transition from project-based data collection and reporting to a continuous process by creating and refining an integrated tracking system. Together with 1.1.1 and 1.1.2, as a result of this output institutions will be able to easily access, share and compare data relevant for climate action. This output shall be aligned with the developments to be made under component 3 for NDC tracking.

Proposed activities:

- Develop a proposal of IT solution for the MRV system based on existent structures, specially the information system in place at NSA. The proposal shall integrate the thee/four components of the MRV (GHG emission inventories, mitigation/adaptation and support), considering the participation of stakeholders involved in the different working groups.
- Develop together with NSA and the MEFT a roadmap for the implementation of an IT system to support the MRV system. The IT system shall use the existent structures in place in NSA, while meeting all the information requirements of the enhanced transparency framework. The CBIT project will support the development of such information system, that will be hosted by NSA.
- Define the characteristics, data requirements, features and characteristics of the IT system for the national MRV, aiming at facilitating software developments of the system.
- Commission an information system that will allow for integrated data collection in all key transparency areas (inventories, mitigation, adaptation, and support received).
- Engineer interfaces for existing databases and institute data input protocols for data that are collected and stored off-line.
- Commission a user interface for the system that will allow for advanced data visualization, integration with GIS software, and publishing that conforms with international reporting templates (e.g. UNFCCC).
- Pilot the MRV system and make updates as needed.
- Train relevant stakeholder in the use of the MRV system.

1.1.4 Gender issues mainstreamed into transparency activities

This output will ensure that CBIT interventions implement a gender responsive results-based framework, which is critical to ensure that women and youth needs, voices and decision-making on climate related activities are recognized.

Proposed Activities:

- Work with Implementing Partners to identify a national Climate Change and Gender Focal Point.
- Compile an expert roster of individuals and organizations that can provide expertise on gender issues.
- Provide recommendations on institutional arrangements and the MRV that will maximize the considerations of gender in transparency activities.
- Carry out a gender analysis of the National Determined Contribution (NDC) in coordination with the developments of outcome 3.1 to highlight where gender gaps still exist.
- Mainstream gender equality considerations into Namibia's future NDC.

- Provide training and ongoing capacity strengthening for data providers and project experts on gender considerations in data collection and analysis.
- Develop and implement a plan that will support equal opportunities for women and youth in project training and capacity strengthening activities.
- Summarize findings on gender and climate reporting in a publication and make that information available on the MRV system developed under Output 1.1.3.
- Ensure equal and meaningful participation of women and men in the Namibia Climate Change Committee (NCCC), Climate Change Uniit (CCU), Project Management Unit (PMU) and the three working groups (GHG, mitigation/adaption, support).
- Establish a gender-subcommittee as part of the NCCC to enhance inter-sectoral institutional coordination on climate change.
- Engage women's organizations and gender specialists as members of the NCCC and working groups (GHG, mitigation/adaption, support).
- Encourage the participation of the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare (MGECW) in the NCCC and working groups (GHG, mitigation/adaption, support) to provide technical expertise on advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women.
- Carry out research on the impact of gender and climate change, and the different adaptation and mitigation strategies and capacities of women and men.
- Carry out an analysis of the gender-differentiated impact of climate change policies

1.1.5 Lessons learned are shared at the regional and global level through the academia and the CBIT Global Coordination Platform.

Namibia believes on the value of peer to peer learning from other developing countries to provide expertise to others as well as to learn from countries with advanced MRV systems to make its own transparency framework as effective as possible. Moreover, this output will facilitate knowledge exchanges and lessons learned also outside the country, by being actively engaged in the CBIT Global Coordination Platform.

Proposed Activities:

- The development of the national MRV system will be documented by a national researcher, in collaboration with the academia. The whole process of development of the national MRV will be documented to share good practices with third countries implementing climate change MRV systems. This documentation will lead to a publication in a peer reviewed journal, to ensure the quality of the process.
- Participation in the CBIT Global coordination meetings annual meetings and webinars.
- Active role in filling Namibia's data and experience into the CBIT platform

COMPONENT 2 - Provision of tools, training and assistance for meeting the transparency provisions established in the Paris Agreement

Outcome 2.1 Enhancement of greenhouse gas inventories as per gaps and needs previously identified

2.1.1 Develop and implement a quality control management system, including enhanced documentation management.

This output implies the development and implementation of a QA/QC system and a QA/QC plan, up to now missing, which will allow Namibia to correct uncertainties and mistakes at the national level, enhancing the quality of the national GHG emissions inventory before national reports are formally submitted to the Convention. The QA/QC system and the QA/QC plan will be developed in line with the guidance provided by 2006 IPCC guidelines in its chapter 6 within volume I of the guidelines. **Proposed activities:**

- Analyse the QA/QC activities described in 2006 IPCC guidelines and develop case studies of successful QA/QC systems in other non-Annex I countries.
- Analyse all the steps of the compilation cycle in Namibia to propose specific QA/QC activities in line with the current circumstances.
- Propose roles and responsibilities for the QA/QC system of Namibia in line with the institutional arrangements to be developed within component 1 for the MRV system.
- Define a list of General QC procedures, category specific QC procedures and QA procedures for Namibia.
- Define a timeline for all QA/QC activities defined for their implementation in annual inventory compilation cycles.
- Draft a QA/QC plan with all the previous elements (roles and responsibilities, list of QA/QC procedures and a timeline) to be validated by stakeholders involved in the QA/QC system.

2.1.2 Activity data in key sectors enhanced, as per findings identified in the GSP-UNFCCC QA exercise held in July 2018, giving priority in particular to improving the data used for estimating AFOLU emissions, and enhancing the completeness of the inventory by estimating the emissions of waste incineration, emissions from the use of products as substitutes of Ozone Depleting Substances and the use of N2O in anesthesia.

This output will be focused on working with data providers and key stakeholders to enhance activity data in different sectors and thus the completeness and the quality of the GHG inventory. Comparison of previously elaborated data with international data sources will also be implemented to better understand existing differences and reasons for it. The QA exercise held in July 2018 (as mentioned in the development challenge), which identified major improvements areas in the AFOLU, waste and product use sectors, will guide the prioritization of activity data enhancements. Furthermore, a National GHG Improvement Plan (NIP) is also presented in UNDP-GEF BUR3 project which identifies some of the urgent activity data requirements to be improved on.

Proposed activities:

- Analyse the completeness of the inventory based on the latest GHG emission inventory available and the latest improvements carried out. Identify activities which occur in the country but are not currently estimated.
- Based on the identification of gaps in the inventory, develop a roadmap for filling these gaps using national and international data sources.
- Identify proxies available at national and international level to fill gaps in existent databases, if applicable.
- Carry out estimations using the splicing techniques described in 2006 IPCC Guidelines for filling gaps in existent databases, if applicable.
- Propose the use of notation keys (NA – not applicable; NE- Not estimated; NO- not occurring; IE- included elsewhere; C-confidential) in the reporting tables of the inventory (sectoral reporting tables and summary tables).
- Improving the current emission estimates made in the inventory by addressing the major improvement areas identified in the QA exercise of 2018, including:

    - Improving the activity data for the AFOLU sector through production of new maps to generate land use changes activity data, carbon stocks change and emission factors, possibly using remote sensing images for confirming the assumptions and data used.
    - Develop the digestible energy (DE) factor for livestock as country-specific data is better than the default IPCC value to address this key category fully at Tier 2;
    - Refine data collection for determining country-specific (CS) weights for dairy cows, other cattle, sheep and goats;

2.1.3 Relevant entities trained on GHG inventories and on the use of the IPCC 2006 guidelines and its software.

In an effort to enhance reporting and internalize processes, focal points in line ministries and other experts will need to be trained on the 2006 IPCC guidelines for the preparation of the GHG emission inventories. More specifically, the training will include an analysis of the data needed for implementing different tiers by sector and emission source, methodological issues by sector, how to use emission factors and activity data, QA/QC, uncertainty analysis and key category analysis. The training will also need to cover the development of improvement plans by inventory cycle. The trainings will be adjusted to the needs and capacities of the participants, i.e. the experts from lines ministries participating in the workshops.

Outcome 2.2 Building MRV capacities of support

2.2.1 Guidelines and data collection templates to track support are developed, also in light of existing experiences developed under CBIT.

These guidelines will include a manual on how to mobilize finance and climate finance sources available aiming at ensuring the finance resources needed are met and the developments of this project are sustained over time.

This output will include the development of templates and guidelines for data gathering and reporting related to expenditure and support received for climate change mitigation and adaptation activities and will improve coordination on reporting from various sources. These templates and guidelines will need to enable the tracking of the finance used for implementing the NDC. Different agencies, local governments, the private sector, and NGOs currently receive support for climate related activities. These efforts are currently not standardized or coordinated, and the information from support received to implement climate change actions is therefore weak.

Templates to be used by different stakeholders to collect activity data in a homogenous way will be developed and distributed to actors involved in the MRV system, with the objective of enhancing the quality and quantity of data and thus ultimately to improve the quality of the national reporting.

2.2.2 Training provided to relevant stakeholders from the public and private sector to facilitate the implementation of the enhanced transparency framework and its components

A training programme will be developed on the tracking of climate change expenditure and support received for implementing climate change activities. The objective of the training will be to facilitate the different stakeholders of the MRV system to use the templates and guidelines developed in 2.1.1. This training may include topics as CPEIR and Rio markers methodologies and the reporting requirements on support of the UNFCCC.

2.2.3 Data regarding support received and provided integrated into future NCs, BURs and BTR.

As per results of outputs 2.2.1 and 2.2.2, validated data on support received and provided will be integrated into future MRV international reports, starting from 2022.

COMPONENT 3 – NDC tracking

Outcome 3.1 Progress tracking tool on NDC and transparency in place

3.1.1 Review of information provided in the NDC, including quality review of baseline projections.

Under output 3.1.1, information reported in the NDC will be re-assessed, with a specific focus on assumptions and methodologies used as well as by using the most recent GHG inventory elaborated under the BUR3. Emissions projections will be performed in different emission scenarios (such as Without Measures, With Existent Measures and With additional measures), including the estimated effect in terms of GHG emission reductions of implemented, planned and additional national mitigation actions. Methodologies previously used will be reviewed as well, with the purpose of improving the estimates identified in the different scenarios and achieving more solid estimates, without backpedaling on the ambitious NDC presented at COP 21.

3.1.2 Develop and implement methodology to keep track of progress in the implementation of NDCs and transparency in place.

Output 3.1.2 will aim at developing a methodology to track progress on the implementation of the NDC. This methodology will use the MRV system to develop indicators of progress on the implementation of the NDC. Specifically, this methodology shall use the latest GHG emission inventory, the impact of mitigation actions and the projections developed in 3.1.1 to assess the degree of implementation of the NDC. This methodology shall also include the support received and the national expenditure made in climate change actions for achieving the GHG emission reductions (i.e. for progressing in the implementation of the NDC)

Capacity building will be provided on the use of the methodology to keep track of progress in the implementation of the NDC. The methodology will use the MRV system in place, so this capacity building will be aligned with the development of output 1.1.3. for the development of an integrated MRV system (hardware and software).

Partnerships

The CBIT will be implemented in close cooperation and coordination of existing and ongoing initiatives. Due to their shared objectives with the CBIT project, explicit and regular coordination will be pursued with the BUR and National Communications projects of the GEF and the GiZ, a key implementing partner which is leading the NDC Partnership activities supporting the NDC implementation of Namibia.

The approach followed in the CBIT project aims at reinforcing the capacity currently available in the country for meeting the enhancing transparency framework, which will involve a more demanding reporting starting in 2024. The long-term approach of the CBIT is complementary to the BUR/NC projects, whose primary objective is to develop the reports following the BUR and NC reporting guidelines. A key objective of the CBIT project is to move from the current transparency system in place for reporting BURs and NCs to a more advanced national system which is needed for the preparation of BTRs under the enhanced transparency report. The CBIT project will make use of the already existing NCs/BURs Project Management Unit, which is hosted by the Climate Change Unit, for the management of the project. Having the same PMU ensures a full coordination of BUR/NC projects under the GEF and the CBIT project. This issue has shown to be very successful in the past for Namibia, allowing the country to report to the UNFCC three BURs and three NCs, one of the few countries in the world. This arrangement ensures full coordination between projects. The PMU participated in the design of the CBIT project and also participates in the BUR/NC projects financed by the GEF, avoiding duplication of efforts and exploiting synergies.

Regarding the activities of the NDC Partnership and supporting organizations such as the Germans KfW and GIZ, AfD or the World Research Institute (WRI), an skype meeting with the GiZ was maintained during the PPG phase to ensure the complementarity of activities with those defined in the project document of the CBIT project. The project coordinator of the CBIT will maintain regular meetings with NDC Partnership national focal point to make sure information sharing and the alignment of efforts of both the CBIT project and the NDC Partnership.

The coordination activities pursued by the project coordinator will be overseen by the MEFT, which is also in the national project committee for the NDC Partnership. The role of the MEFT as a National Project Director of the CBIT project will ensure the coordination of efforts with the activities carried out in the country by the NDC Partnership.

In its role in project assurance UNDP will also promote the coordination and will specifically oversee the coordination activities with implementing partners and the complementarity of the activities carried out within the CBIT project.

The table 5 below outlines the main on-going initiatives geared towards MRV-NDC specifying their complementarity and coordination approach with the CBIT project.

Table 5. Initiatives which are geared towards MRV-NDC

Name/description of support initiative	Donor	Key implementing partner	Time-frame	Main activities of the project and description of the complementarity and coordination approach with CBIT to avoid overlaps and exploit synergies
Biennial Update Reports	GEF	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)	After every 2 years	**Main activities of the project:** - Updated Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory; - Identify Mitigation measures and their effects plus associated domestic Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system if it exists; - Strengthen Institutional arrangements and national circumstances; - Identify Constraints, gaps, and associated technical and financial needs **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** The long-term approach of the CBIT is complementary to the BUR/NC projects, whose primary objective is to develop the reports following the BUR and NC reporting guidelines. The CBIT project will make use of the already existing NCs/BURs Project Management Unit, which is hosted by the Climate Change Unit, for the management of the project. Having the same PMU ensures a full coordination of BUR/NC projects under the GEF and the CBIT project. This arrangement ensures a full coordination between projects. The PMU participated in the design of the CBIT project and also participates in the BUR/NC projects financed by the GEF, avoiding duplication of efforts and exploiting synergies.
National Communications	GEF	MEFT	After every four years	**Main activities of the project:** Apart from the activities for BURs above, NCs include the Vulnerability of key sectors assessed & adaptation measures proposed **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** See above the description on complementarity and coordination provided for BUR projects.

Name/description of support initiative	Donor	Key implementing partner	Time-frame	Main activities of the project and description of the complementarity and coordination approach with CBIT to avoid overlaps and exploit synergies
Sustainable management of Namibia's Forested Lands (NAFOLA)	GEF	Ministry of Agriculture Water and Forestry (MAWF)	2014-2019	**Main activities of the project:** Reduction of pressure on forest resources by facilitating the gazettement of community forests and increasing the capacity for the uptake of improved agriculture, livestock and forestry management practices in the community forest areas to serve as carbon sinks. This project will contribute to identify and assess AFOLU mitigation actions in Namibia and possibility to improve the data used in the national GHG emission inventory. **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** The information available from this project will be considered in the proposal of update of MRV system and the development of an MRV IT solution under Outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.3 of the CBIT project. The coordination with this project will be ensured with the participation of the MAWF in the working groups which be strengthened in output 1.1.1 and 1.1.2.
Scaling up community resilience to climate change variability and climate change in Northern Namibia, with a special focus on women and children	GEF/SCCF	MAWF/MEFT	2015-2019	**Main activities of the project:** • Small holder adaptive capacity for climate resilient agricultural practices strengthened through the use of drip irrigation and conservation agriculture (CCA); • Reduction of vulnerability due to droughts and floods through the rehabilitation of earth dams and traditional wells (CCM). **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** Adaption projects implemented at national and local levels will be monitored by the MRV system. The indicators of progress generated in this project will be considered within the CBIT for the update of the MRV system. Specifically, the data characteristics will be considered in output 1.1.3 and the indicators for tracking progress of the activities will be considered in outcome 3.1 for NDC tracking. The project coordinator will make available to contractors under outputs 1.1.3 and 3.2. all the information from adaptation projects implemented at national level, for which the MEFT is the key implementing partner. This information will be considered in the design of the MRV system and the methodology for tracking the NDC.

Name/description of support initiative	Donor	Key implementing partner	Time-frame	Main activities of the project and description of the complementarity and coordination approach with CBIT to avoid overlaps and exploit synergies
Empower to Adapt: Creating Climate-Change Resilient Livelihoods through Community-Based Natural Resource Management in Namibia	GCF	MEFT/Environmental Investment Fund (EIF)	2017-2022	**Main activities of the project:** • To increase climate resilience in productive landscapes and socio-economic systems in CBNRM communities, by working directly with local stakeholders and anticipated beneficiaries. • Develop community-level strategies and implement technologies (gender friendly) that will reduce climate change threats to the local livelihoods (CCA). **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** The environmental investment fund will be engaged within the CBIT project for facilitating the data flow on support from different levels (local and national, public and private) to populate the MRV system on its component of support. During the PPG phase the EIF agreed to be involved in the working group of support, which will be created in output 1.1.1 and for which templates for data collection will be developed under output 2.2.1. This project is an example of the type of projects whose information need to be filled-in as well as an example of a possible use/data provision of the MRV system from community level.
Climate Resilient Agriculture in three of the Vulnerable Extreme northern crop-growing regions (CRAVE)	GCF	MAWF/EIF	2017-2022	**Main activities of the project:** • increase adaptive capacity and enhanced climate change resilience • reduce exposure to risks and strengthen adaptive capacity to climate change adaptation • promote solar energy technologies & solar water pumping • knowledge management and learning **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** See above the description on complementarity and coordination provided for BUR projects.
Namibia National Adaptation Plan	UNDP FAO	MEFT	2019-2021	**Main activities of the project:** Development of the National Adaptation Plan **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** The CBIT project is complementary to the Namibia adaptation Plan, which is the national framework guiding national efforts on adaptation. The MRV system to be built under the CBIT project will facilitate the assessment of impact of the activities included in the adaptation plan for tracking progress towards the achievement of the NDC in its adaptation component. A methodology to track progress and capacity building activities on the use of the MRV system and the NDC tracking methodology will be provided to stakeholders implementing the adaptation plan in output 3.1.2.

Name/description of support initiative	Donor	Key implementing partner	Time-frame	Main activities of the project and description of the complementarity and coordination approach with CBIT to avoid overlaps and exploit synergies
Revised and costed NDC implementation strategy that integrates SDG actions with sector specific investment plans developed. Monitoring and Evaluation systems on tracking progress on implementation of NDC developed	AfDB GiZ World Bank	MEFT, NPC, NSA	2020	**Activities of the project:** • Development of a guidance note/Toolkit for aligning SDGs to NDC implementation (including costing) • Workshop with Namibian stakeholders regarding implementation • Technical support on stocktaking of existing initiatives in Namibia • Supporting to increase stakeholder involvement to facilitate a whole-of –government approach to NDC implementation. • Review the NDC and SDG linkages **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** The CBIT will make use of the latest developments made in Namibia for the review of its NDC, which will be submitted before the end of year 2020 under this project. This will be the starting point for the activities to be carried out within component 3 of the CBIT project. Both projects are fully complementary as the CBIT project will make use of the data collected and tools developed by this project in the MRV system and will implement national processes for ensuring the sustainability of efforts. Capacity building will also be provided under the CBIT for facilitating further reviews of the NDC.
A coordination mechanism operationalized (Sector Working Group) to implement the NDC and priority SDGs and national development policies and climate plans, with participation from relevant ministries, the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Economics, the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) and relevant development partners	GIZ WRI	MEFT	To be deter-mined	**Main activities of the project:** Operationalize the coordination mechanism to implement the NDC and priority SDGs **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** A coordination mechanism will be set up ad hoc for the implementation of the revised NDC within this project. The lessons learnt from the establishment of the coordination mechanism of this project will be considered by CBIT for building a sustainable institutional arrangement for the NDC implementation and revision, considering the need for reviewing the NDC every 5 years under the enhanced transparency framework. The CBIT will build a sustainable institutional arrangement based on the analysis of legal competences and the feedback of stakeholders within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2.
Capacity enhanced for NPC and update T21 Model	UNDP	NPC, MEFT	2018	**Main activities of the project:** Training on T21 Modelling. Threshold 21 (T21) is designed to support comprehensive, integrated planning and is a valuable quantitative tool for policy testing, monitoring, and evaluating results. **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** The NPC will provide feedback for the update of MRV system and for the design of the MRV IT system based on its policy-making experience to facilitate the use of information in policy making. The NPC is part of the project board and will monitor the implementation of the project, making sure the use MRV system and the methodologies and tools developed under the CBIT are used.

Name/description of support initiative	Donor	Key implementing partner	Time-frame	Main activities of the project and description of the complementarity and coordination approach with CBIT to avoid overlaps and exploit synergies
A portfolio of nationally prioritized projects developed for various sources of funding for NDC priority sectors, including Energy, AFOLU, Water, Waste, IPPU, Transport, Marine/Coastal	GIZ, KfW	Energy (MME), AFOLU (MAWF), Water (MAWF), Waste (Municipalities), Transport (ministry of Works and Transport, Marine/Coastal Ministry of Fisheries	2020	**Main activities of the project:** Proposal Formulation for sectoral projects in energy, water, natural resources management **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** This portfolio of prioritized activities will be developed in line with the NDC review. All NDC activities carried out by GiZ and the NDC Partnership will be used by the CBIT as starting point for the activities to be carried out within component 3 of the CBIT project. Both projects are fully complementary as the CBIT project will make use of the data collected and tools developed by this project in the MRV system and will implement national processes for ensuring the sustainability of efforts. Capacity building will also be provided under the CBIT for facilitating further reviews of the NDC.
AFOLU: **Desertification prevention through reforestation, soil management and sustainable land use practices in the North West Forest Region**	GEF	MAWF MEFT MURD MLR EIF	2019-2023	**Main activities of the project:** Currently under development to be implemented in 2019 is Namibia Integrated Landscape Approach for enhancing Livelihoods and Environmental Governance to eradicate poverty (NILALEG) project promoting an integral approach in key agricultural and forest landscape, reducing poverty through sustainable nature based livelihoods, protecting and restoring forests as carbon sinks. **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** The CBIT project is fully complementary to this project as capacity building will be provided to national stakeholders involved in this project on GHG emission inventories (output 2.1.3) and in assessing the mitigation and adaptation impacts (output 3.1.2). Furthermore, the results of the project will be considered in the design of the MRV system and populated into it for the pilot exercise (output 1.1.3).
Water : **Recharging Windhoek Aquifer, through the Windhoek Managed Aquifer Recharge Scheme Phase II for both urban and rural use**	GCF	MAWF	2017-2023	**Main activities of the project:** UNDP has supported full development of a full funding project proposal WMARS to GCF, this project has now been handed over to the City of Windhoek to work in partnership with the DBSA as AE to the GCF **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** Adaption projects implemented at national and local levels will be monitored by the MRV system. The indicators of progress generated in this project will be considered within the CBIT for the update of the MRV system. Specifically, the data characteristics will be considered in output 1.1.3 and the indicators for tracking progress of the activities will be considered in outcome 3.1 for NDC tracking. The project coordinator will make available to contractors under outputs 1.1.3 and 3.2. all the information from adaptation projects implemented at national level, for which the MEFT is the key implementing partner. This information will be considered in the design of the MRV system and the methodology for tracking the NDC.

Name/description of support initiative	Donor	Key implementing partner	Time-frame	Main activities of the project and description of the complementarity and coordination approach with CBIT to avoid overlaps and exploit synergies
Transport: **Mass transport system in Windhoek City and car-pooling established to reduce the cars (taxis and private)**	GIZ	MWT, City of Windhoek	To be deter-mined	**Main activities of the project:** • A mass transport system in the City of Windhoek in place to reduce number of cars (taxis and private by 40% by 2030). • Implementation of a modernized bus system – mass transport- and promotion of alternatives to car traffic as well as low emission vehicles are implemented through local GIZ support **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** Mitigation projects implemented at national and local levels will be monitored by the MRV system. The indicators of progress generated in this project will be considered within the CBIT for the update of the MRV system. Specifically, the data characteristics will be considered in output 1.1.3 and the indicators for tracking progress of the activities will be considered in outcome 3.1 for NDC tracking. The project coordinator will make available to contractors under outputs 1.1.3 and 3.2. all the information from mitigation projects implemented at national level, for which the MEFT is the key implementing partner. This information will be considered in the design of the MRV system and the methodology for tracking the NDC.
Transport: **Freight pooling transportation system established to reduce the number of light vehicles**	GIZ	MWT	To be deter-mined	**Main activities of the project:** An improved transportation through bulking to reduce the number of light load vehicles by about 20% by 2030. Mainstreaming of transport and climate change in Namibia. This is consistent with the measures determined in the NDCs: • the commission of a mass transport system in the City of Windhoek, • implementation of a car-pooling system to reduce fossil fuel consumption, • and improvement of freight transport through bulking to reduce the number of light load vehicles **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** See complementarity and coordination above for a similar project on transport funded by the GiZ.
Energy: **Renewable Energy (Hydro, Solar, Wind, and Biomass)**	KfW, GIZ	MME-Renewable Energy & NamPower	To be deter-mined	**Main activities of the project:** KfW to support Bush –to-Energy generation with up to 20m EUR-GET FIT program; KfW has spent 45m EUR on the expansion and rehabilitation of Ruacana Hydro Power Plant **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** See complementarity and coordination above for a similar project on transport funded by the GiZ.

Name/description of support initiative	Donor	Key implementing partner	Time-frame	Main activities of the project and description of the complementarity and coordination approach with CBIT to avoid overlaps and exploit synergies
AfD SUNREF Program	AfD	Different commercial banks		**Main activities of the project:** The AfD SUNREF program has provided 3 concessional loans (15m EUR) to commercial banks for renewable energy efficiency projects **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** The engagement of the private sector implementing climate action, especially those entities receiving international climate finance, will be promoted in the CBIT project through the participation of EIF in the MRV of support. The environmental investment fund will be engaged within the CBIT project for facilitating the data flow on support from different levels (local and national, public and private) to populate the MRV system on its component of support. During the PPG phase the EIF agreed to be involved in the working group of support, which will be created in output 1.1.1 and for which templates for data collection will be developed under output 2.2.1. This project is an example of the type of projects whose information need to be filled-in as well as an example of a possible use/data provision of the MRV system from community level.
Solar For Health	GFATM	MOHSS/UNDP		**Main activities of the project:** • Advocating and supporting Solar for Health project with Ministry of Health and Social Services. • UNDP support to MOHSS for accelerated implementation of GFATM. **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** Mitigation projects implemented at national and local levels will be monitored by the MRV system. The indicators of progress generated in this project will be considered within the CBIT for the update of the MRV system. Specifically, the data characteristics will be considered in output 1.1.3 and the indicators for tracking progress of the activities will be considered in outcome 3.1 for NDC tracking. The project coordinator will make available to contractors under outputs 1.1.3 and 3.2. all the information from mitigation projects implemented at national level, for which the MEFT is the key implementing partner. This information will be considered in the design of the MRV system and the methodology for tracking the NDC.
Fisheries: **Coastline EBSA Identification system implemented and functional**	GIZ	MFWR/UNDP	To be deter-mined	**Main activities of the project:** UNDP is currently supporting the implementation of BCLME III **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** Adaption projects implemented at national and local levels will be monitored by the MRV system. The indicators of progress generated in this project will be considered within the CBIT for the update of the MRV system. Specifically, the data characteristics will be considered in output 1.1.3 and the indicators for tracking progress of the activities will be considered in outcome 3.1 for NDC tracking. The project coordinator will make available to contractors under outputs 1.1.3 and 3.2. all the information from adaptation projects implemented at national level, for which the MEFT is the key implementing partner. This information will be considered in the design of the MRV system and the methodology for tracking the NDC.

Name/description of support initiative	Donor	Key implementing partner	Time-frame	Main activities of the project and description of the complementarity and coordination approach with CBIT to avoid overlaps and exploit synergies
International transparency initiatives	Various Multi-lateral	Various	Ongoing	**Main activities of the project:** The project will monitor guidance and good practice documents that are developed by initiatives such as ICAT and PATPA in order to ensure that project approaches and knowledge products are consistent with international good practice. **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** Output 1.1.5 of the CBIT project includes the participation of Namibia in the CBIT Global coordination meetings annual meetings and webinars. This activity will ensure Namibia follows international good practice, particularly the methods, experiences, and lessons learned in the context of CBIT.
Climate Promise	UNDP	MEFT	Q4 2020	**Main activities of the project:** The main objective is "To enhance and strengthen Namibia's Institutional Arrangements for robust GHG inventories and Transparency MRV System/ Framework for climate actions and NDC; To align the NDC targets to the new and latest baseline data (using the 2015 NGHG I) as previous NDC had gaps and it did not account for the emissions accurately, nor has it considered critical technologies. Overall, to raise ambition to keep within the recommendations of IPCC 1.5 degree above pre-industrial level; and to incorporate new activity data in the IPPU and Waste sector." **Complementarity and coordination between projects:** Output 2.1.2 will address the improvement of the Activity data of the inventory. The CBIT project will build from the developments of this project to complete the enhancement of the national inventory. Additionally, the activities under component 3 will consider the improvements related to the NDC tracking.

Regarding private sector engagement, the main representatives of the business community of interest to the project goals include: NamPower main electricity distributor, cement industry such as Ohorongo, MEATCO, Independent Power Producers (IPPs), Namibian Breweries, Namibian Dairies, and private farm owners. All of the above have a role to play in helping Namibia achieve its set targets in the NDC. For example the target of 'fatten 500 cattle in feedlots' cannot be achieved without the involvement of private sector partners such as MEATCO and private farmers; similarly the 'replacement of fly ash with clínker' cannot be achieved without the involvement of the main role player in the cement industry which is Ohorongo, a private sector partner. Hence the private sector will be heavily involved in tracking the mitigation actions being implemented towards reaching the 89% GHG reduction which the country has set for itself. On the other hand, the business community is also greatly relevant in the case of successful implementation of the climate change adaptation measures for the purpose of making the economy of the country resilient to changing climate conditions.

Risks

The main identified risks to the successful implementation of the project are identified in the table below.

Table 6. Risks and mitigation strategies

Risk	Rating	Mitigation Strategy
Lack of buy-in from Government/ Ministries and lack of interest from key	Medium	Engaging with Government/ Ministries throughout the project and involving stakeholders from the inception to help build ownership and buy-in through Awareness raising and

Risk	Rating	Mitigation Strategy
stakeholders to participate in the BURs and NCs process, as its seen as falling out of their core mandates		consultation. It is envisaged that the proposed more formal arrangements in terms of MOUs will strengthen the institutional arrangements and enhance buy-in.
Staff turnaround at the national level providing an inconsistent pool of experts throughout the project.	Medium	Provide incentives to encourage participation of working group members, like capacity building through the implementation of the Training and Capacity Development Plan, and acknowledge partners' contributions on the processes (MRV, GHG, CBIT) and contributions made to project outputs, among others. Encourage stakeholders to nominate more than one participant to the working groups, so at least one is able to represent the institution at meeting should the other not make it.
Lack of data availability may impact on the completeness and accuracy of the analyses that are performed (GHG inventories and policy analysis).	Medium	Activity data availability in some sectors is limited and scattered across many institutions. Hence, the proposed formal institutional arrangements that are to be supported through this project will ultimately mitigate this risk. The crucial initial steps through the previous NCs and BURs will be followed to ensure that there is no data acquisition gaps. Where data is non-existent, through the design of the GHG System, the gaps will be filled.
Data confidentiality could mean that useful data are not available to the project team.	Low	Formalised Institutional Arrangements are aimed to address these risks by having clear TOR for data quality control and formal agreements with data providers.
Not agreement between stakeholders on roles and responsibilities	Medium	Develop case studies to show the competences and roles of similar entities in other countries (ideally neighboring countries). Analysis of competences of different entities form a legal point of view to identify the most suited roles and responsibilities
Overlapping between projects, given the project management is the same	Low	The project assistance for each project will be specifically contracted for each individual project. This means that there will be a dedicated project assistance exclusively for the CBIT.

As a GEF CBIT project, the project is exempt from an environmental and social review (see Annex 4), and the overall risk rating for the project is "low," as the project does not involve any investments in infrastructure. Furthermore, the project design includes specific activities and approaches to promote women's equality and empowerment, and explicitly promotes environmental sustainability.

Further details on project risks, including their estimated probability and impact, are presented in Annex 5 of this document.

Due to the continuous evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic and its already observed and potential consequences on project design and implementation, the risks, response measures and opportunities related to the COVID-19 are addressed separately, as described hereby.

COVID-19 risk analysis, response measures and opportunities

Risk analysis and response measures

COVID poses a risk to several aspects of project design and implementation. The key risks are related to the availability of technical expertise, capacity and changes in timelines, stakeholder engagement processes, enabling environment, and financing. The main risks identified, and the response measure considered in the CBIT are shown in the following table.

COVID-19 related risk		**Response measure**
Availability of technical expertise, capacity, and changes in timelines	Training and knowledge management activities cannot be held due to restrictions	A combination of remote and digital-based guidance by international experts and utilization of national experts will be used to ensure the implementation of the activities. Activities related to knowledge management and possible exchanges will adhere to UNDP guidance on travel and precautions related to containment of the COVID-19 global pandemic, and the project will develop virtual or on-line activities to support these exchanges where possible. The same modalities will be employed when technical trainings are not possible in person.
	Limited capacity and experience for remote work and online interactions affect the effectiveness of the interventions.	The development of guidelines, templates and manuals for each output developed within the project will ensure the outputs of the project can be used beyond project implementation and will allow the staff to access detailed information on MRV process, ensuring the sustainability of the work and reinforcing the institutional capacity of the institutions involved.
	Delays in project implementation	Most activities and events will be organized and conducted using virtual platforms to ensure that any COVID-19 related limitations will be dealt with in a timely manner. Furthermore, the design of the project has considered delays up to one year in the implementation of the activities by splitting the work during 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023, and allowing most of the activities to be developed in parallel.
	Limited availability of international and national consultants to support project implementation.	UNDP and the government of Namibia maintain a database of consultants with expertise in the different MRV components and proven competences for carrying out home based assignments.
Stakeholder Engagement Process	Mobility of stakeholders and staff is affected	The project design has taken into account steps to minimize these risks such as limiting travel to or from

COVID-19 related risk		Response measure
	Highly vulnerable actors and typically marginalized groups are not involved in project implementation	areas where COVID-19 is prevalent, and will also provide training on regular hand washing, social distancing and wearing masks in public for the project staff and stakeholders during the inception phase. These trainings will be repeated throughout the project implementation and reinforced during settings where it is determined to be high risks areas.
Enabling Environment	Government priorities change because of the pandemic	The high-level involvement and commitment of national stakeholders shown in the PPG reaffirms the interest of the country and ensures the project implementation is country driven. The design of the project activities, prioritising the use of virtual platforms, will allow stakeholder to continue with their involvement in potential lockdown phases.
Financing	Co-financing availability	The contribution from the government of Namibia is provided in-kind, in the form of government personnel and public resources. Thus, the co-finance is not affected. The involvement of the staff from the PPG phase ensures the engagement of national stakeholders, that will be allowed to continue with project implementation home-based, if appropriate.
	Price increase in procurement	The possibilities for developing the work virtually ensures that the demand for procurement is sufficient to meet the project requirements in a cost-effective way.

Opportunity analysis

Although indirectly, most of the activities to achieve the project results are likely to have a bearing on COVID-19 efforts. CBIT will provide result in improved institutional arrangements and in the implementation of an MRV system; both of these will consider the COVID-19, and post circumstances. The national Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory for the year 2016 and the Mitigation actions and their effects would also touch upon the risks and assumptions based on socio-economic impacts of COVID-19.

A positive impact from COVID-19 is opportunity to slowly introduce e-governance (online public service provision and delivery without physical interactions) over time, enabling service provisions in both rural and urban areas.

Given the fact that this project underlying principle is to cut emissions, COVID-19 is likely to have environmental and development benefits at the appropriate scale. Given the long-term need of practicing social distancing, COVID-19 is likely to introduce policy changes to many global meetings and conferences including those of the UNFCCC, GEF, UNCBD, UNCCD to enable innovative and digital modalities to be fully employed, applied and rolled out to countries. This is likely to change the modalities (currently travel heavy and posing risks of exposure through physical contact) of conducting Convention businesses and contribute to the long-term desired outcome of the Convention.

Stakeholder engagement and south-south cooperation

Stakeholder engagement

In order to achieve the project goals and implement the proposed activities, there should be a strong participation of several actors from public and private sector. The variety of stakeholders responds to the complexity of climate change related activities. In that sense, there are public entities that must work very closely with the project to carry out a strong transparency system for adaptation and mitigation; not just for establishing monitoring procedures, but generating quality information to conduct the public policy process and the decision making.

The stakeholder engagement arrangements for the project are as follows. The project manager will be responsible for monitoring and supporting ongoing stakeholder involvement during project implementation. The MRV system will serve as the main platform for stakeholder coordination in the future climate changes activities in the country. Until the MRV platform is developed (under outcome 1.1.3 of the CBIT project) the exchange of information with stakeholders will be performed using a dedicated electronic platform (such as Dropbox or SharePoint) and through e-mail. The project will track participation in the working groups (V&A, mitigation and GHG emissions working groups), and participation in project events on an ongoing basis in order to monitor stakeholder participation.

A summary of stakeholder involvement in the project to date and the stakeholder engagement plan for the project is provided in Annex 7 of the ProDoc. The agenda and minutes of the stakeholder validation workshop and a list of participants is also provided in this annex.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation

Under the guidance and exchanges facilitated via the Global Support Program for National Communication and Biennial Update Reports Namibia will participate on the South-South learning and capacity building via webinars, regional workshops and networks on NC and BUR specific topics. It will also actively participate in the CBIT Global Coordination Platform's initiatives, facilitating knowledge management both domestically as well as regionally and internationally. Furthermore, under the CBIT project a national researcher will document all the process of design and implementation of MRV system to share the experience with neighboring and other non-Annex I countries.

Gender equality and the empowerment of women in the MRV framework

The establishment of a gender-responsive transparency framework for MRV is vital to ensure that the different needs, challenges and priorities of women and men are addressed. Failure to adopt a gendered approach would result in overlooking the differences between men and women inadvertently reinforcing existing gender inequalities and women's increased vulnerability to climate change. It is of critical importance that the MRV framework actively promotes the leadership of women in decision-making processes in order to achieve and sustain the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in climate action. Gender balance needs to be actively promoted in the institutional arrangements like the NCCC and the technical working groups. Similarly, it is critical to increase the understanding and expertise of national institutions on the systematic integration of gender considerations into their work. It is recommended that an inter-sectoral coordination mechanism will be established to ensure that national policy agendas on gender equality and climate change are simultaneously advanced. Strengthening the collaboration between the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) and the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare (MGECW) is key in this regard. Mainstreaming gender and climate change across sectors will be critical in understanding and addressing the different needs, challenges and priorities of women and men in climate action. The National Climate Change Strategy & Action Plan identifies various strategic aims and measures on gender thus providing solid entry points to address gender equality considerations in climate action. Involving a wide range of actors across government, the private sector, civil society organisations and particularly women's organisations is important to facilitate the sharing of knowledge on the state of gender and climate change and enable stronger buy-in for a gender-responsive MRV framework.

This project is designed to conform to 2018 guidance from the GEF on gender equality, and it has met the following requirements for actions prior to GEF CEO endorsement.

- Annex 9.1 references a **gender analysis** as recommended under GEF procedures.
- A **gender action plan** is included as Annex 9.2 in order to ensure that differences identified will be addressed.
- The **project results framework** includes gender-specific activities, and It also includes targets for women's meaningful participation, and the project monitoring and evaluation budget supports the collection of gender-disaggregated data.

Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up

Through CBIT Namibia will introduce an innovative online knowledge sharing and MRV management system to support full and continual engagement of national stakeholders across different areas of government, academia, CSOs and the private sector. This transparency portal will provide a central focal point for evidence material (GHG inventories, projections, vulnerability assessments, climate actions, support, wider benefits) and administrative information for the MRV system. The system will make knowledge and archived data broadly available to the public sector through the provision of an easy-access, easy-to-navigate digital platform. The portal will centralize all relevant methodologies with regard to data generation and processing, phasing-out the personal appropriation of knowledge by individual staff members. Thereby, the loss in capacity through turnover will be avoided and, moreover, the range of public servants with access to data and the relevant capacities will be increased.

The underlying objective of this project is to establish a sustainable and transparent MRV system enabling Namibia to continually monitor, report and verify Namibia's mitigation and adaptation climate actions. The systems are to be directly linked and aligned to the country´s existing system that is to be managed by the National Statistical Agency which is going to play a critical quality control role. The project will also use the already existing NCs/BURs structures, namely the Project Management Unit and the various working groups.

Thus the project is designed to be sustainable in two ways: 1) It focuses on strengthening and utilizing the capacity of existing institutions rather than creating new structures; and 2) It shifts from a project-based model of MRV toward an institutionalization and full ownership of the enhanced transparency MRV framework.

The scope of the MRV system and transparency framework is national and relates to all sectors and actions related to climate change. However, there may be room to expand the transparency framework to new areas, making links with other indicators and MRV systems, reaching a more integrated transparency framework which would capture the country path to a sustainable, resilient and low emission economy. CBIT project will build upon existing work that contributes to the National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan. Potential for scaling up is possible within the current NDP 5 Implementation Plan as well as the NDC Partnership. The project will build mainly national capacity to do in-depth and comprehensive GHG inventory in key sectors. This could be scaled up at the local level (municipal) to enable local authorities to undertake mini inventories in key sectors in their jurisdictions. As well as scaling up within Namibia, there is potential for applying this process to other countries. By using this same system, stakeholder engagement, capacity building and mentoring could be held by the community of countries creating an effective mechanism for knowledge transfer. All systems and tools implemented during this project will be able to accommodate these possibilities for scaling up.

Project Map and Coordinates

The project will be implemented at the national level and will thus cover the entire country.

V. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): *Goal 13: Climate Action*				
This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): Outcome 3.1.: By 2023, vulnerable populations in disaster prone areas and biodiversity sensitive areas are resilient to shocks and climate change effects (and benefit from natural resources management.				
	Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 21 indicators)	**Baseline**	**Mid-term Target**	**End of Project Target**
Project Objective: To enhance Namibia's institutional and technical capacities to establish a comprehensive Transparency Framework for Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of climate actions and to report on NDC implementation under the Paris Agreement	Indicator 1: direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by sex (individual people)	0	70 direct beneficiaries, of whom 35 are women	200 direct beneficiaries, of whom 100 are women
	Indicator 2 (Indicator 3 of CBIT tracking tool): Quality of MRV Systems*	3	6	9
	Indicator 3 (Indicator 4 of CBIT tracking tool): Meeting Convention reporting requirements and including mitigation contributions	Initial NDC, Initial, Second, Third and Fourth National Communications; and First, Second and Third BURs submitted to UNFCCC	Updated NDC endorsed by the Government	Updated NDC submitted to the UNFCCC
	Indicator 4 (Indicator 5 of CBIT tracking tool): Qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency-related activities**	2	3	4
Project component 1	*Enhancing and Strengthening Namibia's Institutional Arrangements for robust GHG inventories and Transparency MRV System/ Framework for climate actions and NDC*			
Outcome 1.1 **Institutional arrangements for a national transparency (MRV) framework are in place**	Indicator 5: Number of trainings on gender mainstreaming in processes related to MRV framework	Gender is not mainstreamed into MRV processes and there is a lack of capacity on gender among national stakeholders.	At least 1 workshop on gender mainstreaming have been developed under the project.	At least 3 workshops on gender mainstreaming have been developed under the project. The technical capacity and expertise in gender mainstreaming of the NCCC and working groups per theme and sector is enhanced.
	Indicator 6: Number of government agencies reporting data to the national MRV platform on a regular basis	0	At least 5 government agencies have used the national MRV platform for providing data on GHG emission inventories and mitigation.	At least 10 government agencies have used the national MRV platform for providing data on GHG emission inventories and mitigation.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1	Output 1.1.1 Working groups for mitigation, GHG emission inventories, adaptation and support strengthened and functioning as key entities for data collection and processing. Output 1.1.2 Legal and/or regulatory requirements for a national transparency framework are drafted and adopted			

	Output 1.1.3 An integrated MRV system (hardware and software) of tracking tools for transparency-related actions and progress established Output 1.1.4 Gender issues mainstreamed into transparency activities Output 1.1.5 Lessons learned are shared at the regional and global level through the academia and the CBIT Global Coordination Platform.			
Project component 2	Provision of tools, training and assistance for meeting the transparency provisions established in the Paris Agreement			
Outcome 2.1 **Enhancement of greenhouse gas inventories as per gaps and needs previously identified**	Indicator 7: All data providers are trained in the use of templates and tools for reporting relevant information for the GHG inventory and mitigation.	Questionnaires for the collection of data are available for GHG emissions and mitigation, but the capacity of data providers to understand and provide best available data is limited.	All data providers have participated in training courses on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines-	All data providers are trained to use the questionnaires and templates for providing data to the MRV system in line with 2006 IPCC methodologies.
	Indicator 8: Implementation of the QA/QC plan of the inventory	There is no QA/QC plan in the national inventory. Therefore, no systematic quality checks are performed in the inventory, affecting the quality and reliability of the estimates.	The QA/QC plan of the inventory is designed and approved by the MEFT.	The quality control checklist developed within the QA/QC plan of the country is filled in for all sectors of the inventory (Energy, IPPU, Waste and AFOLU).
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.1	Output 2.1.1 Quality control management system developed and implemented, including enhanced documentation management Output 2.1.2 Activity data in key sectors enhanced, as per findings identified in the GSP-UNFCCC QA exercise held in July 2018, giving priority in particular to improving the activity data for the AFOLU sector and enhancing the completeness of the inventory. Output 2.1.3 Relevant entities trained on GHG inventories and on the use of the IPCC 2006 guidelines and its software			
Outcome 2.2 **Building MRV capacities of support**	Indicator 9: All data providers are trained to use the templates and tools for reporting relevant information on support.	There are no templates or operational procedures to collect information on support received. Stakeholders do not have the technical capacity to meet information requirements	All data providers have participated in training courses on data requirements for the enhanced transparency framework regarding support.	All data providers are trained to use the templates for providing data on support to feed the MRV system. The information on support is integrated in the future BTR.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.2	Output 2.2.1 Guidelines and data collection templates to track support are developed, also in light of existing experiences developed under CBIT Output 2.2.2 Training provided to relevant stakeholders from the public and private sector to facilitate the implementation of the enhanced transparency framework and its components, including on integrating gender equality considerations Output 2.2.3 Data regarding support received and integrated into future NCs and BURs, including sex-disaggregated data and gender statistics			
Project component 3	NDC tracking			
Outcome 3.1 Progress tracking tool on NDC and transparency in place	Indicator 10: Submission of a reviewed NDC	Namibia reported the intended NDC in September 2015.	The GHG emission scenarios are reviewed and GHG emissions projections are updated using the latest GHG	A reviewed NDC is submitted to the UNFCCC

			emission inventory available as a reference. Additional mitigations actions are assessed, and their feasible impact incorporated into policy scenarios.	
	Indicator 11: Reporting of progress in the implementation of the NDC	Namibia developed GHG emission scenarios on a project basis for the reporting of NCs and development of the NDC. The NDC cannot be updated with the existent MRV framework. There is no national methodology to keep track of progress of the implementation of the NDC.	The methodology to track progress of the NDC is developed considering the information available in the domestic MRV system.	The MRV system is in full operation enabling the obtainment of information on the progress of implementation of the NDC. Information on progress in the implementation of the NDC is included in the first BTR of Namibia.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.1	Output 3.1.1 Information provided in the NDC reviewed, including quality of baseline projections. Output 3.1.2 Methodology to keep track of progress in the implementation of NDCs and transparency in place developed and adopted.			

*Guidance for Ratings for indicator 2 (scale 1-10):

1. Very little measurement is done; reporting is partial and irregular, and verification is not there

2. Measurement systems are in place, but data is of poor quality and/or methodologies are not very robust; reporting is done only on request or to limited audience or partially; verification is not there

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

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

5. Measurement systems are strong for a limited set of activities and periodically report on key GHG related indicators i.e. mainstreamed into the activity implementation; reporting is improved through few pathways but limited audience and formats; verification limited

6. Measurement systems are strong and cover a greater percentage of activities – feedback loops exist even if they are not fully functioning; reporting is available through multiple pathways and formats but may not be complete/transparent; verification is done through standard methodologies but only partially (i.e. not all data is verifiable)

7. Measurement regarding GHG is broadly done (with widely acceptable methodologies), need for more sophisticated analyses to improve policy; Reporting is periodic with improvements in transparency; verification is done through more sophisticated methods even if partially

8. Strong standardized measurements processes established for key indicators and mainstreamed into institutional policy implementation; reporting is widely available in multiple formats; verification is done for a larger set of information

9. Strong Monitoring and Reporting systems – robust methodologies, cost effective and efficient, periodic; verification done to a significant degree

10. Strong MRV systems that provide quality GHG related information in a transparent, accurate and accessible to a wide audience, with feedback of information from MRV flowing into policy design and implementation

**Guidance for Ratings for indicator 4 (scale 1-4):

1. No designated transparency institution to support and coordinate the planning and implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement exists.

2. Designated transparency institution exists, but with limited staff and capacity to support and coordinate implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of Paris Agreement. Institution lacks authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13.

3. Designated transparency institution has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Institution has authority or mandate to coordinate

transparency activities under Article 13. Activities are not integrated into national planning or budgeting activities.

4. Designated transparency institution(s) has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities. Institution(s) has clear mandate or authority to coordinate activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, and activities are integrated into national planning and budgeting activities

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. The Monitoring Plan included in Annex 3 details the roles, responsibilities, frequency of monitoring project results.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy. The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project monitoring, quality assurance, risk management, and evaluation requirements. Specifically, UNDP will follow the project QA template available at

https://intranet-apps.undp.org/ProjectQA/Forms/DesignPrint?fid=3761

Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF Monitoring Policy and the GEF Evaluation Policy and other relevant GEF policies[4]. The costed M&E plan included below, and the Monitoring plan in Annex, will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

UNDP guidance including adoption of remote monitoring and evaluation approaches and auditing procedures to mitigate the COVID-19 global pandemic will be explored.

Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 60 days of project CEO endorsement, with the aim to:

a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.
h. Formally launch the Project.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR):
The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be

[4] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. The quality rating of the previous year's PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

Biennial evaluation: This project does not include a mid-term review. However, an evaluation will be carried out after two years since the start of the project to analyse progress and take corrective measures, if appropriate. Status Survey Questionnaires will be used, in line with GEF and UNFCCC reporting requirements for NCs and BURs.

Knowledge management: The project team will ensure extraction and dissemination of lessons learned and good practices also in relation to mainstreaming gender equality considerations in climate action to enable adaptive management and upscaling or replication at local and global scales. Results will be disseminated to targeted audiences through relevant information sharing fora and networks. The project will contribute to scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks as appropriate (e.g. by providing content, and/or enabling participation of stakeholders/beneficiaries including women)

GEF and/or LDCF Core Indicators:
The GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core indicators included as Annex 14 will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the indicator status. The updated monitoring data should be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent ground-truthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF website.

Terminal Evaluation (TE):
An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center.

The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The consultants that will be hired by UNDP evaluation specialists to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the consultants should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the UNDP-GEF Directorate.

The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by *(*June 2023*)*. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report's completion.

Final Report:
The project's terminal GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lessons learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information**:**
To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper

acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy[5] and the GEF policy on public involvement[6].

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:			
GEF M&E requirements	**Responsible Parties**	**Indicative costs (US$)**	**Time frame**
Inception Workshop	UNDP country Office	5,400	Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Inception Report	Project Manager	None	Within 90 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	Project Manager	None	Annually prior to GEF PIR. This will include GEF core indicators.
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Project Manager, UNDP Country Office and RTA	*None*	Annually typically between June-August
Monitoring all risks (UNDP risk register)	UNDP Country Office Project Manager	None	On-going.
Monitoring of stakeholder engagement plan	Project Manager *M&E expert*	*None*	On-going.
Monitoring of gender action plan	Project Gender Officer	None	On-going.
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None[7]	Annually
Oversight missions	RTA and BPPS/GEF	None[7]	Troubleshooting as needed
Biennial evaluation	Project Manager *M&E expert*	*USD 4,000*	January 2022
Biennial progress of GEF and/or LDCF Core indicators and METT or other required Tracking Tools	Project manager	*None*	January 2022
Terminal GEF *and/or LDCF/SCCF* Core indicators *and METT or other required Tracking Tools*	Project Manager	*None*	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	Independent evaluators *M&E expert*	USD 25,500	June 2023
TOTAL indicative COST		*USD 34,900*	

[5] See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/

[6] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

[7] The costs of UNDP CO and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

VII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism: The project will be implemented following UNDP's national implementation modality, according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the Government of *Namibia,* and the Country Program.

The **Implementing Partner** for this project is *Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)* through the Department of Environemntal Affairs. The role of MEFT will be to provide strategic guidance to the project, facilitate smooth project implementation and to monitor project progress, with an external expert for capacity building and Quality Control (QC). The Implementing Partner is responsible and accountable for managing this project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outcomes, and for the effective use of UNDP resources.

The Implementing Partner is responsible for:

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

Project stakeholders and target groups: **Thematic Working groups**

The national working groups will be responsible for collecting data under the coordination and supervision of the project coordinator. An institution will lead the work on each MRV component with the support of other experts from concerned institutions as outlined in the stakeholder's section. External consultants will continue to work and capacitate the working groups and produce the final reports. The overall supervision and clearing of final products will be completed by the National Committee on Climate Change.

UNDP: UNDP is accountable to GEF for the implementation of this project. This will include oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services, comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. UNDP is also responsible for the Project Assurance role within the Project Board. A strict firewall will be maintained between project oversight costs and personnel (called implementation by the GEF) and implementation of the project costs and personnel (called execution by the GEF).

The project organisation structure is as follows:

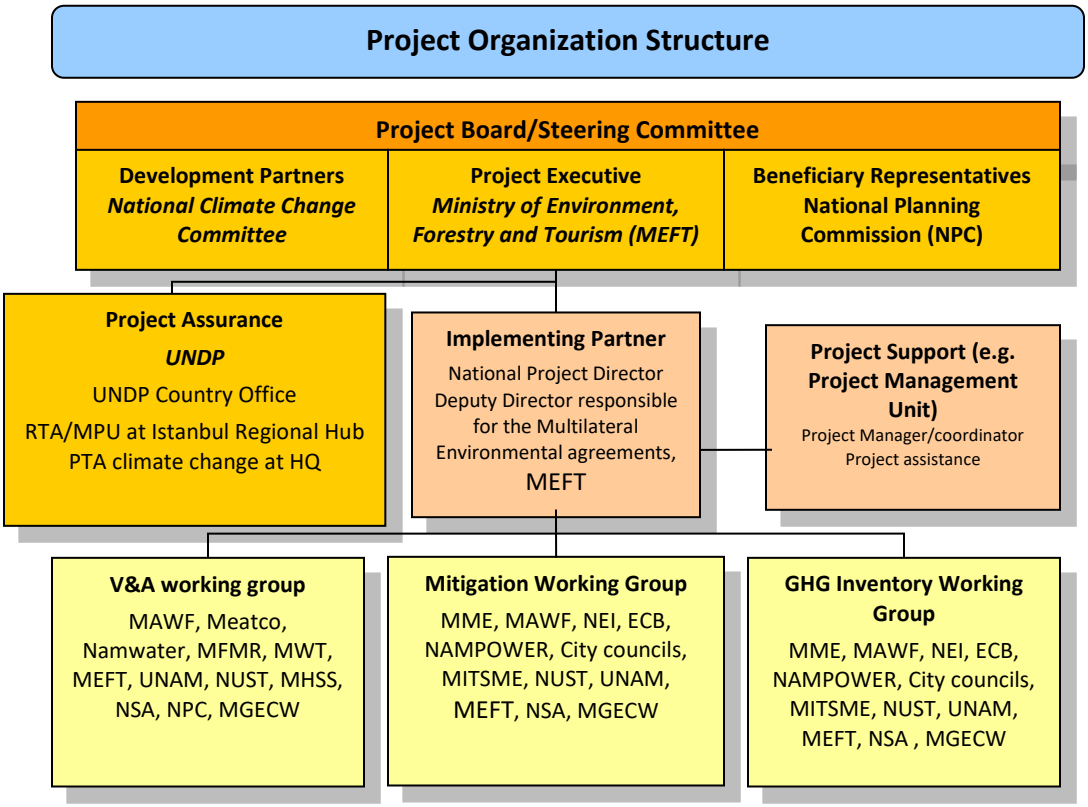

Figure 3. Organizational chart

The Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee) is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.

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

Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the project manager;
- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;
- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes;
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;

- Track and monitor co-financing for this project;
- Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year;
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report;
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
- Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner;
- Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Address project-level grievances;
- Approve the project Inception Report, Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses;
- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

The composition of the Project Board must include the following roles:

a. Project Executive: Is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs the Project Board. The Executive is normally the national counterpart for nationally implemented projects. The Project Executive is: ***The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism.***

b. Beneficiary Representative(s): Individuals or groups representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often civil society representative(s) can fulfil this role. The Beneficiary representative is the ***National Planning Commission (NPC).***

c. Development Partner(s): Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partner is the ***National Climate Change Committee.***

d. Project Assurance: UNDP performs the quality assurance and supports the Project Board and Project Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. UNDP provides a three – tier oversight services involving the UNDP Country Offices and UNDP at regional and headquarters levels. Project assurance is totally independent of the Project Management function.

The National Project Director : The National Project Director has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Project Board within the constraints laid down by the Board. The National Project Director is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. The National Project Director prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost.

The National Project Director of the project will be the **Deputy Director responsible for the Multilateral Environmental Agreements** at the MEFT.

Specific responsibilities include:

- Provide direction and guidance to project team(s)/ responsible party (ies);
- Liaise with the Project Board to assure the overall direction and integrity of the project;
- Identify and obtain any support and advice required for the management, planning and control of the project;
- Responsible for project administration;
- Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the project results framework and the approved annual workplan;
- Mobilize personnel, goods and services, training and micro-capital grants to initiative activities, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work;

- Monitor events as determined in the project monitoring schedule plan/timetable, and update the plan as required;
- Manage requests for the provision of financial resources by UNDP, through advance of funds, direct payments or reimbursement using the fund authorization and certificate of expenditures;
- Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports;
- Be responsible for preparing and submitting financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis;
- Manage and monitor the project risks initially identified and submit new risks to the project board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log;
- Capture lessons learned during project implementation;
- Prepare the annual workplan for the following year; and update the Atlas Project Management module if external access is made available;
- Prepare the Annual status report and submit the final report to the Project Board;
- Based on the periodical progress report and the Project Board review, prepare the AWP for the following year;
- Identify follow-on actions and submit them for consideration to the Project Board.

Project management*:* The Project Management Unit will be housed in the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, Department of Environmental Affaits, Division Multilateral Environmental Agreements, Climate Change Unit, in Windhoek. It will utilize the already existing NCs/BURs PMU, which is staffed with four staff members, a project coordinator, project administrator, driver and office assistant. The project will be implemented together with the on-going BUR4, which a dedicated project assistance for the CBIT project.

Project extensions: The UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator must approve all project extension requests. Note that all extensions incur costs and the GEF project budget cannot be increased. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and only if the following conditions are met: one extension only for a project for a maximum of six months; the project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs will be covered by non-GEF resources; the UNDP Country Office oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resoruces.

VIII. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The total cost of the project is USD 1,160,000. This is financed through a GEF grant of USD 1,100,000, USD 10,000 in cash co-financing to be administered by UNDP and USD 50,000 in other co-financing. UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, is responsible for the oversight of the GEF resources and the cash co-financing transferred to UNDP bank account only

Confirmed Co-financing: The actual realization of project co-financing will be monitored and terminal evaluation process and will be reported to the GEF. Co-financing will be used for the following project activities/outputs:

Co-financing source	Co-financing type	Co-financing amount	Planned Co-financing Activities/Outputs	Risks	Risk Mitigation Measures
UNDP TRAC	Cash	USD 10,000	Supervision, M&E of activities, logistical support, mission support, transportation services	None	The project team shall alert the Project Board if any issues regarding the co-financing occurs during the project implementation
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism	In-kind	USD 50,000	Office space and utilities, staff time, meeting venue etc.	Changes in the Implementing Partner (IP) might affect delivery (risk level = very low)	

Budget Revision and Tolerance: As per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP, the project board will agree on a budget tolerance level for each plan under the overall annual work plan allowing the project manager to expend up to the tolerance level beyond the approved project budget amount for the year without requiring a revision from the Project Board.

Should the following deviations occur, the Project Manager and UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the UNDP-GEF team to ensure accurate reporting to the GEF: a) Budget re-allocations among components in the project with amounts involving 10% of the total project grant or more; b) Introduction of new budget items/or components that exceed 5% of original GEF allocation.

Any over expenditure incurred beyond the available GEF grant amount will be absorbed by non-GEF resources (e.g. UNDP TRAC or cash co-financing).

Audit: The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies. Audit cycle and process must be discussed during the Inception workshop. If the Implementing Partner is an UN Agency, the project will be audited according to that Agency´s applicable audit policies.

Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP. All costs incurred to close the project must be included in the project closure budget and reported as final project commitments presented to the Project Board during the final project review. The only costs a project may incur following the final project review are those included in the project closure budget.

Operational completion: The project will be operationally completed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting. **Operational closure must happen with three months of posting the TE report to the UNDP ERC**. The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when

operational closure has been completed. At this time, the relevant parties will have already agreed and confirmed in writing on the arrangements for the disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.

Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file[8]. The transfer should be done before the Project management Unit (team) completes its assignments.

Financial completion (closure): The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) the project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) the Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

The project will be financially completed **within six months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation**. Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to the UNDP-GEF Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

Refund to GEF: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the BPPS/GEF Directorate in New York. No action is required at CO level on the actual refund from UNDP project to the GEF Trustee.

8 See https://popp.undp.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/PPM_Project%20Management_Closing.docx&action=default.

IX. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Atlas Award ID:	00125916	Atlas Output Project ID:	00120120
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:	Namibia Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency		
Atlas Business Unit	NAM10		
Atlas Primary Output Project Title	Enhanced Transparency System		
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	6337		
Implementing Partner	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (000941)		

The project will be implemented in 36 months, starting in the last quarter of year 2020 and ending in the last quarter of year 2023. Therefore, the budget for year 2020 includes only 4 months of work, while 2023 considers 8 months.

Atlas Activity (GEF Component)	Atlas Implementing Agent	Atlas Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Account Description	Amount Year {2020} (USD)	Amount Year {2021} (USD)	Amount Year {2022} (USD)	Amount year (2023) USD	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
COMPONENT 1 Enhancing and Strengthening Namibia's Institutional Arrangements for robust GHG inventories and Transparency MRV System/ Framework for climate actions and NDC	**MEFT**	**62000**	**GEF Trustee**	71200	International Consultants	5,500	33,000	22,000	11,000	71,500	[1]
				71300	Local Consultants	5,250	77,000	42,000	28,250	152,500	[2]
				71600	Travel		8,000	8,000	4,000	20,000	[3]
				72100	Contractual Services-Companies		15,900	95,220	52,880	164,000	[4]
				72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip		4,600	4,600	2,300	11,500	[5]
				72800	Information Technology Equipmt	2,000	4,200	4,200	1,100	11,500	[6]
				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs		1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	[7]
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer		6,500	6,500	3,000	16,000	[8]
					Total Component 1	**12,750**	**150,200**	**183,520**	**103,530**	**450,000**	
COMPONENT 2: Provision of tools, training and assistance for meeting the transparency provisions established in the Paris Agreement	**MEFT**	**62000**	**GEF Trustee**	71200	International Consultants	4,400	47,300	58,300	11,000	121,000	[9]
				71300	Local Consultants	12,500	39,375	51,875	12,500	116,250	[10]
				71600	Travel		8,300	8,300	4,150	20,750	[11]
				72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip		1,800	1,800	900	4,500	[12]
				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs		3,000	3,000	1,500	7,500	[13]
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer		12,000	12,000	6,000	30,000	[14]
					Total Component 2	**16,900**	**111,775**	**135,275**	**36,050**	**300,000**	
COMPONENT 3: ***NDC tracking***	**MEFT**	**62000**	**GEF Trustee**	71300	Local Consultants	11,250	45,000	45,000	11,250	112,500	[15]
				72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	1,000	4,000	4,000	1,000	10,000	[16]

Atlas Activity (GEF Component)	Atlas Implementing Agent	Atlas Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Account Description	Amount Year {2020} (USD)	Amount Year {2021} (USD)	Amount Year {2022} (USD)	Amount year (2023) USD	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
				71600	Travel	1,200	3,600	3,600	3,600	12,000	[17]
				72100	Contractual Services-Companies	5,025	65,325	30,150		100,500	[18]
				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	300	1,200	1,200	300	3,000	[19]
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	1,200	4,800	4,800	1,200	12,000	[20]
					Total Component 3	**19,975**	**123,925**	**88,750**	**17,350**	**250,000**	
COMPONENT 4: MONITORING AND EVALUATION	**MEFT**	**62000**	**GEF Trustee**	71200	International Consultants	0	0	0	20,000	20,000	[21]
				71300	Local Consultants	0	0	3,000	2,000	5,000	[22]
				71600	Travel	0	0	0	2,000	2,000	[23]
				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	400	0	1000	500	1,900	[24]
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	5,000	0	0	1,000	6,000	[25]
					Total Component 4 (GEF)	**5,400**	**0**	**4,000**	**25,500**	**34,900**	
	MEFT	**4000**	**UNDP**	71300	Local Consultants	1,000	3,500	3,500	2,000	10,000	
					Total Component 4 (GEF and UNDP)	**6,400**	**3,500**	**7,500**	**27,500**	**44,900**	
PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT	**MEFT**	**62000**	**GEF Trustee**	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	2,000	20,000	20,000	16,000	58,000	[26]
				74100	Professional Services	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000	[27]
				72500	Office Supplies	200	500	500	500	1,700	[28]
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	200	400	400	400	1,400	[29]
					Total Management	**3,400**	**21,900**	**21,900**	**17,900**	**65,100**	
					Project Total (GEF)	**58,425**	**407,800**	**433,445**	**200,330**	**1,100,000**	
					Project Total (GEF and UNDP)	**59,425**	**411,300**	**436,945**	**202,330**	**1,110,000**	

Summary of Funds: [9]

	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
GEF	58,425	407,800	433,445	200,330	1,100,000
UNDP TRAC	1,000	3,500	3,500	2,000	10,000
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (in kind)	5,000	17,500	17,500	10,000	50,000
TOTAL	64,425	428,800	454,445	212,330	1,160,000

Budget note number	**Comments:** Budget note should be output based rather than input based. Even for individual consultants' outputs of the consultants must be clear. Include cost breakdown and calculation basis (e.g. daily fee and number of days/weeks, unit cost and number), as well as a total amount for the budget line.
[1]	MRV specialist for: i) making a proposal of MRV system building from the previous proposal made in the BUR3; ii) providing capacity building activities on the enhanced transparency framework; and iii) providing capacity building on the use of the MRV system to meet the information provisions of the UNFCCC (130 days; USD 550/day)
[2]	MRV specialist to support the upgrading of the proposal of MRV system and support its implementation (200 days; USD 250/day) Legal specialist to analyze the existing legal framework, suggest modifications and draft formal arrangements between stakeholders (100 days; USD 250/day) Information system consultants to support the project team in developing tendering documentation for the design and launch of the MRV system. Provide support to stakeholders using the system, identifying areas of improvement and supporting the refinement of the system (150 days; USD 250/day) Researcher for recording the process of development of the MRV system to share lessons learned (50 days; USD 250/day) Gender specialist to implement the gender action plan (110 days; USD 250/day)
[3]	Travel expenses to attend relevant workshops. Travel and DSA of international consultants
[4]	Contract for the design and programming of an integrated information system, interface for the MRV system and existing databases, user interface for the MRV system established for reporting and data visualization
[5]	Communication and audiovisual equipment in support of trainings and meetings
[6]	IT equipment (servers, computers etc.) for supporting the MRV system.
[7]	Production of printed Project information sheets and other outreach material
[8]	Meetings for discussing the proposal of MRV system and roadmap for its implementation with stakeholders. NSA and MEFT shall be involved on these. Workshop for validation of the proposal of MRV system. Capacity building workshop on enhanced transparency framework requirements Capacity building workshops in the use of the MRV system and their tools
[9]	GHG emissions specialist for supporting the development of the QA/QC system, for improving the completeness of the inventory, and for providing training on 2006 IPCC Guidelines (120 days; USD 550/day) Climate finance specialist for developing guidelines, data collection templates and for capacity building on MRV component of support (100 days; USD 550/day)
[10]	GHG emission inventory consultant to support data gathering and the design and implementation of the QA/QC system (215 days; USD 250/day)

[9] Summary table should include all financing of all kinds: GEF financing, co-financing, cash, in-kind, etc...

	Climate finance specialist for supporting the development of guidelines, data collection templates and the development of the support chapter for NC and BUR (250 days; USD 250/day)
[11]	Travel expenses to attend relevant workshops. Travel and DSA of international consultants
[12]	Communication and audiovisual equipment in support of the trainings and background materials
[13]	Production of printed Project information sheets and other outreach material
[14]	Workshops for discussing the design of the QA/QC system and its the development of a QA/QC plan. Workshop for validation Workshop to show the results of the improvement of the completeness of the inventory. Workshops on 2006 IPCC Guidelines. At least 4 workshops of one week (5 days), 1 week by year. Meeting for discussing the development of guidelines and data collection templates Workshop/s on the MRV component of support
[15]	National consultant/s to support the development of projections and emission scenarios (225 days; USD 250/day) National consultant/s to support the development of a methodology to track progress of in the implementation of the NDC (225 days; USD 250/day)
[16]	Communication and audiovisual equipment in support of trainings and meetings and to disseminate the NDC update
[17]	Travel expenses to attend relevant workshops. Travel and DSA of international consultants
[18]	Company to develop GHG emission projections and update the existent emission scenarios. The impact of all mitigation actions adopted and planned shall be estimated- Company to develop a methodology to track progress of the NDC using the MRV system.
[19]	Communication and audiovisual equipment in support of the trainings and background materials
[20]	Workshop to present the methodology for projecting GHG emissions and scenarios Workshop to gather information for the update of the NDC Workshop for the validation of the update of the NDC Meeting for discussing the proposal for tracking progress of the NDC using the MRV system. Workshop for validation of the proposal of methodology to track progress of NDC
[21]	International independent consultant for terminal evaluation
[22]	National expert on monitoring and evaluation of the project outcomes (20 days; USD 250)
[23]	Travel and DSA for terminal evaluation
[24]	Communication and audiovisual equipment in support of the workshops
[25]	Project inception workshop and validation workshop
[26]	Support for Project Manager and Project Assistant salaries; The cost of the technical work is distributed among technical components while PM work is budgeted and will be charged to PMU cost.
[27]	Financial audits as per UNDP and GEF requirements
[28]	Purchasing of office supplies such as cartridges, printing papers, etc.
[29]	Various workshops, including inception, validation, capacity building workshops as well as other workshops to present methodologies and processes within the CBIT.

X. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Namibia and UNDP, signed on 22nd March 1990. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

This project will be implemented by Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism ("Implementing Partner") in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

XI. RISK MANAGEMENT

Option a. Implementing Partner is a Government Entity (NIM)

1. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:
   a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
   b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

2. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

3. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml.

4. The Implementing Partner acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the Implementing Partner, and each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.

   (a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA").

   (b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment.

5. a) In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, the Implementing Partner will and will require that such sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:

i. Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;

ii. Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;

iii. Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;

iv. Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and

v. Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. The Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

b) The Implementing Partner shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4, to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

6. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

7. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

8. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

9. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using UNDP funds. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

10. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of

the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

11. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP projects and programmes in accordance with UNDP's regulations, rules, policies and procedures. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with the Implementing Partner to find a solution.

12. The signatories to this Project Document will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

    Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

13. UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

    Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

    Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

14. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

15. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

16. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are included, *mutatis mutandis*, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XII. MANDATORY ANNEXES

1. Project Map and geospatial coordinates of the project area
2. Multiyear Workplan
3. Monitoring Plan
4. Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP).
5. UNDP Atlas Risk Register
6. Overview of technical consultancies/subcontracts
7. Stakeholder Engagement Plan
8. Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF) if required. Not applicable
9. Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan
10. Procurement Plan – for first year of implementation especially
11. Signed letter from the Implementing Partner and GEF OFP requesting UNDP Support Services (if authorized by the GEF). Not applicable
12. GEF focal area specific annexes (e.g. METT, GHG calculations, target landscape profile, feasibility study, other technical reports). Not applicable
13. Additional agreements: such as cost sharing agreements, project cooperation agreements signed with NGOs (where the NGO is designated as the "executing entity"), letters of financial commitments etc. Not applicable
14. GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core indicators (see template below)
15. GEF Taxonomy (see template below)
16. Partners Capacity Assessment Tool and HACT assessment
17. UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report (to be completed in UNDP online corporate planning system)
18. Signed LOA between UNDP and IP requesting UNDP Support Services (if required on exceptional basis and authorized by the GEF)

Annex 1: Project map and Geospatial Coordinates of project sites

This project will cover the whole territory of the country.

Source : https://www.nationsonline.org/maps/namibia-political-map.jpg

Annex 2: Multi Year Work Plan

Component	Outcomes	Outputs	Activities	2020				2021				2022				2023			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1. Institutional arrangements for a national transparency (MRV) framework are in place	**1.1 Institutional arrangements for a national transparency (MRV) framework are in place**	1.1.1. Working groups for mitigation, GHG emission inventories and adaptation strengthened and functioning as key entities for data collection and processing	Development of clear Terms of Reference for the WG																
			Analyze the existing legal framework																
			Development of annual action plans for working groups																
			Strengthen the collaboration between the working groups																
			Capacity building																
		1.1.2. Legal and/or regulatory requirements for a national transparency framework are drafted and adopted	Draft formal arrangements (possibly Memorandum of Understanding) for data provision																
			Adoption of formal agreements (most MoU) among relevant sectorial stakeholders																
			Implementation of a law or regulation																

Component	Outcomes	Outputs	Activities	2020				2021				2022				2023			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		1.1.3. An Integrated MRV system (hardware and software) of tracking tools for transparency-related actions and progress established	Consolidate the proposal of MRV system for all its components and identify the best IT solution for its implementation.																
			Commission an information system that will allow for integrated data collection in all key transparency areas																
			Engineer interfaces for existing databases and institute data input protocols																
			Commission a user interface for the system that will allow for advanced data visualization, integration with GIS software, and publishing that conforms with international reporting templates																
			Pilot the MRV system and make updates as needed																
			Train relevant stakeholder in the use of the MRV system																

Component	Outcomes	Outputs	Activities	2020				2021				2022				2023			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		1.1.4 Gender issues mainstreamed into transparency activities	identify a national Climate Change and Gender Focal Point																
			Compile an expert roster of individuals and organizations that can provide expertise on gender issues																
			Provide recommendations on institutional arrangements																
			Carry out a gender analysis of the updated NDC																
			Mainstream gender equality considerations																
			Provide training																
			Summarize findings																
		1.1.5 Lessons learned are shared at the regional and global level through the academia and the CBIT Global Coordination Platform	Recording the implementation of the process through the academia and developing a course/module Facilitate knowledge exchanges and dissemination of lessons learnt																

Component	Outcomes	Outputs	Activities	2020				2021				2022				2023			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2**. Provision of tools, training and assistance for meeting the transparency provisions established in the Paris Agreement**	**2.1. Enhancement of greenhouse gas inventories as per gaps and needs previously identified**	2.1.1 Develop and implement a quality control management system, including enhanced documentation management	Development and implementation of a QA/QC system and a QA/QC plan																
		2.1.2 Activity data in key sectors of the GHG enhanced	Working with data providers and key stakeholders to enhance activity data in different sectors and thus the completeness and the quality of the GHG inventory																
		2.1.3 Training on 2006 IPCC Guidelines	Workshops on 2006 IPCC guidelines to stakeholders for the GHG emissions MRV system																
	2.2 Building MRV capacities of support	2.2.1 Guidelines and data collection templates to track support are developed	Development of guidelines and data collection templates																
		2.2.2 Training provided to relevant stakeholders	Workshops to key stakeholders participating in MRV of support																
		2.2.3 Data regarding support received and provided integrated into future NCs, BURs and BTR.	Gathering of data using the MRV system and drafting the relevant chapters of national reports to the UNFCCC.																

Component	Outcomes	Outputs	Activities	2020				2021				2022				2023			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
3. NDC tracking	3.1 Progress tracking tool on NDC and transparency in place	3.1.1 Information provided in the NDC reviewed, including quality of baseline projections.	Developing GHG emission projections and emission scenarios based on the latest information available at national level. NDC is updated based on a stakeholder consultation process.																
			Validation of the updated NDC and submission to the UNFCCC																
		3.1.2 Methodology to keep track of progress in the implementation of NDCs and transparency in place developed and adopted.	Development of methodology to track the NDC, in line with the NDC implementation and the information available in the MRV system.																
			Validation of the methodology.																
4. Monitoring and Evaluation																			

Annex 3: Monitoring Plan

This Monitoring Plan and the M&E Plan and Budget in Section VI of this project document will both guide monitoring and evaluation at the project level for the duration of project implementation.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[10]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
Project objective: To enhance Namibia's institutional and technical capacities to establish a comprehensive Transparency Framework for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of climate actions and to report on NDC	***Indicator 1*** direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by sex (individual people)	***Mid-term target:*** 70 direct beneficiaries, of whom 35 are women ***End of project target:*** 200 direct beneficiaries, of whom 100 are women	Number of people directly impacted by the implementation of the project by sex. The values were derived considering the number of staff that will be involved in the project workshops	The list of participants to the different workshops to be organized within the project can be used to obtain data of beneficiaries by sex	Annually	Project manager	Consultant's report	The objective assumed the workshops of the project target an equal number of males and females. The number of direct beneficiaries is the staff from the different ministries/national entities that will participate in the capacity building exercises of the project.

[10] Data collection methods should outline specific tools used to collect data and additional information as necessary to support monitoring. The PIR cannot be used as a source of verification.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[10]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
implementation under the Paris Agreement	***Indicator 2*** Quality of MRV Systems	***Mid-term target:*** 6 ***End of project target:*** A score of "9" is reached for the quality of MRV systems	**1. Very little measurement** is done; reporting is partial and irregular, and verification is not there. **2. Measurement systems are in place, but data is of poor** quality and/or methodologies are not very robust; reporting is done only on request or to limited audience or partially; verification is not there. **3. Measurement systems are in place for a few activities**, improved data quality and methodologies, but not cost or time efficient; wider access to reporting is still limited and information is partial; verification is rudimentary/non-standardized. **4. Measurement systems are strong in a limited set of activities** however; analyses still need improvement; periodic monitoring and reporting although not yet cost/time efficient; verification is only upon specific request and limited **5. Measurement systems are strong for a limited set of activities and periodically report** on key GHG related indicators i.e. mainstreamed into the activity implementation; reporting is improved through few pathways but limited audience and formats; verification limited. **6. Measurement systems are strong and cover a greater percentage** of activities – feedback loops exist even if they are not fully functioning; reporting is available through multiple pathways and formats but may not be complete/transparent; verification is done through standard methodologies but only partially (i.e. not all data is verifiable). **7. Measurement regarding GHG is broadly done** (with widely acceptable methodologies), need for more sophisticated analyses to improve policy; Reporting is periodic with improvements in transparency; verification is done through more sophisticated methods even if partially. **8. Strong standardized measurements processes established for key indicators** and mainstreamed into institutional policy implementation; reporting is widely available in multiple formats; verification is done for a larger set of information. **9. Strong Monitoring and Reporting systems** – robust methodologies, cost effective and efficient, periodic; verification done to a significant degree. **10. Strong MRV systems that provide quality GHG related information** in a transparent, accurate and accessible to a wide audience, with feedback of information from MRV flowing into policy design and implementation	The information reported in NC/BURs on the information provisions described in the corresponding guidelines	Annual	Project manager	The information reported in NC/BURs	-

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[10]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	Indicator 3 Meeting Convention reporting requirements and including mitigation contributions	***Mid-term target:*** Updated NDC endorsed by the Government ***End of project target:*** Updated NDC submitted to the UNFCCC	Reporting requirements of Namibia to the UNFCCC.	Reports submitted to the UNFCCC	annual	Project manager	The information reported in the dedicated webpages of the government/UNFCCC.	Namibia´s UNFCCC focal point will need to be contacted to confirm the endorsement of the government
	Indicator 4 Qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency-related activities	***Mid-term target:*** ***3*** ***End of project target:*** A score of "4" is reached for the institutional capacity for transparency-related activities	1. No designated transparency institution to support and coordinate the planning and implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement exists. 2. Designated transparency institution exists, but with limited staff and capacity to support and coordinate implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of Paris Agreement. Institution lacks authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13. 3. Designated transparency institution has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Institution has authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13. Activities are not integrated into national planning or budgeting activities. 4. Designated transparency institution(s) has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities. Institution(s) has clear mandate or authority to coordinate activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, and activities are integrated into national planning and budgeting activities	The information reported in NC/BURs on the information provisions described in the corresponding guidelines	annual	Project manager	The information reported in NC/BURs	The assessment of the institutional capacity is qualitative by nature. There is a risk of subjectivity and bias in the assessment.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[10]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
Project Outcome 1.1 **Enhancing and Strengthening Namibia's Institutional Arrangements for robust GHG inventories and Transparency MRV System/ Framework for climate actions and NDC**	***Indicator 5*** Number of trainings on gender mainstreaming in processes related to MRV framework	***Mid-term target:*** At least 1 workshop on gender mainstreaming have been developed under the project. ***End of project target:*** At least 3 workshops on gender mainstreaming have been developed under the project. The technical capacity and expertise in gender mainstreaming of the NCCC and working groups per theme and sector is enhanced.	This indicator aims to measure the gender activities carried out within the project.	Information contained in corresponding consultant´s report	Annual	Project manager	Information contained in corresponding consultant´s report	-
	Indicator 6 Number of government agencies reporting data to the national MRV platform on a regular basis	***Mid-term target:*** At least 5 government agencies have used the national MRV platform for providing data on GHG emission inventories and mitigation. ***End of project target:*** At least 10 government agencies have used the national MRV platform for providing data on GHG emission inventories and mitigation.	This indicator deals with the coordination and involvement of national stakeholders in the national MRV.	Information contained in the corresponding consultants reports	Annual	Project manager	Qualitative assessment using the information contained in the corresponding consultants reports	-
Project Outcome 2.1 Enhancement of greenhouse gas inventories as per gaps and needs previously identified	***Indicator 7*** All data providers are trained in the use of templates and tools for reporting relevant information for the GHG inventory and mitigation.	***Mid-term target:*** All data providers have participated in training courses on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines- ***End of project target:*** All data providers are trained to use the questionnaires and templates for providing data to the MRV system in line with 2006 IPCC methodologies.	All data providers and participants in the MRV system shall be able to use/populate the MRV system. This indicator measure if all entities in the MRV are participating in the capacity building exercises organized under the project, especially for the GHG emission and mitigation components.	The list of participants to the different workshops to be organized within the project can be used to obtain data on the entities participating in the capacity building.	Annual	Project manager	Verify if all data providers of the GHG emissions inventory are included in the list of participants of the workshops.	In the case not all data providers participate in the capacity building exercises, the project manager shall ensure its participation before the finalization of the project to ensure the MRV system is operational.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[10]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	Indicator 8 Implementation of the QA/QC plan of the inventory	***Mid-term target:*** The QA/QC plan of the inventory is designed and approved by the MEFT. ***End of project target:*** The quality control checklist developed within the QA/QC plan of the country is filled in for all sectors of the inventory (Energy, IPPU, Waste and AFOLU).	The objective of this indicator is to measure the implementation of the QA/QC plan of the inventory. By the end of the project, the QA/QA system of the inventory shall be operational.	Information contained in the corresponding consultants reports	Annual	Project manager	Information contained in corresponding consultant´s report	-
Project Outcome 2.2. Building MRV capacities of support	***Indicator 9*** All data providers are trained to use the templates and tools for reporting relevant information on support.	***Mid-term target:*** All data providers have participated in training courses on data requirements for the enhanced transparency framework regarding support. ***End of project target:*** All data providers are trained to use the templates for providing data on support to feed the MRV system. The information on support is integrated in the future BTR.	All data providers and participants in the MRV system shall be able to use/populate the MRV system. This indicator measure if all entities in the MRV are participating in the capacity building exercises organized under the project, especially for support.	The list of participants to the different workshops to be organized within the project can be used to obtain data on the entities participating in the capacity building.	Annual	Project manager	Verify if all data providers relevant to support are included in the list of participants of the workshops.	In the case not all data providers participate in the capacity building exercises, the project manager shall ensure its participation before the finalization of the project to ensure the MRV system is operational.
Project Outcome 3.1. Progress tracking tool on NDC and transparency in place	***Indicator 10*** Submission of a reviewed NDC	***Mid-term target:*** The GHG emission scenarios are reviewed and GHG emissions projections are updated using the latest GHG emission inventory available as a reference. Additional mitigations actions are assessed, and their feasible impact incorporated into policy scenarios. ***End of project target:*** A reviewed NDC is submitted to the UNFCCC	This indicator aims to measure the update of the NDC.	Information contained in corresponding consultant´s report and reported to the UNDCCC	Annual	Project manager	Information contained in corresponding consultant´s report and reported to the UNDCCC	-

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[10]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	Indicator 11 Reporting of progress in the implementation of the NDC	***Mid-term target:*** The methodology to track progress of the NDC is developed considering the information available in the domestic MRV system. ***End of project target:*** The MRV system is in full operation enabling the obtainment of information on the progress of implementation of the NDC. Information on progress in the implementation of the NDC is ready to be included in the first BTR of Namibia.	This indicator aims to measure the use of the MRV system regarding the reporting of progress of the NDC.	Information contained in corresponding consultant´s report and reported to the UNFCCC	Annual	Project manager	Information contained in corresponding consultant´s report and reported to the UNFCCC	-

Annex 4: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)

As a GEF-funded CBIT project, this project is exempt from the SESP requirement, and therefore the SESP pre-screening is not required.

Annex 5: UNDP Risk Register

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
1	Lack of buy-in from Government/ Ministries and Lack of interest from key stakeholders to participate in the BURs and NCs process, as it's seen as falling out of their core mandates	Organizational	I[11]= 3 P[12] = 2	Engaging with Government/ Ministries throughout the project and involving stakeholders from the inception to help build ownership and buy-in through awareness raising and consultation. It is envisaged that the proposed more formal arrangements in terms of MOUs will strengthen the institutional arrangements and enhance buy-in.	Project Board + Project Manager
2	Staff turnaround at the national level providing an inconsistent pool of experts throughout the project.	Organizational	I=3 P=2	Provide incentives to encourage participation of working group members, like capacity building through the implementation of the Training and Capacity Development Plan, and acknowledge partners' contributions on the processes (MRV, GHG, CBIT) and contributions made to project outputs, among others Encourage stakeholders to nominate more than one participant to the working groups, so that at least one is able to represent the institution at meeting should the other not make it.	Project manager
3	Lack of data availability may impact on the completeness and accuracy of the analyses that are performed (GHG inventories and policy analysis).	Operational	I = 2 P = 2	Activity data availability in some sector is limited and scattered across many institutions. Hence, the proposed formal institutional arrangements that are to be supported through this project will ultimately mitigate this risk. The crucial initial steps through the previous NCs and BURs will be followed to ensure that there is no data acquisition gaps. Where data is non-existent, through the design of the GHG System, the gaps will be filled.	Project manager
4	Data confidentiality could mean that useful data are not available to the project team.	Organizational	I=1 P=2	Formalized Institutional Arrangements are aimed to address these risks by having clear TOR for data quality control and formal agreements with data providers	Project Board + Project Manager
5	Not agreement between stakeholders on roles and responsibilities	Organizational	I=3 P=2	Develop case studies to show the competences and roles of similar entities in other countries (ideally neighboring countries). Analysis of competences of different entities form a legal point of view to identify the most suited roles and responsibilities	Project Board + Project Manager
6	Overlapping between projects, given the project management is the same	Organizational	I=2 P=2	The project assistance for each project will be specifically contracted for each individual project. This means that there will be a dedicated project assistance exclusively for the CBIT.	Project Board + Project Manager

[11]Impact from 1 (low) to 5 (high)
[12] Probability from 1 (low) to 5(high)

Annex 6: Overview of Technical Consultancies

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
For Project Management / Monitoring & Evaluation		
Local / National contracting		
Project Manager/project coordinator **Rate: USD 300/week**	120 weeks / over 4 years	The Project Manager (PM) will be responsible for the overall management of the project, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, consultants and sub-contractors. The project manager will promote the coordination with Namibian implementing partners, specifically with the NDC Partnership and the GiZ, to ensure alignment of efforts with the CBIT project.
Project assistant **Rate: USD 200/week**	110 weeks / over 4 years	The project assistance will support the PM in the daily duties of the project.
For Technical Assistance		
Outcome 1		
Local / National contracting		
MRV specialist **Rate: USD 250/day**	200 days/ over 4 years	Outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.3. Under close supervision of the PM, and in coordination with the international MRV expert, the national MRV specialist will perform the following tasks: -Support for making a proposal of MRV system building from the previous proposal made in the BUR3. - Develop consultations to stakeholders to obtain feedback for the design of the MRV system - Support the implementation of MRV system, specifically: ▪ Support for the development of an Integrated MRV system (hardware and software) for NDC tracking. ▪ Ensure the MRV system contain enough information for NDC tracking. ▪ Identify linkages between the different components of the MRV system and provide feedback to be considered in the design a implementation of the MRV system. ▪ Support the pilot exercise of the MRV system. ▪ Support capacity building activities in coordination with international consultants.
Legal specialist **Rate: USD 250/day**	100 days/over 4 years	Outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2. Under close supervision of the PM, the specialist will perform the following tasks: -Analyze from a legal point of view the current competences of all entities involved in the MRV system in view of strengthening the institutional arrangements of the national MRV. -Suggest modifications in the roles and responsibilities underlying the MRV system based on the legal analysis of competences. -Draft agreements (Memorandum of Understanding) to formalize the coordination between stakeholders under the MRV system.

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Information system consultant **Rate: USD 250/day**	150 days/over 4 years	Output 1.1.3. Under close supervision of the PM, and in close cooperation with IT contractors under this output, the specialist will perform the following tasks: - Support and oversee the work developed by IT contractors for the design and programming of an integrated information system including interface for the MRV system. -Maintain regular meetings with NSA, MEFT and IT contractor for ensuring the flow of information and coordination for the IT development needed. - Ensure the development of the MTV system uses the best IT solution for the country and all data bases information systems in place. - Collect information and feedback from stakeholders and validate the IT system.
Researcher **Rate: USD 250/day**	50 days/over 4 years	Output 1.1.5. Under close supervision of the PM, the researcher will perform the following tasks: -Document all the steps of the process of design and implementation of the MRV system in Namibia. -Collect information from the different consultants/stakeholders involved in the processes of design and development of MRV system. -Publish a manuscript in a peer reviewed journal on the design and implementation of the MRV system.
Gender specialist **Rate: USD 250/day**	110 days/over 4 years	Output 1.1.4. Under close supervision of the PM, the specialist will perform the following tasks: -Implement the gender action plan - Engage with the MGECW since the beginning of the project and will Ensure that the MGECW provides technical expertise on advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women in climate mitigation, adaptation and reporting. -Monitor progress in implementation of the project Gender Action Plan ensuring that targets are fully met, and the reporting requirements are fulfilled; -Coordinate implementation of all gender-related work; -Review the Gender Action Plan annually, and update and revise corresponding management plans as necessary; -Support the PM to ensure reporting, monitoring and evaluation fully address the gender issues of the project; -Capacity building activities on gender.

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
International / Regional and global contracting		
MRV specialist **Rate: USD 550/day**	130 days/over 4 years	Outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.3. Under close supervision of the PM, and in coordination with national MRV consultants, the specialist will perform the following tasks: - Develop case studies on successful non-Annex I countries implementing climate change MRV systems. -Developing a proposal of MRV system building from the proposal made in the BUR3, validated by national stakeholders. -Provide capacity building activities on the enhanced transparency framework -Provide capacity building on the use of the MRV system to meet the information provisions of the UNFCCC.
Outcome 2		
Local / National contracting		
GHG emissions inventory consultant and QA/QC expert **Rate: USD 250/day**	215 days/ over 4 years	Output 2.1. Under close supervision of the PM, and in coordination with the international GHG emissions inventory consultant, the specialist will perform the following tasks: - Support the data gathering process for improving the completeness of the inventory. - Main interviews with stakeholders, as needed- -Support the development of estimates in line with 2006 IPCC Guidelines for improving the completeness of the inventory - Support the development of QA/QC plan - Support the implementation of the QA/QC plan
Climate finance specialist **Rate: USD 250/day**	250 days/over 4 years	Output 2.2. Under close supervision of the PM, and in coordination with the international climate finance specialist, the national specialist will perform the following tasks: -Support the development of guidelines and data collection templates. -Maintain meetings with stakeholders for collecting data/feedback on the information available and the guidelines/templates to be developed. -Collect, process and validate data from national sources to test the guidelines of the component of support of the MRV system -Developing support chapter of the NC and BUR using the MRV system.
International / Regional and global contracting		

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
GHG emissions inventory consultant **Rate: USD 550/day**	120 days/over 4 years	Output 2.1. Under close supervision of the PM, and in coordination with national consultants, the specialist will perform the following tasks: -Develop a proposal of QA/QC plan adapted to national circumstances -Provide capacity building to national stakeholders on the use of 2006 IPCC Guidelines -Identify the gaps of the inventory (emission sources that occur in the country but are not estimated by the national GHG emission inventory). - Make a proposal for filling the gaps identified in the inventory. These gaps shall be filled, as far as possible, using data from national sources. -Support the improvement of the completeness of the inventory.
Climate finance specialist **Rate: USD 550/day**	100 days/over 4 years	Output 2.2. Under close supervision of the PM, and in coordination with national consultant, the specialist will perform the following tasks: - Analyze the data available in the different institutions (MEFT, NPC, Ministry of Finance, EIF, etc.) and identify the gaps of the existing system for tracking climate finance sources. -Develop guidelines and data collection templates specific for the circumstances of Namibia. - Develop capacity building workshops on MRV of support, specifically on how to meet UNFCCC information provisions with the MRV system.
Outcome 3		
Local / National contracting		
Specialist in GHG emission projections and scenarios **Rate: USD 250/day**	225 days/ over 4 years	Output 3.1. Under close supervision of the PM and in coordination with the contractor for the development of GHG emission projections and scenarios, the specialist will perform the following tasks: - Support the data gathering process on available proxies and forecasts of GDP, population, energy demand, etc. --Maintain meetings with stakeholders for collecting data/feedback on the information available. -Support the development of GHG emission projections and scenarios. - Make proposals to improve the MRV system for developing GHG emissions and scenarios and for updating the NDC

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
NDC specialist **Rate: USD 250/day**	225 days/over 4 years	Output 3.1. Under close supervision of the PM and in coordination with the contractor for the development of GHG emission projections and scenarios: - Make a proposal for NDC tracking using the information of the MRV system and the projections/scenarios developed - Support the development of GHG emissions and scenarios - Make proposals to improve the MRV system aiming at tracking NDC. - Develop a report on NDC tracking to be included in the first BTR of the country, meeting all the requirements of the enhanced transparency framework.
Outcome 4		
Local / National contracting		
M&E specialist **Rate: USD 250/day**	20 days/over two years	Monitoring & Evaluation. Under close supervision of the PM the specialist will perform the following tasks: - Perform the Biennial evaluation in line with the M&E plan of the project and monitoring plan specified in Annex 3 of the ProDoc. - Support the implementation of M&E plan and the terminal evaluation, if appropriate. - Monitor the stakeholder engagement plan

Consultancies – Companies		
Consultancy	Budget	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Outcome 1		
Developing a module on the climate change MRV components	USD 31,800	Output 1.1.5. This consultancy is aimed at developing the content of a module/course addressing the fundamentals of MRV systems. This module will be used by national universities for training students on MRV systems. The content of this module will be used by national universities at their discretion for adjusting the curriculum of existing degrees or create new courses, depending on the needs of each university. The tasks of this consultancy will include: - Consultations with national universities for adjusting the content of the module/course to different educational levels (undergraduate/postgraduate). The material prepared for each module shall contain additional sections and exercises for higher complexities. - Developing modules by MRV component, starting from a low level of complexity and covering the fundamentals for understanding the reporting under the enhanced transparency framework. ▪ United Nations Convention Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). History, ratification of Namibia, milestones achieved in the different COPs, the Paris Agreement. ▪ GHG emission inventories. Objectives, aim and scope. Reporting requirements. Review of 2006 IPCC methodologies. Items covered: QA/QC systems, Key category analysis, uncertainty, reporting tables and Methodologies by sector. Introduction to the 2006 IPCC Software. ▪ Mitigation/adaptation. Key definitions: projections, emissions scenarios, mitigation goals and targets, mitigation potential. Assessment of impact of mitigation actions. Co-benefits. Methodologies and models available. Analysis of reporting requirements ▪ Support. Key definitions: climate finance, climate expenditure, climate finance sources, tracking of climate finance. Methodologies: Rio markers, climate expenditure review. Analysis of reporting requirements. ▪ MRV systems: successful case studies. Institutional arrangements, methodologies, IT system. - Five days' workshop to train trainers (lecturers and professionals from the university).
IT company for the development and implementation of the MRV system	USD 132,200	Output 1.1.3. This consultancy is aimed at supporting the NSA in the design and development of the IT system for the domestic MRV. The specific tasks of this consultancy shall be agreed with the NSA in further detail. This consultancy will include: ▪ Analysis the existing structures and systems at NSA for designing the integration of the MRV system. ▪ Coordinating with national and international MRV consultants and stakeholders (MEFT) in charge of updating the proposal of MRV system. ▪ Design and programming of an integrated information system, interface for the MRV system and existing databases, user interface for the MRV system established for reporting and data visualization. ▪ Testing the MRV system and making necessary adjustments.
Outcome 2		
There are no consultancies under this outcome		

Outcome 3		
Development of GHG emission projections under different scenarios	USD 70,000	Output 3.1. Company to develop GHG emission projections and emission scenarios using the latest GHG emission inventory available. The list of tasks will include: - The identification and assessment of mitigation actions implemented and planned to be implemented in the country. - The identification and assessment of additional mitigation actions with potential of GHG emission reductions in the country - The estimation of different scenarios considering the impact of mitigation actions.
Development of a NDC tracking methodology	USD 30,500	Output 3.2. This consultancy is aimed at developing a methodology to track progress of the NDC using the MRV system in place. The list of tasks under this consultancy are the following: - Coordinating with national and international MRV consultants and stakeholders (MEFT and NSA) on the ongoing implementation of the MRV system. - Using the information available in the MRV system, design a tracking methodology for the NDC, including mitigation and adaptation actions. - Propose a list of alternative indicators to show the implementation of the NDC and the alignment with other national priorities and SDG. - Review the MRV system and propose adjustments to improve the tracking of the NDC

Annex 7: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Introduction

The main objective of this project is to enhance Namibia's institutional and technical capacities to establish a comprehensive Transparency Framework for Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of climate actions and to report on NDC implementation under the Paris Agreement. Thus, the project provides an alternative approach that is structured around three main components, which have related outcomes and a number of outputs designed to realize the objective of the project. These three components will enhance capacities to meet the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Namibia will share the progress and achievements in establishing the transparency framework with other countries following the CBIT global coordination platform as well as the GSP.

The project will pay particular attention to integrating gender considerations in order to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women in the context of climate change. Emphasis will be placed on actively promoting the leadership of women in decision-making processes in order to achieve and sustain the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in climate action. This includes increasing the representation of women in the existing committees and working groups in order to achieve gender parity. Capacity building on gender mainstreaming will also be key in order to increase the understanding and expertise of national institutions on the systematic integration of gender considerations into their work. The collection, analysis and utilization of sex-disaggregated data and gender statistics is an important component to ensure that climate change adaptation, mitigation, reporting and verification addresses the specific situations, needs and priorities of women and men. Strong inter-sectoral coordination will be promoted in order to ensure that national policy agendas on gender equality and climate change are simultaneously advanced.

Policies and Regulations

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is prepared in response to GEF Policy #7 requirement. The SEP provides for the effective engagement of the various stakeholders over the project delivery.

The CBIT project will aim to develop and sustain dialogue with the relevant agencies of government, civil society organizations, private sector and development partners in the GHGI and MRV as identified in Table 1.

Project Stakeholders

The goal of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan is to ensure meaningful, effective, informed participation of all relevant stakeholders from government, civil society and in particular women's organizations, the private sector and academia in the development of a transparency framework for MRV, providing stakeholders opportunities to express their views at all points in the project decision-making process on matters that affect them. It is particularly important that the stakeholder engagement is conducted in a gender-responsive, culturally sensitive, nondiscriminatory and inclusive manner, identifying potentially affected vulnerable and marginalized groups and providing them opportunities to participate and contribute. It is important to involve the identified stakeholders as early as possible in the design and implementation of the project, to make sure their views and input are received and taken into consideration. The plan will also help the project establish effective lines of communication and working relationships and to generate ownership of the framework for MRV. Table 1 provides a summary of the relevant stakeholders, their interest in the project and the level of potential influence, and the possible effect(s) on the stakeholders identified

Stakeholder participation by project component area

Component 1: Enhancing and Strengthening Namibia's Institutional Arrangements for robust GHG inventories and Transparency MRV System/ Framework for climate actions and NDC

Component 1 represents the starting and convergence point for all the project stakeholders through their participation in institutional governance, policy and institutional coordination, and the data management system governance. This requires a clear definition and elaboration of roles and responsibilities, and tailored engagement modes and approaches both for the project and subsequently for the GHG and MRV systems. The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) is responsible for overall leadership for the project, enhance stakeholder ownership, and sustain their engagement for the project duration and the post project period. Under this component, a clear definition of roles and responsibilities for GHG and MRV stakeholders needs to be elaborated and inform the institutional arrangements for GHG data collection and processing. It is critical that special attention is placed on firmly integrating gender equality considerations in this component to ensure that institutional arrangements empower women and promote their leadership at all levels.

Component 2: Provision of tools, training and assistance for meeting the transparency provisions established in the Paris Agreement

The component focuses on building technical capacities for a quality control management system and for improved GHG data collection from key sectors, which will require working closely with data providers and key stakeholders to enhance activity data in different sectors. Stakeholder participation will take the form of technical trainings of focal points in line ministries and members of the NCCC and technical working groups, and improved access to information and knowledge for learning purposes. Important to this process is the effective mobilization and engagement of stakeholders to participate and maximize the benefits from the learning processes. The right combination of approaches and tools to deliver on the expected project outputs, and sustainability of the outcomes is important. Gender mainstreaming must be a critical element of the technical trainings to increase the understanding of participants on how to effectively address the linkages between gender and climate change. Increasing women's leadership in institutional arrangements such as the NCCC and the working groups is vital to strengthen the integration of gender equality considerations.

Component 3: NDC Tracking

This component is aimed at reviewing information in the NDC including the methodologies previously used to improve the emissions identified in both scenarios. It will also focus on developing a new methodology in conjunction with key national stakeholders to establish NDC indicators (including gender-specific indicators) and monitor progress of the implementation of the NDC. To this end, it is critical to engage with all relevant stakeholders in a proactive, transparent and gender-responsive manner, and that women participate in all activities related to NDC tracking.

Stakeholder Engagement Program

It is expected that the engagement with stakeholders will take place via structured meetings, interviews, workshops and consultations as well as via emails/ telephone calls (for those who may not consistently have access to the Internet) throughout the project. The Executing Agency will continue to hold consultations throughout project.

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

Table 1 below describes each of the major stakeholders in detail and their interests/ roles as stakeholders, their influence and effect on the project.

Table 1. Project Stakeholders

Type of stakeholder	Name of Stakeholder	Current role in climate change management/other	Planned Role in Project Implementation
National Government Ministries and Agencies	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)	Responsible for coordinating, managing climate change issues in the country and implementation of the UNFCCC. The MEFT is also responsible for coordination of the transposition and implementation of environmental laws in the field of environmental and climate change. The MEFT is the coordinator of the GHG emissions Inventory and is the lead for the estimates of the Waste Sector. Acts as implementation partner and coordinating body of the project, by facilitating correlation and ensuring synergy between CBIT project goals and activities of similar projects.	The MEFT will be the implementing partner of the CBIT project. The MEFT is the executive of the project board (see section VII Governance and Management Arrangements for further information). The specific roles and responsibilities of the MEFT are described in section VII of the ProDoc, page 63.

Type of stakeholder	Name of Stakeholder	Current role in climate change management/other	Planned Role in Project Implementation
National Government Ministries and Agencies	Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare (MGECW)	The MGECW is mandated to ensure gender equality and equitable socio-economic development of women and men. Some of its core functions include promoting gender mainstreaming in national development processes and engendering the national budget; coordinating the development, review, implementation of social development policies; and promoting the generation of sex-disaggregated data to guide interventions. The MGECW is a key partner to ensure that gender equality considerations are integrated into the project. Member of the NCCC. No specific climate change focal point in place yet within the MGECW.	The involvement of the MGECW in the project is addressed in output 1.1.4. There are specific activities under this output to encourage the participation of the MGECW in the NCCC and MRV working groups (GHG, mitigation/adaption, support). The gender specialist of the CBIT project will engage with the MGECW since the beginning of the project and will ensure that the MGECW provides technical expertise on advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women in climate mitigation, adaptation and reporting. The involvement of the MGECW in national climate change management through the CBIT will provide: • A Better integration of gender considerations in climate change planning and decision making. - An Improved inter-sectoral coordination on gender and climate change.

Type of stakeholder	Name of Stakeholder	Current role in climate change management/other	Planned Role in Project Implementation
National Government Ministries and Agencies	National Climate Change Committee (NCCC)	The multi-sectoral National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) consisting of representatives from relevant ministries and other stakeholders including the private sector, NGOs, academia and implementing partners, oversees the implementation of the climate change policy, including the preparation of National Communications (NC) and Biennial Update Reports (BUR)	The NCCC is included in the project board and will serve as the project steering committee and provide policy and strategic guidance for the implementation of project activities and also play an oversight role of the project as a whole. Further information is provided in section Vii of the ProDoc, page 62. The members of the NCCC will be targeted for the capacity building exercises included in the CBIT, specifically within outcomes 1.1.3. on the use of the MRV system developed, 1.1.4 on gender mainstreaming, 2.1.3 on the use of 2006 IPCC guidelines and its software, 2.2.2 on the tracking climate finance and in 3.1.2 on the methodology for tracking the NDC. The stakeholders that have been identified in the PPG phase but are not part of the NCCC will be invited to join the committee to ensure their follow up on the activities to be carried out within the CBIT project. The project manager and the national project director from the MEFT will create a distribution list and will communicate regularly on the work plan of CBIT, to promote the participation of national stakeholders in all the activities. The roles and responsibilities of the participants in both the NCCC and the MRV working groups will be analyzed and strengthened in outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2.

Type of stakeholder	Name of Stakeholder	Current role in climate change management/other	Planned Role in Project Implementation
National Government Ministries and Agencies	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)	The ministry is in charge of monitoring and reporting in the key sectors relevant to climate change mitigation including energy management, energy efficiency and renewable energy. GHG inventory lead for Energy sector, including mitigation Already involved in data collection and transmission activities	The MME is a key stakeholder for the MRV due to its involvement in the GHG emission inventory and its role in implementation of energy mitigation and adaptation projects in the country. The MME will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above). The MME will participate in the pilot exercise of the IT system of the MRV (output 1.1.3), to ensure the system is adapted to the circumstances of the ministry.
	Ministry of Water, Agriculture and Forestry (MAWF)	It is in charge of monitoring and reporting in key sectors of climate change mitigation (AFOLU) and adaptation in agriculture, forestry and water management. GHG inventory lead for AFOLU Sector, including mitigation. Already involved in data collection and transmission activities.	The MAWF is a key stakeholder for the MRV due to its role in implementation of mitigation and adaptation projects in the country. The MAWF will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above). The MAWF will participate in the pilot exercise of the IT system of the MRV (output 1.1.3), to ensure the system is adapted to the circumstances of the ministry.

Type of stakeholder	Name of Stakeholder	Current role in climate change management/other	Planned Role in Project Implementation
National Government Ministries and Agencies	Ministry of Industrialisation Trade and SME Development (MITSMED)	It is in charge of monitoring and reporting on IPPU adaptation and mitigation. GHG inventory lead for IPPU Sector. Already involved in data collection and transmission activities.	The MITSMED is a key stakeholder for the MRV due to its involvement in the GHG emission inventory. The MITSMED will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above). The MITSMED will participate in the pilot exercise of the IT system of the MRV (output 1.1.3), to ensure the system is adapted to the circumstances of the ministry.
National Government Ministries and Agencies	Office of the Prime Minister	Member in NCCC and technical working groups.	The office of the prime minister will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
National Government Ministries and Agencies	Environmental Investment Fund (EIF)	Fund supporting protection of the environment, its biological diversity and ecological life-support functions; and the promotion of sustainable natural resources use for economic development by supporting green and environmental enterprises. Expertise in gender. Its gender policy is aimed at contributing to better health for both women and men, through health research, policies and programmes which give due attention to gender considerations and promote equity and equality between women and men. Member in NCCC. Responsible for resource mobilization for NCCC.	During the PPG phase the EIF agreed to be involved in the working group of support, which will be created in output 1.1.1 and for which templates for data collection will be developed under output 2.2.1. The EIF will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above). The EIF will participate in the pilot exercise of the IT system of the MRV (output 1.1.3), to ensure the system is adapted to the circumstances of the ministry.

Type of stakeholder	Name of Stakeholder	Current role in climate change management/other	Planned Role in Project Implementation
National Government Ministries and Agencies	National Planning Commission (NPC)	Responsible for all national planning activities.	The NPC is part of the project board of the CBIT project as a senior beneficiary. The roles of the NPC as part of the project board are specified in section VII of the ProDoc, page 62. The NPC will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above). The NPC will participate in the pilot exercise of the IT system of the MRV (output 1.1.3), to ensure the system is adapted to the circumstances of the ministry.
National Government Ministries and Agencies	Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA)	Has the national legal mandate to collect and archive all national data; hence they will be crucial stakeholder for sex-disaggregated data collection in the project. Key data provider of the GHG emissions inventory, archiving and socio-economics scenarios. Already involved in data collection and transmission activities.	The MRV system will be built from the existent IT system in NSA. NSA will be involved along the MTE to develop a roadmap for the implementation of the MRV system (see output 1.1.3). Furthermore, the NSA will be specifically designated as responsible for archiving information for the GHG emissions inventory. The NSA will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above). The NSA will participate in the pilot exercise of the IT system of the MRV (output 1.1.3), to ensure the system is adapted to the circumstances of the ministry.
National Government Ministries and Agencies	Namibia Agronomic Board (NAB)	AD and info on agriculture, fertilizer and practices. Already involved in data collection and transmission activities.	The NAB will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).

Type of stakeholder	Name of Stakeholder	Current role in climate change management/other	Planned Role in Project Implementation
National Government Ministries and Agencies	Civil aviation office	Data provider of the GHG emissions inventory on LTOs and bunkering Already involved in data collection and transmission activities.	The Civil aviation office will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
National Government Ministries and Agencies	Electricity Control Board (ECB)	Data provider for mitigation and adaptation policies, specifically responsible for information on energy policies and electricity generation.	The ECB will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
National Government Ministries and Agencies	Namibia Roads Authority (NRA)	Data provider of the GHG emissions inventory on vehicles and road transport. Already involved in data collection and transmission activities.	The NRA will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
National Government Ministries and Agencies	Namibia Airports Authority (NAA)	Data provider of the GHG emissions inventory on civil aviation. Already involved in data collection and transmission activities.	The NAA will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
National Government Ministries and Agencies	Agribank of Namibia	Loan provider	The Agribank of Namibia will be invited to participate in the NCCC within output 1.1.1 and 1.1.2. The bank will be specifically involved in the support component of the MRV within outcome 2.2.
National Government Ministries and Agencies	Meat Cooperation of Namibia (Meatco) (Parastatal)	Data provider of the GHG emissions inventory on livestock sector. Already involved in data collection and transmission activities.	The Meatco will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
National Government Ministries and Agencies	National Commission on Research Science and Technology	Research clearance	The academia will be involved in output 1.1.4 for developing a module on MRV to train national alumni on the enhanced transparency framework and the national climate change MRV. The national Commission on Research, Science and Technology will be consulted for adapting the module to national circumstances.

Type of stakeholder	Name of Stakeholder	Current role in climate change management/other	Planned Role in Project Implementation
National Government Ministries and Agencies	Namibia Meteorological Services	Data provider on adaptation. Promotes the application of meteorology to aviation, maritime operations, water resources, agriculture, health, energy, tourism, environment and other sectors of the national economy. To acquire and preserve Namibia's national climate data for use by the present and future generations and for posterity.	The Namibian Meteorological Services will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
Local Government	City Council of Windhoek	Data provider of the GHG emissions inventory and mitigation on the waste sector. Already involved in data collection and transmission activities.	The city council will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
Local Government	Swakopmund and Walvis Bay councils	Potential data provider of the GHG emissions inventory on waste Not involved in data collection and transmission activities.	The city council will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
Private sector	Agra	Potential data provider of the GHG emissions inventory on agriculture, fertilizer and practices. Not involved in data collection and transmission activities.	Agra will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
Private sector	FeedMaster	Potential data provider of the GHG emissions inventory on livestock feeds. Not involved in data collection and transmission activities.	FeedMaster will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
Private sector	TransNamib	Data provider of the GHG emissions inventory on rail transport. Not involved in data collection and transmission activities.	TransNamib will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
Private sector	Nampower	Data provider of the GHG emissions inventory on electricity generation. Already involved in data collection and transmission activities.	The Nampower will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
Private sector	Namibian Breweries	Data provider of the GHG emissions inventory on produced by beer production. Already involved in data collection and transmission activities.	The Namibian Breweries will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).

Type of stakeholder	Name of Stakeholder	Current role in climate change management/other	Planned Role in Project Implementation
Private sector	Namibian Dairies	Data provider of the GHG emissions inventory on information on cattle feeds. Already involved in data collection and transmission activities.	The Namibian Dairies will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
Private sector	Ohorongo	Information on carbon emissions related to portland clinker production. Already involved in data collection and transmission activities.	Ohorongo will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
Private sector	Air Namibia	Data provider of the GHG emissions inventory on carbon emissions related to aviation Already involved in data collection and transmission activities.	Air Namibia will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
Private sector	Ohlthaver & List Group of Companies	Data provider of the GHG emissions inventory on the IPPU sector. Already involved in data collection and transmission activities.	Ohlthaver & List Group of Companies will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above)..
Private sector	Baobab Capital	Alternative investment manager that invests in early stage businesses in Southern Africa, growing them into medium and large-scale enterprises, through its three funds. Could support with funding and information on support.	Baobab capital will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in capacity building exercises within the component of support (output 2.2.2).
Private sector	Development Bank of Namibia	Provides finance for larger enterprises in key economic sectors that are expected to deliver development impact, economic activity and employment. The Bank finances previously disadvantaged Namibians and women entrepreneurs. The DBN has been instrumental in availing climate mitigation funding to non-state actors.	The Development Bank of Namibia will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above)..
Academia	University of Namibia	Develop national emission factors. Already involved in data collection and transmission activities.	The academia will be involved in output 1.1.4 for developing a module on MRV to train national alumni on the enhanced transparency framework and the national climate change MRV. Additionally, the academia will be involved for the research on gender mainstreaming and on the consideration of gender in the assessment of mitigation
Academia	Namibia University of Science & Technology	Develop national emission factors. Already involved in data collection and transmission activities.	
Academia	Namibia Energy Institute	Serves as a national information resource base for sustainable energy use and management. Already involved in data collection and transmission activities.	

Type of stakeholder	Name of Stakeholder	Current role in climate change management/other	Planned Role in Project Implementation
Academia	International University of Management IUM	Already involved in data collection and transmission activities.	and adaptation impact of policies and measures. Furthermore, as part of the NCCC, the academia will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above). NCCC, the academia will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above). The entities not involved in the NCCC yet will be invited to join in the NCCC within output 1.1.1 and 1.1.2.
Academia	Southern African Science Service Centre for Climate Change and Adaptive Land Management (SASSCAL)	Not involved in data collection and transmission activities.	
NGOs and civil society organizations	Desert Research Foundation	Studies and surveys for GHG inventory and EFs	The Desert Research Foundation will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
NGOs and civil society organization	Namibia Medical Society	Works towards cost-effective and efficient health service provision to the people of Namibia through the existing medical capacity and capability.	Better institutional collaboration.
NGOs and civil society organization	Red Cross Society	Support gender-responsive disaster management and humanitarian action related to climate change.	Better institutional collaboration. Increased engagement in GHG and MRV activities.
NGOs and civil society organizations	Legal Assistance Center	As a human rights institutions and law firm with expertise on gender issues and providing public human rights education, research, law reform and free legal advice, LAC could support research on the linkages between gender and climate change and public outreach.	The Legal assistance center will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
NGOs and civil society organizations	Women's Action for Development (WAD)	Promotes socio-economic and socio-political empowerment of rural women and men. Could support gender mainstreaming in climate adaptation and mitigation.	The WAD will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).

Type of stakeholder	Name of Stakeholder	Current role in climate change management/other	Planned Role in Project Implementation
NGOs and civil society organizations	Sister Namibia	Advocates for women's rights and engages in activities that promote full gender equality in a world free from violence, discrimination, and oppression. Seeks to empower women and girls through media work, research, capacity building, networking and collective action. Could support outreach to women on climate change.	Sister Namibia will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
NGOs and civil society organizations	Namibian Women Association (NAWA)	Provides workshops on gender and climate change	NAWA will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above)..
NGOs and civil society organizations	Out-right Namibia	Works to protect the human rights of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex (LGBTI) persons in Namibia. Could highlight how LGBTI persons are affected by climate change.	Out-right Namibia will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
NGOs and civil society organizations	Namibia Women's Health Network	A community-based organization empowering those infected and affected by HIV and AIDS in Namibia. Could highlight the perspective of HIV positive women in the face of climate change	Namibia Women's Health Network will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
NGOs and civil society organizations	NamRights	NGO promoting and protecting the human rights of Namibians.	NamRights will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
NGOs and civil society organizations	Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA)	Works towards advancing the empowerment, leadership and rights of women, young women and girls. Could support gender mainstreaming and addressing the specific vulnerabilities of women and girls.	YWCA will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
NGOs and civil society organizations	National Youth Council of Namibia	Youth organization that seeks to address the challenges, opportunities and obstacles facing young people in Namibia and to foster among the Namibian youth a spirit of national identity, a sense of unity and self respect, as well as in depth awareness of social, economic, political, educational and cultural prospects and adversities	National Youth Council of Namibia will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).

Type of stakeholder	Name of Stakeholder	Current role in climate change management/other	Planned Role in Project Implementation
NGOs and civil society organizations	OYO	OYO is youth -led organization using the arts - both visual and performing – to create awareness and mitigate the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic and other social problems.	OYO will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
NGOs and civil society organizations	Namibia Youth on Renewable Energy (NAYoRE)	Youth organization led by International Youth Advocate for Sustainable Development, Deon Shekuza.	NAYoRE will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
NGOs and civil society organizations	Desert Soul	A community-based edutainment group using multimedia, social mobilization, and advocacy on health, GBV and other critical issues.	Desert Soul will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
NGOs and civil society organizations	The Namibian Association of Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Support Organisations (NACSO)	As an association comprising 8 Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) and the University of Namibia, NACSO provides services to rural communities seeking to manage and utilise their natural resources in a sustainable manner. Could provide support on the linkages between gender and climate change.	The Namibian Association of Community will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
NGOs and civil society organizations	Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation	Works towards improve the lives of rural people by diversifying the socio-economy in Namibia's communal areas to include wildlife and other valuable natural resources. Provides capacity building trainings with a focus on building women's leadership skills.	Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
NGOs and civil society organizations	Namibian Development Trust	Seeks to ensure improved livelihoods and empower rural communities	The Namibian Development Trust will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
Media	Media Institute of Southern Africa (NAMIBIA)	MISA is a media institute, providing media and literacy trainings and access to information.	The media will be targeted for dissemination activities under the CBIT project,

Type of stakeholder	Name of Stakeholder	Current role in climate change management/other	Planned Role in Project Implementation
Media	NBC	As the public broadcaster of Namibia, NBC is uniquely positioned to increase the awareness of the general public on climate change mitigation, adaptation and reporting.	specifically under output 1.1.4.
Implemen-ting Partner	FAO	Supports strengthened capacity for disaster risk reduction, resilience building and climate change adaptation and mitigation in Namibia	The FAO will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
Implemen-ting Partner	IOM	IOM is the leading inter-governmental organization in the field of migration, and also works on climate change induced migration.	IOM will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
Implemen-ting Partner	UNIDO	Specialized agency of the United Nations promoting industrial development for poverty reduction, inclusive globalization and environmental sustainability.	UNIDO will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).
Implemen-ting Partner	GiZ	Specialized agency of the German cooperation for supporting climate action in developing countries.	GiZ will be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above). Specific coordination will be pursued with the GiZ since the beginning of the CBIT project to ensure the CBIT project is in line with GiZ and NDC Partnership activities in the country.
Implemen-ting Partner	Friedrich-Ebert Stiftung	Promotes democracy, development, social justice and peace through capacity-building, policy research, public dialogue and international exchange. Commissioned research on youth and climate change in Namibia.	The Friedrich-Ebert Stiftungwill be invited to join the NCCC within outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 and will be involved in all capacity building exercises of the CBIT project (see role of NCCC members above).

A number of interviews were maintained during the PPG to collect stakeholder´s feedback. The following are the brief minutes of the meetings maintained:

Meeting with the MEFT (10 February – 14:30 in the MEFT premises)

There is no clarity of the responsibilities and structure of the future MRV system. The MEFT wants the NSA leading the work from a technical point of view.

They consider the CCU is well trained and has the capacity to lead the MRV activities even without the PMU. There are no internal processes in the current structure (CCU-PMU), and the information flow is affected. The coordination from the CCU is ensured by the PMU, but it is not clear to who reports the PMU and who is responsible for the coordination. This has been addressed in the governance arrangement of the CBIT project.

Meeting with the Environmental Investment Fund (11 February –18:00 in the PNUD premises)

They are open to participate in the working group of support from a technical point of view and to provide inputs in the identification of climate finance stakeholders

The EIF Inform the NPC for populating an environmental projects database. In the work they do with international sources, they need the acceptance from the Ministry of finance for approving the projects and funds they received. The attorney general has a role over there also for approving the funds. Occasionally they inform the NPC, sometimes the line ministries report on their behalf. Not consistent processes; Reagan comes for asking the information. NDP´s GC Facility of the bank of south Africa. NGO´s having climate finance. Regarding roles, they see the MEFT and NSA not the NPC. NPC data provider, but the NPC has the competences.

Meeting with the Ministry of finance (12 February – 9:30 in the MF premises)

They are open to participate in the working group of support. On the roles, they expressed that the MEFT should lead, but they did not have a complete understanding of the future MRV. The seemed open to participation and to pilot expenditure review processes.

They say the decision on the institutions and responsibilities shall come from the cabinet. The MEFT and the NPC collaborate in the development of the budget. This is good and this collaboration shall be the base for future developments for tracking climate finance expenditure. The national budgeting process is in line with international standards.

They will ask to their superiors and come back to us with more feedback on their participation on the process. The feedback provided after the workshop specified the Ministry of finance will participate in the working group, but the leading role should be at the MEFT.

Meeting with FAO and Academia (12 February – 14:30 in the UNDP premises)

The academia shown a high willingness to participate in the MRV process. UNDP explained what is expected from the academia (research for dissemination and development of a module for them to use in their respective entities) and they showed a lot of interest. They consider both tasks can be done by the academia and the best way to do it is not individual consultancy projects, but procurement for companies. The university can participate in these types of processes and there are no limitations on the budget. UNDP will need to communicate with the universities after the CBIT is approved to coordinate the procurement and work to be done. The best approach for the module on the enhanced transparency framework is to develop a course within CBIT, pilot it, and train professors or lecturers in this course. Then it will be up to each institution how to integrate the course in their activities.

Meeting with NSA (14 February – 14:30 in the NSA premises)

NSA is willing to participate in the MRV, and they consider the NSA is able to include climate change MRV in the existent framework. However, numerous questions were raised on the type of data to be incorporated in the MRV, and the NSA expressed the need to have a roadmap agreed between stakeholders to implement the MRV. Further details about roles of the different entities, data needs, etc. should be discussed and agreed during CBIT.

Stakeholder Validation Workshop

A combined Local Project Appraisal Committee (LPAC) and Project Validation Meeting for the Capacity Building Initiative Transparency and Monitoring, Reporting & Verification (CBIT-MRV) Project was held on Thursday, 13 February 2020 TIME: 08:00 – 15:00.

The project was validated by stakeholders in this workshop, which counted with a very high representation from stakeholders, evidencing the high commitment of stakeholders – presented in table 1- with the project. Recommendations of the stakeholders will be taken into account for better transparency efforts and will be considered during the preparation of CBIT project document and action plan.

Table 2. LPAC/Validation Meeting Participants

ORGANISATION NAME	PARTICIPANT NAME
MEFT	Petrus Muteyauli
MEFT	Jonas Nghishidi
MEFT	Sallotte Hanghome
MITSMED	Frans Nghifilemona Nekuma
MGECW	Mr. Mitchelle Mubuyaeta
MGECW	Rosalia Nghikongwa
NPC	Laina Mbongo
UNAM	Margaret Angula
NUST	Mwala Lubinda
SASSCAL	Hedwig Black
SASSCAL	Panduleni Hamukwaya
FAO	Eugene Kanguatjivi
UNIDO	Nico Willemse
NYCC	Deon Shekuza
DBN	Theo Uvanga
Meat Board of Namibia	Desmond Cloete
Namibian AGR Board	Venaune Hepute
SASSCAL	Hedwig Black
MME	Susan Tise
NSA	Alex Mudabeti
MEFT/GIZ	Alfeus Shekunyenge
IUM	Sirkka tshiningayamue
EIF	Sakeus Shilomnoleni
NSA	Saara Niitenge
MEFT	Salmo Djuulume
MEFT	Rikka Shikongo
MEFT	Nelao Haimbili
Youth Custodian	Deon Shekaza
UNDP	Inkeri Von Hase
UNDP	Juan L. Martin – Ortega
UNDP	Martha Naanda
UNDP	Armstrong Alexis
UNDP	Margretha Kampulu
UNDP	Irish Goroh
UNDP	Maano Shimanda
UNDP	Nashilongo Amutenya

Annex 8: Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF) (if required)

Not applicable

Annex 9: Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan

9.1. Gender Analysis

Introduction

Linkages between gender and climate change

Climate change affects women and men differently on the basis of their different roles and responsibilities at the individual, household and community level as well as their level of access and control over resources, assets and knowledge. Due to deeply entrenched gender inequalities across the globe, women bear the brunt of climate change. This is because they are more reliant on natural resources for their livelihoods (and those of their family members) and are less likely to have the means to respond adequately to climate change and natural disasters such as droughts, floods and hurricanes. Given the socially constructed roles of women as primary food producers and providers of water and cooking fuel for their families, they are particularly hard hit by climate change. This is particularly true for women and girls living in situations of poverty who have limited capacity to deal with the impacts of climate change. Women also face different conditions of vulnerability than men and have different capacities to respond to climate change. For example, they may not be able to mobilize outside their immediate environment, have less access to information to early warning systems in times of disasters and to forecasts of climate variability, and may not be able to participate in capacity building efforts.[13] Women and girls are also at higher risk of maternal mortality and early and/or child marriage during natural disasters. There is also evidence that gender-based violence (GBV) including rape, sexual assault, child marriage, child sexual abuse, domestic violence, intimate partner violence and trafficking rises during and after natural disasters.[14]

There is also gender-specific differences in terms of access, ownership and control of resources; the distribution of benefits; and knowledge about resources, techniques and environmental problems. For instance, in the context of fragile ecosystems and depleted natural resources, poor communities which are reliant on them for their survival are the most severely affected, with women, the elderly and children being hit the hardest.[15]

Climate change also exacerbates existing gender inequalities which prevents women from fully participating in all areas of life. Women are severely under-represented in decision making and leadership in the context of developing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating climate action.

Benefits of including women in climate action

Due to their critical role as food producers and their local knowledge of sustainable resource management at the household and community level, women can contribute significantly to the response to climate change. Over many centuries, women have passed on their knowledge and skills in water management, forest management and the management of biodiversity. It is therefore critical to tap into this expertise as part of the identification and

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[13] UNDP (2015) *Resource guide on gender and climate change.* Available here: https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/womens-empowerment/resource-guide-on-gender-and-climate-change.html

[14] International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (2018) The Responsibility To Prevent And Respond To Sexual And Gender-Based Violence In Disasters And Crises. Available here: https://media.ifrc.org/ifrc/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2018/07/17072018-SGBV-Report_Final.pdf.pdf, UN Women (2014) *Climate Change, Disasters And Gender-Based Violence In The Pacific*. Available here: https://www2.unwomen.org/-/media/field%20office%20eseasia/docs/publications/2014/6/sids%20brief%202%20climate%20change%20disasters%20and%20gender%20based%20violence%20in%20the%20pacific.ashx?la=en

[15] ibid

implementation of appropriate adaptation and mitigation techniques. Experience shows that women's involvement in leadership positions has led to improved outcomes of climate related projects and policies and increased sustainability. It is therefore vital that women participate meaningfully in climate change measures and that policies and programmes respond to the particular needs, challenges and priorities of women. Lack of gender gender-responsive climate solutions can increase existing inequalities and decrease the overall effectiveness, impact and sustainability of interventions.

Legal and policy framework in Namibia

The below provides an overview and analysis of how existing strategies, policies and plans on climate change in Namibia take into account the gender differentiated impacts of climate change and how they seek to tackle gender gaps. The section also provides an analysis of how considerations related to climate change have been included in national gender policies and plans. It illustrates that while efforts have been made to include gender equality considerations in climate related polices and plans, gender is not yet fully mainstreamed. In addition, the implementation of the policies remains a challenge since political will and capacity gaps hinder the full realization of existing policy agendas. This may result in leaving behind women and may exacerbate gender inequalities. It is critical that all policies and programmes of action actively contribute to advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in line with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5.

National Policy on Climate Change for Namibia (2011)

The National Policy on Climate Change for Namibia (2011)[16] highlights that all climate change interventions must adequately address gender issues. It commits in guiding principles 3.1 (Mainstreaming climate change into policies, legal framework and development planning) to mainstream gender into climate change responses at local, regional and national levels.

In principle 3.3 on stakeholder participation in climate change policy implementation, the policy recognizes the "need to ensure the participation of women, children, and other vulnerable/ marginalized groups and individuals, as well as, the use of appropriate local knowledge for adaptation."

In principle 3.5 on human rights-based development, the policy recognizes that "the most severe effects of climate change will be felt by the rural poor, women, children and marginalised groups/ individuals."

In principle 4.2 on food security and sustainable resource base, it is highlighted that climate change will negatively affect food security and natural resources, with women in particular being severely affected.

In guiding principles 4.18 on gender issues and child welfare, the Policy recognizes that "the poor and rural populations of Namibia, most of them being women, are most vulnerable to climate change because rural populations are extremely dependent on natural resources."

Guiding principles 4.18 identifies the following actions:

(a) Ensure that communities are empowered and both men and women participate meaningfully in the planning, testing and roll out of adaptation and mitigation activities in both rural and urban areas.

(b) Ensure that climate change response activities are gender sensitive.

[16] REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA Ministry of Environment & Tourism (2011) *National Policy On Climate Change For Namibia.* Available here: http://www.met.gov.na/files/files/National%20Policy%20on%20Climate%20Change%20for%20Namibia%202011(1).pdf

(c) Include gender and climate change in the curriculum of education and training programs.

While it is positive that gender is included as a key guiding principle, the policy does not propose any gender-specific strategies, and fails to identify the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare and women's organizations as key stakeholders in the section on institutional arrangements for policy implementation. It also makes no provisions to engage in gender-responsive budgeting and resource mobilization efforts and does not propose any gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation criteria.

National Climate Change Strategy & Action Plan (2013-2020)

The National Climate Change Strategy & Action Plan (2013-2020) [17] recognizes the importance of adopting a gender perspective in climate action. Theme C9 of the Plan is dedicated to gender issues and child welfare. It states that it is critical to "ensure that the needs of women, men, children, youth and the elderly are mainstreamed in climate change planning." It highlights that "the poor and rural populations of Namibia, most of them being women, are most vulnerable to climate change because rural populations are extremely dependent on natural resources". The following strategic aims are proposed as part of Theme C9:

"Strategic Aim 1: Ensure that communities are empowered and both men and women participate meaningfully in the planning, testing and roll out of adaptation and mitigation activities in both rural and urban areas.

Strategic Aim 2: Ensure that climate change response activities are gender sensitive."

In the Action Plan Framework under Theme A3 (Human Health and Well-being), Strategic Aim 4 (Strengthen the existing mechanisms for the vulnerable groups to access basic services and health facilities during climate related emergencies), the following gender-responsive activity is identified:

"Develop measures to safeguard vulnerable groups with emphasis on the special needs of women and children from flood and drought related problems."

Under Theme C7 (Action Plan for Technology Development and Transfer), another gender-responsive target is proposed:

"Promote development of technologies to address climate change problems for women and children"

Under Theme C9 (Gender issues and child welfare), the following activities are included:

"Facilitate women's participation in climate change decision making at both local and national level"

"Advocate for equal participation of vulnerable groups in the implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation activities"

"Identify the adaptation skills of vulnerable groups and mainstream them in the planning of climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies"

[17] REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA Ministry of Environment & Tourism (2015) *The National Climate Change Strategy & Action Plan (2013-2020).* Available here: http://www.met.gov.na/files/files/National%20Climate%20Change%20Strategy%20&%20Action%20Plan%202013%20-%202020.pdf

Theme C9 (Gender issues and child welfare) also includes the following gender-specific targets:

"Have a meaningful participation of both men and women in climate change planning and decision making"

"Ensure that both genders and vulnerable groups can take part in climate change response"

However, gender equality considerations are not mainstreamed throughout the rest of the Framework Action Plan.

National Disaster Risk Management Policy (2009)

The National Disaster Risk Management Policy[18] from 2009 recognizes that "gender relations affect how people experience disasters" and that mainstreaming gender in disaster risk management is critical to disaster risk management implementation. It highlights the importance of "fully considering and integrating the concerns of women and men in policies and programmes to prevent and mitigate disasters":

"Enhancing gender aspects involves increasing women's participation in disaster risk reduction to improve their chances of survival and their resilience to livelihood risks. It also involves balancing the entitlements and responsibilities of both males and females in the disaster risk reduction process. The parameters must be changed in order to significantly and equitably change women's options and opportunities by ensuring equality of opportunity and of outcomes in disaster reduction interventions." [19]

The Policy also identifies a number of special measures for Reproductive Health (RH) including HIV/Aids and gender components during relief and recovery operations highlighting that women in particular have special reproductive health needs during disasters. It is also pointed out that during disasters women and girls may lack access to health services, particularly reproductive health services.

The Policy lists the below Reproductive Health and HIV/Aids and Gender issues, which must be taken into consideration especially when communities are displaced and are relocated to camps:

- engaging the involvement of women in camp management and in the organization, coordination and the distribution of food;
- training of humanitarian workers, security and police officers, defense personnel and humanitarian workers on Gender Based Violence (GBV);
- raising awareness on the different forms of GBV and providing information on how to access care should the need arise;
- ensuring the presence of a protection officer on site (for example training a volunteer to raise awareness on the problem and work with the authorities to identify measures to prevent GBV but also to be at the forefront of assistance to survivors;
- providing psychosocial care to cater for victims of violence as well as to help those affected to cope with the difficulties posed by life in the camp environment; and
- providing RH kits such as hygiene kits, contraceptive kits, male and female condoms, delivery kits for pregnant women and for the birth attendants.

It also emphasizes that during disaster situations, it is vital to gather information on the number of people affected by location age groups and gender.

[18] Government of Namibia (2009) *National Disaster Risk Management Policy (2009).* Available here: http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/nam169289.pdf
[19] ibid

In terms of mechanisms to enhance disaster risk management knowledge management in school curricula Namibia, it reiterates the need to "ensure equal access to appropriate training and educational opportunities for women and vulnerable constituencies; promote gender and cultural sensitivity training as integral components of education and training for disaster risk reduction."

The National Disaster Risk Management Policy, however, fails to systematically integrate gender equality considerations throughout the conceptual framework for disaster risk reduction management, and to identify gender-specific performance indicators nor does it specify national gender machinery and women's organizations as key partners.

Vision 2030 (2004)

As Namibia's long-term development plan, Vision 2030[20] describes how Namibia should look like by 2030. It is developed as a broad, unifying vision intended to guide Namibia's five-year development plans, from National Development Plan (NPD) 2 through to NDP 7 whilst also providing direction to government ministries, the private sector, NGOs, civil society, regional and local Government authorities.

The overall goal is to "improve the quality of life of the people of Namibia to the level of their counterparts in the developed world". The document identifies eight themes which are critical to the realisation of the vision, each of which corresponds to a separate "strategic study":

1. Inequality and social welfare

2. Peace and political stability

3. Human resources, institutional- and capacity-building

4. Macro-economic issues

5. Population, health and development

6. Natural resources and environment

7. Knowledge, information and technology

8. Factors of the external environment.

Gender equality is considered as a key "driving force" to realize the objectives of Vision 2030. Vision 2030 therefore highlights that "Upholding human rights and ensuring justice, equity and equality in the fullest sense for all, regardless of gender, age, religion, ethnicity, ability or political affiliation" is a key strategic element to realise the objectives of the vision.

The vision also states that all people in Namibia should "enjoy a safe environment (to a great extent free from violence and crime), share and care for those in need and are prepared to face and respond to any man-made and

[20] Government of the Republic of Namibia, Office of the President (2004) *Vision 2030.* Available here: _https://www.namfisa.com.na/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Vision-2030.pdf

or natural calamities. Namibia is a fair, gender responsive, caring and committed nation in which all citizens are able to realise their full potential in a safe and decent living environment."

In its sub-vision on equity in age and gender matters, it is stated that by 2030 there should be "equity between women and men in social, economic and political matters", and that women and men should "have equal access to opportunities for livelihood".

As key strategies for this objective, the vision identifies the following:

- "Disaggregating all data by gender, for effective planning, and increasing the flow of information on important gender issues and law reform
- Implementing all relevant policies and legislation and providing the appropriate setting for women to given input on law reform proposals."

The document includes a fairly comprehensive analysis of gender issues in a specific section on gender and development, which examines women's under-representation in decision making and leadership during colonial times as well as some of the main forms of discriminations that women continue to face. In the sub-vision on gender and development, it is envisioned that by 2030, women should "occupy important roles and perform essential functions in society", that "opportunities for equitable social and economic development and employment creation available for men and women throughout Namibia", "minimum standards ensure equitable access of men and women to services", and "women and men are well represented in the work place at all levels, and in decision-making positions, including the political arena".

To realize the objective of mainstreaming gender in development and "to ensure that women and men are equally heard, and given equal opportunities to exercise their skills and abilities in all aspects of life", the following strategies are identified amongst others:

- Establishing participatory and gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation mechanisms
- Involving the traditional authorities in gender sensitization programmes with emphasis on family and inheritance
- Intensifying the implementation of the existing gender-related policies, programmes and legislations
- Undertaking proper gender studies to provide accurate information on men and women
- Building capacity of researchers, trainers and planners in participatory and gender-responsive methods for data collection, analysis, interpretation and planning.

In the section on public safety, rape and domestic violence are identified as "serious problems, which endanger peace and harmony in society".

Chapter 5 on sustainable resource base is largely written in a gender-neutral manner, failing to analyse how women and men are differently positioned and affected in terms of freshwater and associated resources, land and agricultural production, forestry, wildlife and tourism, fisheries and marine resources, non-renewable resources, biodiversity, and the urban environment. In the sub-visions pertaining to protecting the sustainable resource base, no gender-specific objectives or strategies are identified.

However, in Chapter 6 on creating the enabling environment, it is noted that "reducing poverty and inequality, particularly gender-based inequality" is a critical strategy to "achieve the development of Namibia's 'Natural Capital' for the benefit of the country's social, economic, and ecological well-being".

Namibia's 5th National Development Plan (2017/18-2021/22)

Namibia's 5th National Development Plan (NDP5) [21], which covers the period 2017/18 to 2021/22 focuses on the following four pillars:

1) Economic progression: inclusive, sustainable and equitable growth, with the key strategy being the move to a knowledge-based economy.

2) Social transformation: to build capable and healthy human resources, through investment in youth, education and health, to be measure by improvement in Namibia's ranking on the Human Development Index

3) Environmental sustainability: sustainable management and utilisation of natural resources and sustainable management of the environment

4) Good governance: upholding the rule of law, having a transparent and accountable government and improving service delivery to the satisfaction of citizens.

There is a specific sub-section on gender equality in the NDP5, which argues that systemic inequalities contribute to increased rates of gender-based violence among women, 32% of whom live below the poverty line. It is emphasized that the poverty of women is "linked to their unequal access to, control over and benefit from an uneven distribution of productive resources such as land, capital, education, labour, and limited participation in political and economic institutions." It however neglects to highlight that women and girls are at an increased risk of GBV during and after natural disasters.

It outlines the goal that women will by 2022, "women are empowered and free from gender-based-violence".

More specifically, it specifies the following four desired outcomes:

• Increase % of women in politics and decision making from 47% to 50%

• Reduce the GBV prevalence rate from 33% to 20%

• Ensure financial inclusion for women from 68% to 76%

• Namibia is safe, secure, and peaceful with a high respect for the rule of law, women have been empowered

The following key challenges are identified amongst others:

- Absence of gender-responsive measures for equitable redistribution of productive resources and absence of a well-coordinated National Women Economic Empowerment Framework/ Programmed (NWEEF/P)
- Inadequate sex-disaggregated data
- Lack of effective coordination and referral between service providers for effective GBV and Trafficking in Persons services, e.g. Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)

NDP5 does not mainstream gender equality considerations throughout the document. Consequently, Chapter 4 on environmental stability does not outline gender-specific challenges and desired outcomes in terms of conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, and environmental management and climate change. Women's disproportionate burden of climate change is not analysed as part of this chapter nor are gender-responsive climate

[21] Republic of Namibia (2017) *Namibia's 5th National Development Plan*. Available here: https://www.npc.gov.na/?wpfb_dl=294

solutions proposed. However, in relation to environmental awareness campaigns, the document calls for "particular attention to be paid to educating and skilling women in the community."[22]

National Gender Policy and Plan of Action (2010-2020)

The National Gender Policy (2010 - 2020)[23] seeks to "guide actions towards the integration and mainstreaming of gender perspectives in the broad development framework"[24]. The goal of the National Gender Policy is "to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women in the socio-economic, cultural and political development of Namibia". The overarching goal is to "achieve gender equality and the empowerment of both female and male persons in Namibia". One of the purposes the policy framework seeks to serve is to "enhance the role and benefits of women in environmental protection and management".

The policy is holistic covering **12 different programme areas**, each with multiple strategies:

1. Gender, Poverty and Rural Development
2. Gender, Education and Training
3. Gender, Health, Reproductive Health and HIV and AIDS
4. Gender-Based Violence
5. Gender, Trade and Economic Empowerment
6. Gender, Governance and Decision-Making
7. Gender, Media, Research, Information and Communication
8. Gender and the Environment
9. The Girl-Child
10. Gender, Legal Affairs and Human Rights
11. Gender, Peacebuilding, Conflict Resolution, and Natural Disasters Management
12. Gender Equality in the Family.

In **programme area 6 on Gender and the Environment**, the policy objective is to "enhance the role and benefits of women in the environment". The Policy argues that women have an important role to play in the management of a sustainable environment given that women's socially constructed roles include agricultural production, subsistence farming, fetching water and firewood, as well as food preparation. It is pointed out that women are under-represented in policy and decision-making processes on the utilization of natural resources, environmental development, conservation, forestry and water management. Further, it is argued that depleting natural resources

[22] ibid
[23] ibid
[24] Republic of Namibia, Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare (MGECW) (2010) *National Gender Policy (2010 - 2020).* Available here: http://www.africanchildforum.org/clr/policy%20per%20country/namibia/namibia_gender_2010-2020_en.pdf

increases women's poverty, and the burden of work for women and girls. The policy identifies a number of gender-specific challenges in environmental management including the under-representation of women in decision-making on environmental management, environmental hazards, cultural practices and attitudes towards ownership and control of land, inadequate information and education on sustainable environmental management, and the need for gender-responsive environmental policies and programmes.

The following strategies are proposed:

- Ensure women's participation on an equal basis with men in decision-making regarding sustainable environmental management, and ensure gender balance in management structures through legislation, where appropriate.
- Evaluate all policies and programmes in terms of their environmental impact, and their effect on women's equal access to and use of natural resources.
- Educate and increase women's access to information and education, including in the areas of science, technology and economics, thus enhancing their knowledge, skills and opportunities for participation in environmental decisions.
- Promote and protect use of the knowledge, innovations and practices of women of indigenous and local communities and safeguard their existing intellectual property rights.
- Put measures in place to reduce risks to women from identified environmental hazards at home, at work and in other environments, including appropriate application of clean technologies, in line with the international Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.
- Empower women as producers and consumers so that they can take effective environmental action, along with men, in their homes, communities and workplaces.
- Encourage the design of projects in areas of concern regarding the environment that would specifically benefit women and create projects to be managed by women.
- Increase the %age of women, particularly at grassroots level, involved as decisionmakers, planners, managers, scientists and technical advisors.
- Involve women in the design, development and implementation of policies and programmes for natural resource management and environmental protection and conservation and climate change.
- Ensure adequate research to assess how and to what extent women in particular are susceptible or exposed to, or affected by environmental degradation and hazards, including research and data collection on specific groups of women, especially women living in poverty.
- Promote access to safe drinking water and sanitation by committing adequate resources and working closely with civil society to engage in community education.

It also highlights that women are the primary users of these environmental resources including grazing, firewood, water and fruits for daily sustenance and wellbeing. It notes that in most rural communities, women and girls represent 75% of the workforce responsible for fetching water and collecting firewood, and that fetching water is primarily a female task given that 36% of rural households have daughters fetching water, as compared to 15% which have sons fetching water.

In programme area 11 on Gender, Peacebuilding, Conflict Resolution, and Natural Disasters Management, the policy recognises that women are particularly vulnerable to and disproportionately affected by natural disasters, recognizing the need to promote female participation in natural disaster management. To this end, the following strategies are identified:

- Ensure gender mainstreaming in natural disaster management
- Develop an engendered Emergency and Management Unit (EMU). Expand and strengthen existing structures at local, regional and national levels to be able to respond to national natural disasters.
- Ensure the continuity of family- and community life during disaster times, and develop structures to meet the needs of men, women and children.

The linkages between gender and climate change are therefore comprehensively addressed. The MGECW mandated to lead on the implementation of the National Gender Policy should therefore be a key stakeholder in all efforts aimed at responding to climate change.

The National Gender Plan of Action 2010 -2020

The National Plan of Action[25] covering the period 2010 – 2020 organises the 12 programme areas of the National Gender Policy into the following six clusters:

1) Gender-based violence and human rights

2) Health, HIV and aids

3) Education, training and the girl child

4) Poverty, rural and economic development

5) Governance, peace, security and disaster management

6) Media, research, information and communication

A key strategy identified in cluster 6 on governance, peace, security and disaster management is to ensure gender mainstreaming in natural disaster management. In the logic framework for cluster 6, there is one specific strategy on disaster management listed, namely to "develop an engendered Emergency and Management Unit (EMU)". The proposed action is to "ensure the continuity of family and community life during disaster times, and develop structures to meet the needs of men, women and children", as well as "Gender representation study in disaster management". The deliverable output specified for this is a "plan for enhancing gender awareness in disaster management".

National Plan of Action on GBV (2012-2016)

The National Plan of Action on Gender-Based Violence (GBV) [26] complements the National Gender Policy 2010-2020. The two main goals of this Plan are to "reduce the incidence of GBV", and "improve responses to GBV". The envisaged outcomes of the are:

1) reduced GBV as a result of prevention initiatives;

2) improved services for survivors of GBV;

3) increased understanding of GBV in Namibia; and

[25] Republic of Namibia, Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare (2013) *National Gender Plan Of Action 2010 – 202*0. Available here : https://www.npc.gov.na/downloads/Policies%20(By%20institutions%20or%20sector)/Gender%20Equality%20and%20Child%20Welfare/National%20Gender%20Plan%20of%20Action%20(NGPA)%202010%20-%202020.pdf

[26] Republic of Namibia, Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare (2012) *National Plan of Action on Gender-Based Violence (GBV).* Available here: https://www.undp.org/content/dam/namibia/docs/womenempowerment/undp_na_womenempowernt_National%20Plan%20of%20Action%20on%20GBV.pdf

4) more efficient interventions as a result of improved coordination and monitoring.

The definition included in the Plan makes reference to the occurrence of GBV during natural disasters:

"GBV are all acts perpetrated against women, men, girls and boys on the basis of their sex, which causes or could cause them physical, sexual, psychological, emotional or economic harm, including the threat to take such acts, in peace-time and … in situations of natural disasters"

However, the linkages between sexual and gender-based violence and natural disasters is not strongly articulated in the plan, and hence there are no specific strategies and/actions identified in the Plan to address the issue of increasing cases of GBV after natural disasters. The Plan also does not propose any specific measures to prevent and respond to GBV in disaster risk management processes.

The plan however recognizes that women's vulnerability to trafficking increases in emergency situations caused by natural disasters. "Trafficking is a growing problem in the world because of factors like poverty, conflict, natural disasters, crime, social violence and corruption, which can leave children and their families desperate and vulnerable to trafficking can increase during highlights that trafficking is an increasing problem."

National Human Rights Action Plan (2015-2019)

The National Human Rights Action Plan (2015-2019)[27] has the following seven focus areas:

1) The Right to Health

2) The Right to Education

3) The Right to Water & Sanitation

4) The Right to Housing

5) The Right to Land

6) The Right to Access to Justice

7) The Right Not to Be Discriminated Against.

Gender equality considerations are mainstreamed throughout all the seven focus areas. For instance, in Focus Area 1 on the Right to Health, the following gender-specific key interventions are included:

• Expand the accessibility and availability of sexual and reproductive health services in rural areas.

• Investigate the possibility of free health services to vulnerable people, such as young children and pregnant women.

• Encourage a multi-sectoral approach to "maternal education", awareness raising and nutritional counselling.

[27] Republic of Namibia (2015), *National Human Rights Action Plan 2015 – 2019.* Available here: https://www.ombudsman.org.na/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/NHRAP.pdf

• Expand maternal healthcare services and facilities, such as emergency obstetrics and neonatal care, with trained staff in rural areas.

• Commission research on harmful cultural/traditional practices on women's health and encourage dialogue and debate in traditional communities on findings.

• Commission formal research on abortion to guide dialogue and debate.

In Focus Area 3 on the Right to Water & Sanitation, the impact of the limited availability of water and sanitation and unsafe location of sanitation services particularly in urban informal settlements and rural areas on vulnerable groups such as women is underscored. As a key intervention, the promotion of women's and children's access to water and sanitation in line with international obligations is highlighted.

In focus area 5 on the Right to Land it is underscored that women's rights to land are still not acknowledged as a result cultural and traditional practices. Researching discriminatory practices against women in respect of access to and ownership of land, including inheritance issues, with a view to law reform is identified as a key intervention.

Focus Area 7 on The Right Not to Be Discriminated Against discusses the continued discrimination faced by women; Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (LGBTIs); people with disabilities and indigenous people particularly in relation to access to education, health and other public services. Key concerns relating to the discrimination against women include the "persistent societal discrimination against women especially through traditional practices, particularly regarding inheritance, land ownership and school access for young women, as a result of customary marriages". The multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination experienced by vulnerable groups and how these affect the ability of people to deal with natural disasters and climate change is however not analyzed. Two gender-specific objectives are identified under Focus Area 7, namely to enhance affirmation of the rights of PWDs, IPs, women and LGBTIs; and to have information on the extent to which the human rights of PWDs, IPs, women and LGBTIs are infringed upon. As specific interventions the need to undertake formal research on gender-responsiveness of the national budget with recommendations for improvement MGECW NPC Ombudsman, and to commission research on discrimination, exclusion and marginalization of IPs and other vulnerable groups such as women, children, PWDs and make recommendations for elimination thereof Office of Deputy PM Ombudsman are noted, and so is encouraging the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare to give more attention to gender equality, responding to a perception that this issue is neglected stemming from the Ministry's focus on other responsibilities.

In order to achieve the objective "to improve research and information on water and sanitation (WATSAN)", the following key intervention is identified: "Assess climate change impact on the long-term water and sanitation accessibility."

Institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms

Institutional arrangements on climate change

The multi-sectoral National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) consisting of representatives from relevant ministries and other stakeholders including the private sector, NGOs and academia oversees the implementation of the climate change policy, including the preparation of National Communications (NC) and Biennial Update Reports (BUR) for submission to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The NCCC also plays an advisory role to the Government of Namibia on climate change issues. As the national focal point of the Convention, the Ministry Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) leads the coordination and implementation of climate change activities, including the preparation of both the NC and BUR to ensure that Namibia meets its reporting obligations. This is done through the Climate Change Unit (CCU) established within the DEA. Women are under-

represented in the CCU with one female staff member and three male staff members. The NCCC advises and guides the CCU on sector-specific and cross-sector implementation and coordination of climate change activities. Currently, only two members of the NCCC have gender expertise.

Three working groups have been established by the NCCC to support the process of updating of the national GHG inventory, in terms of Activity data collection in their respective sectors. The three working groups are the Vulnerability and Adaption Assessment Working Group; the Mitigation Working Group and the GHG Working group, with the last two working groups having very similar memberships. There are no civil society organisations, women's organizations or gender specialists participating in these working groups. In addition, women are under-represented within these working groups with only one third of the members being women.[28] The working groups are mainly responsible for data collection and do not discuss substantive issues such as gender issues.

The Project Management Unit (PMU) is responsible for the administration and day to day management of the NCs and BURs processes. It only consists of two male and one female staff members.

It is critical that these institutional mechanisms understand the intersections between gender and climate change and integrate gender equality and women's empowerment considerations in a consistent manner into their work. However, these mechanisms lack gender expertise and gender-balanced representation and therefore give limited priorities to mainstreaming gender and climate change resulting in lack of proposed actions to ensure that climate change mitigation, adaptation and reporting are gender-responsive.

In order to remedy this situation, focused capacity building trainings on gender mainstreaming and sex-disaggregated data collection and analysis are required.

Institutional arrangements on gender equality

The Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare (MGECW) is mandated to "ensure gender equality and equitable socio-economic development of women and men and the wellbeing of children".[29] The MGECW seeks to "create and promote sustainable socio-economic development opportunities for the attainment of gender equality and well-being of children".[30]

Some of its core functions include to

- Promote gender mainstreaming in national development processes and engender the national budget.
- Co-ordinate the development, review, implementation of social development policies.
- Enhance the capacity of communities to identify, plan, and implement sustainable socio-economic activities.
- Promote the generation of sex-disaggregated data to guide interventions.

The MGECW is also leading the coordination and implementation of the National Gender Policy which also includes a comprehensive programme area on gender and the environment as discussed above. As such, the MGECW plays an important role in strengthening the integration of gender equality considerations in gender-responsive climate change mitigation, adaptation and reporting. However, it appears that currently the MGECW has gaps in capacities in relation to climate change and could be consulted in a more systematic manner to provide gender expertise.

[28] As per the list of working groups members provided by the Project Management Unit in January 2020.
[29] http://www.mgecw.gov.na/about-mgecw
[30] ibid

In addition, there is a coordination mechanism for gender equality and women empowerment in Namibia. The mechanism involves overseeing the coordination of the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the National Gender Policy (NGP), the accompanying National Gender Plan of Action (NGPA) and the National Plan of Action on Gender Based Violence (NPAGBV).[31] The coordination mechanism consists of four major components:

a. The High-Level Gender Advisory Committee (GAC)

b. The National Gender Permanent Task Force (NGPTF)

c. National Gender Plan of Action Implementation Clusters (CLUSTERS)

d. Regional Gender Permanent Task Force (RGPTF)

The National Gender Permanent Task Force (NGPTF) and the National Gender Plan of Action Implementation Clusters and in particular Cluster Four: Poverty, Rural and Economic Development could be mobilized to support gender-responsive climate mitigation, adaption and reporting. However, this would require training representatives of these mechanisms on the specific linkages between gender and climate change.

Coordination on gender and climate change

Coordinated mainstreaming of climate change and gender equality can yield economies of scale, enhance results on multiple objectives, promote cost savings at various levels, and bring along unanticipated benefits and synergies.[32] However, it seems that challenges remain in relation to the institutional capacities to coordinate mainstreaming gender equality considerations and climate issues both within the existing gender machinery and institutional arrangements on climate change . Furthermore, there is a gap in technical capacity to integrate gender into policy making, programming and reporting on climate change and women are under-represented in decision making within the existing institutional arrangements. In order to translate national commitments on gender equality and climate change it is critical to set up a coordination platform that advances gender-responsive climate action. It is critical that women and men participate on equal grounds in such coordination mechanisms.

UNFCCC reporting

Namibia has continuously measured and monitored its GHG emissions and presented the national inventory report (NIR) within its respective means. In accordance with Articles 4 and 12 of the Convention, Namibia has prepared and submitted three National Communications (NC) to the UNFCCC. In accordance with enhanced reporting as mandated in decisions taken during COP 16 and 17 for Non-Annex I Parties, three biannual update reports (BURs) have so far been submitted. The Fourth National Communication will be submitted in February 2020. So far, gender equality considerations have been included only in a cursory manner as illustrated in Table 1. It is critical that gender equality considerations are firmly integrated in the development of future reports in order to better reflect the situation of women and identify gender-responsive mitigation and adaptation actions.

[31] Republic Of Namibia, Ministry Of Gender Equality And Child Welfare (2013), *Coordination Mechanism for the Implementation of the National Gender Policy (2010-2020).* Available here : https://info.undp.org/docs/pdc/Documents/NAM/REVISED%20CABINET%20APPROVED%20%20COORDINATION%20%20MECHANISM_July%202014.pdf

[32] UNDP (2015) *Gender Responsive National Communications Toolkit*. Available here : https://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/gender/UNDP%20Gender%20Responsive%20National%20Communications%20Toolkit.pdf

Table 1: References to gender/ women in NC and BURs

	References to gender	References to women
INC	0	3
SNC	7	17
TNC	7	11
BUR1	1	0
BUR2	0	6
BUR3	0	2

Gender analysis of various spheres of life

The below section analyses the specific situation of women in various spheres of life. It becomes evident that gender inequalities remain deeply entrenched in Namibia with women facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination. Women have limited access to land, resources, credit, technology and decent work and are paid less for equal work. Social norms on the sexual division of labour are only slowly changing limiting women's decision-making power also within the context of climate change mitigation and adaption. They do the bulk of unpaid care work exacerbating their time poverty and consequently reducing their ability to participate meaningfully in climate action. They are under-represented in economic and political decision-making processes and thus have less means to contribute to climate action. They face high levels of sexual and gender-based violence which is exacerbated during and after natural disasters. Women have limited access to health care including sexual and reproductive health services which reduces their resilience to climate related shocks. Women in rural areas are particularly disadvantaged especially women from ethnic minorities, lacking access to health, social protection, education, decision-making processes, and the means and opportunities for economic survival in the face of climate change.

Women's economic participation

The below section analyses how women and men make a living in Namibia and the gender-specific differences in employment and the gender pay gap. It also highlights the gender-differentiated decision making on financial matters and shows that women either make financial decisions over their own income jointly with their partners or these decisions are taken by their spouse. This means that women have limited income potential and decision-making power over their own earnings, which will have an effect on their adaptive capacities and livelihoods in the face of climate change.

Employment

47% of economically active people were women in 2016.[33] The majority of the workforce in 2016 lived in urban areas, with women making up 47.2%. In rural areas, women made up 46.9% of the workforce.[34] Women represented the majority of the total inactive population with 57.3%. In both urban and rural areas unemployment is more common for women than men in Namibia.[35] Interestingly, unemployment was slightly more prevalent for women living in urban areas than in rural areas. 56.5% of the female rural labour force was unemployed in 2016 in comparison to 58.4% in urban areas while for men the 2016 unemployment figures were 43.5% in rural areas compared to 41.6% in urban areas.[36]

In 2016, youth unemployment was significantly higher for females with 49% of female youth being unemployed compared to 37% of their male counterparts.[37] In rural areas youth unemployment is more pronounced for both females and males with women however being worse affected. Youth unemployment for females in rural areas was 60%, compared to 43% in urban areas while male youth unemployment was 43% in rural areas and 33% in urban areas.[38]

[33] Namibia Statistics Agency (2017) *Key Highlights of the Namibia Labour Force Survey 2016 Report*, Windhoek. Available here: https://cms.my.na/assets/documents/Labour_Force_Survey_-_20161.pdf
[34] ibid
[35] ibid
[36] ibid
[37] ibid
[38] ibid

Occupation and industries

Women are concentrated in different in jobs than men in Namibia. In 2016, they mainly worked in the following sectors: agriculture, forestry and fishing (17%), wholesale and retail trade (12%), accommodation and food service activities (12%), private households (13%) and education (8.9 %). Men were mainly working in agriculture, forestry and fishing (22%), construction (16%), wholesale and retail trade (8%).[39] In 2016, men made up the vast majority of subsistence farmers with paid employees (71%) while women constituted the vast majority of subsistence farmers without paid employees (61%). Women also represented the overwhelming majority of domestic workers (75%) and unpaid family workers (61%).[40] This data shows that women are more likely than men to be engaged in unregulated/ precarious work (without access to social protection) and in low paying occupations or do unpaid work. This means that they have less earning potential and are more vulnerable to economic shocks including those exacerbated by climate change impacts.

CEDAW expressed concern about the "continued occupational segregation between women and men in the labour market" and called on the State to "strengthen efforts aimed at eliminating structural inequalities and occupational segregation, both horizontal and vertical".[41]

Informal employment

In 2014, 67% of the employed population were in informal employment.[42] The participation of women in informal employment was slightly higher than men's with 68% of economically-active females and 66% of economically-active males being informal employees.[43] In terms of the rural-urban divide, 57 % of the employed population in urban areas and 81.1 % of employments in rural areas were in informal employments.[44] As per the Key Highlights of the Namibia Labour Force Survey 2016 informal employment is different to work in the informal sector. However, while the Survey does not provide any data on informal work it can be assumed that women are over-represented in the informal sector in line with international trends. The over-representation of women in informal employment and in the informal sector reduces their livelihood and their resilience to climate change.

Gender pay gap

In 2016, women typically earned slightly less (N$6 642/month on average) than men (N$6 850/month on average). However, there are significant industry-specific differences in the incomes between women and men. In 2016, women had lower average wages than men in the majority of the 21 industries surveyed (14 out 21). For instance, in mining and quarrying women earned average monthly wages of N$7950 compared to men's average monthly wages of N$15351.[45] This means that women earn less for equal work resulting in a lifetime of income inequality

[39] ibid
[40] ibid
[41] CEDAW(2015), *Concluding comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Namibia* CEDAW/C/NAM/CO/4. Available here: https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CEDAW%2fC%2fNAM%2fCO%2f4-5&Lang=en
[42] The Survey states that: "The formal/informal employment definition is based on provision or availability of some form of formal social protection. Employees were categorized as being in formal employment if their employer was reported to provide at least a pension scheme, medical aid and /or social security. Informal employment should not be confused with informal sector as these have different definitions."
[43] ibid
[44] ibid
[45] Legal Assistance Centre (2017) *Namibia Gender Analysis 2017. Available here:* http://www.lac.org.na/projects/grap/Pdf/Namibia_Gender_Analysis_2017.pdf citing The Nambia Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS) and ICF International (2014) *The Namibia Demographic and Health Survey 2013*. Available here: https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR298/FR298.pdf

between men and women with more women retiring into poverty. The gender pay gap reduces the resilience of women to climate change related impacts.

It would be beneficial to examine the gender pay gap in Namibia in more detail and develop recommendations on how to address the existing pay differences between women and men.

Women's financial decision-making

The 2013 Demographic and Health Survey examined the control of women aged 15 to 49 over their earnings and found that almost 40% of women were the main decision-makers on how their own earnings were used, whereas 51% of women decided jointly with their husbands how to spend the money. For 8% of women, their husbands were the main decision-makers on how their earnings were used.[46] Women's ability to control her own earnings was influenced by age, number of children, residence, region, educational level and household wealth. Women aged 35-39 were most likely to be the main decision-maker over their earnings (45%), compared to women aged 40-44 who were most likely to decide jointly with their husbands (55%). Younger women (aged 25-29) and older women (aged 45-49) were most likely to have their husbands control how their earnings were used. The higher the number of children a woman had, the more likely she was to be the main-decision maker over her earnings, while women with no children at all were most likely to decide together with their husbands about how to use their earnings. In rural areas husbands were more likely to control decisions regarding their earnings. More educated women were more likely to make joint decisions with their husbands over their earnings. The likelihood that a woman's husband was the main decision-maker over her earnings steadily reduced the higher her educational level was. In households with lower wealth husband were more likely to decide on how to spend the wife's earnings.[47] These findings show that women continue to have limited control over their own incomes and have limited say in financial decisions. This reduces their resilience and adaptive capacities in the context of climate change impacts.

Women's political participation

According to the IPU, Namibia ranked 7th in the world with regards to highest number of women in parliament with women making up 46% of seats in the lower house (National Assembly) and almost 24% in the upper house (National Council) as per data available in February 2019.[48] In terms of trends over time, there has been a steady increase in the participation of women in parliament since 1990. [49]

In terms of regional councils, women's representation is low with only 16% of women councilors in 2016.[50] The underrepresentation of women in the regional councils was noted by CEDAW as a concern in 2007.[51] Women's participation in local authorities is much higher, probably not the least because of a statutory requirement of affirmative action for women. After the 2015 local elections, women represented 48% of local councilors.[52] While it

[46] ibid
[47] ibid
[48] http://archive.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm#1
[49] Amanda Clayton (2014), "*Namibia at a Crossroads: 50/50 and the Way Forward*", Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR) Democracy Report, Special Briefing Report No. 7. Available here: https://ippr.org.na/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/DemocracyReport2014_7.pdf
[50] Legal Assistance Centre (2017) *Namibia Gender Analysis 2017. Available here:* http://www.lac.org.na/projects/grap/Pdf/Namibia_Gender_Analysis_2017.pdf citing *Performance Assessment and Post-Election Report: 2014 Namibian Presidential and National Assembly Elections*
[51] CEDAW(2007), *Concluding comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Namibia* CEDAW/C/NAM/CO/3. Available here: https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CEDAW%2fC%2fNAM%2fCO%2f3&Lang=en
[52] ibid

is positive that there is almost gender parity in parliament and at the local level women's leadership in regional councils needs to be promoted including through affirmative action.

Girls' and women's education

According to the 2011 Census, Namibia has almost reached gender parity in education, with females outnumbering males at pre-primary and secondary levels, while males outnumbered females at primary or tertiary levels. The 2011 Census found that educational attainment for people aged 15 and older was almost similar for females and males, with females slightly more likely than males to complete primary or secondary education. It also revealed significant improvement in educational attainment in comparison to the previous census in 2001.[53] There is almost gender parity in the literacy rates with 95% of females aged 15 and above and 93 % of their male counterparts being literate.[54]

Women's health

Life expectancy for women was 68 years while for men 63 years in 2016[55], which represents a decline from independence in 1990 to 2004.[56] According to the 2013 Demographic and Health Survey (the most recent available data), the total fertility rate in Namibia was 3.6 children per woman, which represents a fertility decline among women in Namibia across all age groups over the past 20 years.[57] In rural areas the total fertility rate was higher than in urban areas (4.7 children per woman compared to 2.9 children per woman).[58] The 2013 Demographic and Health Survey also showed a clear link between education and fertility. There was a noticeable decline in fertility as women's education levels rose, from 5.3 children per woman among women with no education to 2.2 children per woman among women with post-secondary education.[59] The Survey also revealed that among all women aged 15-49, 12% had an unmet need for family planning, whereas 18% of married women and 14% of sexually-active unmarried women indicated that their family planning needs were not met.[60] Women with significant unmet needs for family planning were rural women (15%), women with no education (24%), and women in the lowest wealth quintile (18%).[61]

Namibia's maternal mortality ratio was estimated in 2015 to be 265 (265 maternal deaths per 100 000 live births) at a 80% uncertainty interval (i.e. the ratio could be anywhere between 172 and 423), which is significantly lower than the maternal mortality ratio for Sub-Saharan Africa at 546 (with an uncertainty interval ranging from 511 to 652).[62] The CEDAW Committee raised concern in 2007 over the increasing rate of maternal mortality and lack of reliable data on this subject. The Committee was also concerned about the limited access of women to adequate health-care services, including to sexual and reproductive health services, and called on Namibia to enhance women's

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[53] Namibia Statistics Agency (2014), *2011 Census Fertility Report*. Available here: https://www.ean.org.na:8080/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/337/Namibia_2011_Census_Fertility_Report.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

[54] Namibia Statistics Agency (2016), *Namibia Household Income and Expernditure Survey 2015/16*. Available here: https://d3rp5jatom3eyn.cloudfront.net/cms/assets/documents/NHIES_2015-16.pdf

[55] UNDP (2016), *Human Development Report 2016: Human Development for Everyone*. Available here: http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2016_human_development_report.pdf

[56] Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) (2016), *Namibia: State of the Nation's Health: Findings from the Global Burden of Disease*. Available here : http://www.healthdata.org/policy-report/namibia-state-nations-health

[57] The Namibia Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS) and ICF International (2014) *The Namibia Demographic and Health Survey 2013*. Available here: https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR298/FR298.pdf

[58] ibid

[59] ibid

[60] ibid

[61] ibid

[62] WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and the United Nations Population Division (2015), *Trends in maternal mortality: 1990 to 2015*. Available here: https://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/monitoring/maternal-mortality-2015/en/

access to maternal health services, including antenatal, post-natal, obstetric and delivery services.[63] In 2015, CEDAW called on the State "to step up efforts to reduce the incidence of maternal mortality, including through the provision of safe abortion and post-abortion care services by simplifying the existing complex and onerous administrative procedures that impede women's access to abortion services."[64]

Women are disproportionately affected by the HIV/AIDS pandemic in Namibia. The overall HIV prevalence among women aged 15-49 was 17%, compared to 11% among their male counterparts in 2013. The majority of people living with HIV are women (60%) and most new infections (53%) are amongst females. The HIV/ Aids prevalence rate for women in the age group 35 to 44 years is 30% (Ministry of Health and Social Services, 2014). Increased HIV vulnerability among women is partly due to deeply entrenched gender inequalities manifested in early and forced marriage, gender-based violence, unequal access to information, including sexual and reproductive health knowledge, and a lack of negotiating power and economic autonomy. PEPFAR Namibia's 2016 Country Operational Plan reiterated the linkages between gender inequalities and HIV.[65] AIDS-related illnesses reduce women and men's ability to work in subsistence farming and in paid employment, which results in a loss of income and food security and consequently in reducing the capacity of people living with HIV/Aids to respond to climate change impacts.[66]

Gender-based violence (GBV)

In Namibia, GBV is a human rights issue of pandemic proportions. As per the 2013 Demographic and Health Survey, 32% of all women aged 15-49 surveyed had experienced physical violence since age 15, while 14% experienced physical violence in the 12 months prior to the survey. In terms of sexual violence, 7% of women age 15-49 had experienced sexual violence since age 15, and 4% had experienced such violence in the 12 months prior to the survey. Urban women were slightly more likely than rural women to have experienced sexual violence. Higher levels of education result in decreasing experiences of sexual violence.[67] Current and former spouses were the most common perpetrators of sexual violence, followed by strangers.[68] Physical violence was also not uncommon during pregnancy with 6% of the women indicating that they experienced physical violence while pregnant. Despite the high levels of GBV, a significant portion of female victims (15%) had never sought help or told anyone about the violence, and the likelihood of seeking help reduced with the increasing age of victims.[69]

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[63] CEDAW(2015), *Concluding comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Namibia* CEDAW/C/NAM/CO/4. Available here: https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CEDAW%2fC%2fNAM%2fCO%2f4-5&Lang=en

[64] CEDAW(2007), *Concluding comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Namibia* CEDAW/C/NAM/CO/3. Available here: https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CEDAW%2fC%2fNAM%2fCO%2f3&Lang=en

[65] US President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) (2017), *Namibia Country Operational Plan (COP 16): Strategic Direction Summary.* Available here: https://na.usembassy.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/132/PEPFAR-Strategic-Direction-Summary-2017.pdf

[66] ASSAR (2018), *Vulnerability and responses to climate change in drylands: The case of Namibia*. Available here: http://www.uct.ac.za/sites/default/files/image_tool/images/138/Publications/ASSAR%20working%20paper%20on%20vulnerability%20and%20responses%20to%20climate%20change%20in%20Namibia%20-%20July%202018.pdf

[67] The Ministry of Health and Social Services and the Namibia Statistics Agency (2014), *Namibia Demographic and Health Survey, 2013.* Available here: https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR298/FR298.pdf

[68] ibid

[69] Health and Social Services (MoHSS) and ICF International (2014) *The Namibia Demographic and Health Survey 2013*. Available here: https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR298/FR298.pdf

In terms of intimate-partner violence, the 2013 Demographic and Health Survey found that one third of women aged 15-49 who had ever been married, had experienced physical, sexual and/or emotional violence from their spouse at some time, and 28% had experienced such violence in the past 12 months.[70]

Another study found that from the 34% of all respondents who had experienced physical gender-based violence, 41% of women reporting physical or sexual violence from a partner in comparison to 28% of the men. While both men and women indicated that they had experienced physical forms of domestic violence, four times more women than men reported injuries caused by an intimate partner in the past year. The study also revealed that much of women's violence against men appears to be "women striking back" at a violent partner.[71]

The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) highlighted the low prosecution rates in cases of sexual violence and rape, and the fact that many women withdrew their cases against the perpetrators. CEDAW underscored that presently there was no option for witness protection for witnesses in sexual offences cases, which was pointed out as a legal impediment to prosecuting rape cases.[72]

The 2014 Afrobarometer survey in Namibia assessed the level of agreement with four factors (unemployment, alcohol abuse, poverty and culture/tradition) contributing to the high levels of GBV in Namibia. Only 27% of respondents thought that cultural and traditional values contributed a lot to GBV. This shows that GBV was not fully understood by respondents as a result of deeply entrenched gendered power inequalities. Rather it was understood by the overall majority of respondents as stemming from alcohol abuse (87% of respondents perceived alcohol abuse as contributing "a lot" to GBV), unemployment (68% of respondents believed unemployment as contributing "a lot" to GBV) and poverty (64% of respondents considered poverty as contributing "a lot" to GBV). [73]

While there is no data available in Namibia on the levels of gender-based violence during and after natural disasters, it is likely that women and girls are at increased risk of GBV during and after such disasters. Climate change actions should consider the heightened vulnerability of women and girls to GBV during and after natural disasters and how the risk and actual experience of GBV affects women's ability to participate in climate changes measures. More research and data on the links between GBV and natural disasters in Namibia would be critical to develop tailored interventions.

Female-headed households

According to the 2011 Namibia National Population and Housing census, 56% of households are headed by men and 44% by women. However, in the north the majority of households are headed by women (57%) largely due to labour

[70] ibid

[71] Legal Assistance Centre (2017) *Namibia Gender Analysis 2017. Available here:* http://www.lac.org.na/projects/grap/Pdf/Namibia_Gender_Analysis_2017.pdf citing Social Impact Assessment and Policy Analysis Corporation (SIAPAC), Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices Study on Factors that may Perpetuate or Protect Namibians from Violence and Discrimination: Caprivi, Kunene, Ohangwena, and Otjozondjupa Regions (Final Report), Windhoek: Ministry of Gender Equality and Welfare, 2007; Social Impact Assessment and Policy Analysis Corporation (SIAPAC), Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices Study on Factors that may Perpetuate or Protect Namibians from Violence and Discrimination: Caprivi, Erongo, Karas, Kavango, Kunene, Ohangwena, Omaheke and Otjozondjupa Regions, Windhoek: Ministry of Gender Equality and Welfare, 2008

[72] CEDAW(2015), *Concluding comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Namibia* CEDAW/C/NAM/CO/4. Available here: https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CEDAW%2fC%2fNAM%2fCO%2f4-5&Lang=en

[73] Legal Assistance Centre (2017) *Namibia Gender Analysis 2017. Available here:* http://www.lac.org.na/projects/grap/Pdf/Namibia_Gender_Analysis_2017.pdf citing Afrobarometer Dispatch No. 22, Windhoek: IPPR, April 2015 at 1; "Perceptions on gender equality, GBV, lived poverty and basic freedoms", IPPR presentation on Afrobarometer 2014

migration.[74] When men migrate in search of jobs elsewhere, women often have to take on additional agricultural work including intensive tasks such as tilling and clearing. In Namibia poverty is more common among female-headed household (32%) than male headed households (28%), which is mainly a result of women's lower incomes and limited access to assets and resources.[75]

Households headed by men are better off economically than those headed by women. Male-headed households have a higher per capita income of households (US$ 969) than female-headed households (US$ 595).[76] Also, most of the households headed by men in Namibia (53%) have salaries and wages as their main source of income. In comparison, only 36.6% of female-headed households in Namibia have wages as their main source of income. A greater proportion of female-led households (33.7%) depend primarily on subsistence farming as their main source of income in comparison to male headed households (25.5%).[77]

Having a salaried job has positive implications in terms of access to productive farming resources for rural households, as a proportion of cash income can be invested in productive means.

The average size of a household in Namibia is still fairly large at almost 5 persons despite the fact that the fertility rate has decreased over time.

Female-headed households have been traditionally seen as insignificant with low perceptions by community members. The eldest son often makes the majority of important decisions in a female-headed household.[78] Effective climate change interventions need to consider and address the marginalized status and the reduced resilience and adaptive capacities of female-led households.

Urban-rural divide and gender

Approximately 67% of Namibians live in rural areas and depend upon subsistence agriculture.[79] Unemployment rates are higher for women in rural areas (41%) than in urban areas (26%).[80] In rural areas (38%), poverty levels are higher than in urban areas (12%).[81] In rural areas women tend to be the main providers of food and crops for the household which renders them particularly vulnerable to environmental degradation. Major problems in rural areas include access to housing and service delivery such as health, water, electricity, sewage and waste disposal. In

[74] Margaret Ndapewa Angula and Ewaldine Menjono (2014), *Gender, culture and climate change in Namibia.* Available here: http://repository.unam.edu.na/bitstream/handle/11070/1289/Angula_gender_2014.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

[75] NSA (2012) *Dynamics of poverty.* Available here: https://www.ean.org.na:8080/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/328/p19dnar71kanl1vfo14gu5rpbkq1.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

[76] National Planning Commission Central Bureau of Statistics (2008). *A Review of Poverty and Inequality in Namibia*. Available here: https://d3rp5jatom3eyn.cloudfront.net/cms/assets/documents/p19dmr33n31i1b1ko1f0016hg1jdq1.pdf

[77] NPC, 2006a

[78] Margaret Angula (2010) *Gender and Climate Change: Namibia Case Study*. Available here : https://www.boell.de/en/navigation/climate-energy-Namibia-9078.html

[79] MDG Achievement Fund (2012) *Final Evaluation, Programme Title: Settings things right towards Gender Equality and Equity*. Available here: https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Margaret_Angula/publication/265179480_Gender_and_Climate_Change_namibia_case_study/links/56a6514d08aeca0fddcb4f77.pdf

[80] Selma Lendelvo, Margaret N. Angula, Immaculate Mogotsi and Karl Aribeb (2018) *Towards the Reduction of Vulnerabilities and Risks of Climate Change in the Community-Based Tourism, Namibia.* Available here: https://www.intechopen.com/books/natural-hazards-risk-assessment-and-vulnerability-reduction/towards-the-reduction-of-vulnerabilities-and-risks-of-climate-change-in-the-community-based-tourism-

[81] MDG Achievement Fund (2012) *Final Evaluation, Programme Title: Settings things right towards Gender Equality and Equity*. Available here: https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Margaret_Angula/publication/265179480_Gender_and_Climate_Change_namibia_case_study/links/56a6514d08aeca0fddcb4f77.pdf

comparison to men living in rural areas, rural women have limited technical skills needed for paid employment or income generation. They are also reported to struggle accessing capital, productive land, knowledge and services, which further reduces their resilience and adaptive capacities.[82] This is why CEDAW expressed concern in 2007 about the situation of women in rural areas, especially women from ethnic minorities, who often had limited only access to health, education, decision-making processes and the means and opportunities for economic survival. CEDAW recommended Namibia to put special attention to the situation of rural women of all ethnic groups, "to ensure that rural women have access to education, health services and credit facilities and land and that they participate fully in decision-making processes, especially in the regional councils."[83] In 2015, CEDAW raised concern at women's limited access to land and the lack of information on rural women's access to microfinance and microcredit schemes, as well as about reports of land grabbing by relatives of deceased spouses and the impact on women in rural areas.[84]

It is essential that climate change measures address the multiple forms of discrimination women face in rural areas to increase their resilience to climate change impacts.

Feminisation of poverty

Given systemic gender inequalities, the majority of the poor are women with 32% of women versus 28% of men living below the poverty line in Namibia.[85] The Strategic Plan 2017-2022 of the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare highlights that "poverty among females is linked to their unequal access to control over and benefit from an uneven, capital, skills, labor and limited participation in political and economic institutions".[86] The majority of the poor, who are primarily women, subsistence farmers and pensioners, live in rural areas.[87] Their lack of access to resources, their limited influence in decision-making, and their dependence on natural resources renders women particularly vulnerable to stresses on livelihoods exacerbated by climate change.

Women's access to resources

In Namibia women are less likely than men to have access, control and ownership of resources such as land, livestock and capital due to persistent gender inequalities. As result, they have limited economic means and are less resilient to climate change related shocks.

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[82] Margaret Ndapewa Angula and Ewaldine Menjono (2014), *Gender, culture and climate change in Namibia.* Available here: *http://repository.unam.edu.na/bitstream/handle/11070/1289/Angula_gender_2014.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y*

[83] CEDAW(2007), *Concluding comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Namibia* CEDAW/C/NAM/CO/3. Available here: https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CEDAW%2fC%2fNAM%2fCO%2f3&Lang=en

[84] CEDAW (2015) CEDAW(2015), *Concluding comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Namibia* CEDAW/C/NAM/CO/4. Available here: https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CEDAW%2fC%2fNAM%2fCO%2f4-5&Lang=en

[85] NSA (2012) *Dynamics of poverty.* Available here: https://www.ean.org.na:8080/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/328/p19dnar71kanl1vfo14gu5rpbkq1.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

[86] ibid

[87] NSA (2012) *Dynamics of poverty.* Available here: https://www.ean.org.na:8080/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/328/p19dnar71kanl1vfo14gu5rpbkq1.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

Access to land

National sex-disaggregated data on ownership of commercial agricultural land, leases on resettlement farms and the allocation of communal land rights is not available.[88] Women tend to obtain land-use rights through their husbands, fathers or maternal uncles even in matrilineal societies. Men are typically seen as the owners of land and obtain plots of land from traditional authorities. Neither the Constitution nor other statutory laws contain specific legal provisions on the land rights of women. However, Namibia's National Land Policy (1998) includes a specific principle on women's rights which states that widows and widowers will be entitled to maintain the land rights they enjoyed during their spouse's lifetime. It highlights that "women will be entitled to receive land allocations and to bequeath and inherit land; government will actively promote the reform of civil and customary law which impede women's ability to exercise rights over land; policy will promote practices and systems that take into account women's domestic, productive and community roles, especially in regard to housing and urban development, agricultural development and natural resource management."[89]

In 2013, the overwhelming majority of women did not own land (79%). The proportion of women who owned land alone, as well as jointly, increases with age. Women in urban areas were less likely than their rural counterparts to own land (81 % versus 76 %). Women with a secondary education and women in the fourth wealth quintile are less likely to own land.[90]

A 2017 study on women's land rights in the Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana and Oshikoto regions showed that while women are legally entitled to acquire land in their own right, women continue to face discrimination when trying to access land. For example, the study found that about 15% of women interviewed did not receive the land they applied for from traditional authorities; and for most of them (66%) this was due to the fact that the village headman argued that the land would be too large for a woman farmer. [91]

The discrimination women face in accessing and retaining land needs to be considered in the development and implementation of measures seeking to reduce climate change impacts.

Access to property and other non-land rights

Women's access to property and other non-land rights is governed by the marital contract. Most marriages in Namibia are full community of property.[92] The Married Persons Equality Act (Act 1 of 1996) provides married women the right to make decisions regarding property within marriages, abolishing marital power. The Act also maps out the process for which decisions around major assets must be made within marriages in a gender-equal way.[93] However there are variations in marital contracts which can disadvantage women. In addition, customary marriages do not afford the same rights to women. It is important to understand that women continue to face discrimination

[88] Legal Assistance Centre (2017) *Namibia Gender Analysis 2017. Available here:* http://www.lac.org.na/projects/grap/Pdf/Namibia_Gender_Analysis_2017.pdf

[89] Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rehabilitation (1998), National Land Policy. Available here: http://ilmi.nust.na/sites/default/files/National-land-policy-1998.pdf

[90] The Nambia Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS) and ICF International (2014) *The Namibia Demographic and Health Survey 2013*. Available here: https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR298/FR298.pdf

[91] Martin K Shapi, et al (2017), *Baseline Study: Women's Land Use, Ownership, and Land Rights in Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana and Oshikoto Regions of Namibia*, Windhoek: Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung and University of Namibia (Currently not available online)

[92] The World Bank (2016) *Women, Business and the Law 2016*. Available here : http://wbl.worldbank.org/~/media/WBG/WBL/Documents/Reports/2016/Women-Business-andthe-Law-2016.pdf

[93] OECD (2019) *Social Institutions and Gender Index, Namibia*. Available here : https://www.genderindex.org/wp-content/uploads/files/datasheets/2019/NA.pdf

in accessing property and other non-land rights. Climate change interventions need to be cognizant of these situations of vulnerability.

In 2013, the overwhelming majority of women did not own a house (69%). The proportion of women who owned a house alone, as well as jointly, increased with age. Women in rural areas were more likely than those in urban areas to not own a house (71 % and 68 %, respectively). Women with a secondary education and women in the fourth wealth quintile were most likely to own a house. [94]

Marital status, customary marriages and access to land and property

While marriage rate in Namibia is relatively low, informal cohabitation is fairly common. As per the 2011 Census, 20% of women aged 15 and above were married in a civil marriage, 8% were married in a customary marriage, 7.5% were living together informally with a partner, 4% were widowed and 2% were divorced or separated. 59% of women had never been married.[95] As women's access to property and other non-land rights is typically governed by the marital contract, not being married can have negative repercussions on asset and land ownership for women. In addition, customary marriages can be harmful for women as customary governance structures and customary norms are often male-dominated and patriarchal, putting the interests of men over those of women.[96] In the context of property and land rights, this can be particularly damaging for women as they may limited access to productive resources negatively affecting their livelihoods and resilience. The discrimination that women face in customary marriage particularly in relation to property was raised as a concern by CEDAW calling on the State to align property rights in customary marriages with those in civil marriages.

Customary norms dominate in the areas of inheritance and property rights, limiting women's access to land.[97] There are two existing customary practices that discriminate widows: widow inheritance and property-grabbing. Widow inheritance means that a male member of the deceased husband's family "inherits" the widow to ensure her maintenance. Property-grabbing, which continues to be a concern in Namibia involves relatives of the deceased husband claiming the deceased's assets upon his death before the estate is formally settled, which has significant implications on the widow's livelihood.[98]

CEDAW expressed concerned that the Traditional Authorities Act (Act No. 25 of 2000), which provides traditional authorities with the right to supervise and ensure the observance of customary law, "may have a negative impact on women in cases where such laws perpetuate the use of customs and cultural and traditional practices that are harmful to and discriminate against women".[99]

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[94] The Nambia Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS) and ICF International (2014) *The Namibia Demographic and Health Survey 2013*. Available here: https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR298/FR298.pdf

[95] Namibia Statistics Agency (2014), *2011 Census Fertility Report*. Available here: https://www.ean.org.na:8080/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/337/Namibia_2011_Census_Fertility_Report.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

[96] Legal Assistance Centre (2017) *Namibia Gender Analysis 2017. Available here:* http://www.lac.org.na/projects/grap/Pdf/Namibia_Gender_Analysis_2017.pdf

[97] http://www.fao.org/gender-landrights-database/country-profiles/countries-list/general-introduction/en/?country_iso3=NAM

[98] Legal Assistance Centre (2017) *Namibia Gender Analysis 2017. Available here:* http://www.lac.org.na/projects/grap/Pdf/Namibia_Gender_Analysis_2017.pdf

[99] CEDAW (2007) *Concluding comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Namibia*. Available here: https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CEDAW%2fC%2fNAM%2fCO%2f3&Lang=en

Access to finance

While access to banking is well established with 59% of adults and 57% of women having had a bank account in 2014 [100], formal access to credit seems more limited. Only 4% borrowed from a bank, while the majority of respondents indicated preference to borrow from family and friends (57%) or from someone in the community (10%).[101] There seems to be no sex-disaggregated data available to understand gendered differences in borrowing credit in Namibia.

However, figures from Agribank in 2017 show that women accounted only for 22% of all loans, and only 10% of total loan amounts. This shows that women struggle to access finances for investments related to agriculture which also affects their ability to adequately respond to climate change impacts.

Access to agricultural resources

Women often lack access to fertilizers and other productive resources and knowledge about modern farming technologies and opportunities such as agricultural extension. There is not much evidence available currently on women's ability to access agricultural resources in Namibia and further research on this topic would be helpful to inform programming. However there is some evidence from a field study conducted in the Kunene, Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana and Oshikoto that more women used improved seed (70%) and inorganic fertilisers (79%) than men (30% and 21% respectively).[102] It is critical that climate resilient agriculture projects and climate change projects ensure that women have access to productive resources, knowledge and technologies to adequately respond to climate change.

Gender-specific sector by sector situational summary for natural resources

The below section sheds lights to the contributions of women and examines the gender-differentiate impact of climate change in relevant sectors. It illustrates that despite their substantial role in managing natural resources women have less access than men to productive resources such as land and livestock. Nevertheless, women are powerful agents of change in climate change measures given their critical role in the agricultural sector and natural resource management and their distinct, firsthand knowledge in the key sectors.

Agriculture

Women represent 59 % of people engaged in skilled and subsistence agriculture[103]. They provide more than 90 % of the agricultural labour, produce cash crops for market, earn household income and constitute the majority of food and crops providers for the household. This is despite the fact that women have limited access to scientific and technological information and facilities and as a result use predominantly traditional technologies including labour-intensive mortar and pestle, grinding stones, sun drying, wood fuel, hoes and axes.[104]

According to the Namibia Demographic and Health Survey (2013), 36% % of females aged 15-49 who were engaged in agricultural work were not remunerated for their work (compared to about 7% of those engaged in non-agricultural work). 51% of the females engaged in agricultural work were seasonal workers while females working in non-agricultural work were more likely to be employed all year (78%). Nevertheless, a significant portion (43%) of female agricultural workers were also employed throughout the year, as opposed to being seasonal workers. The

[100] World Bank (2014) *Global Financial Inclusion Database*. Available here: www.worldbank.org/en/programs/globalfindex
[101] ibid
[102] UNDP, GEF (2019) *Scaling up community resilience to climate variability and climate change in Northern Namibia, with special focus on women and children (SCORE Project)* (Currently not available online)
[103] http://www.fao.org/gender-landrights-database/country-profiles/countries-list/general-introduction/en/?country_iso3=NAM
[104] ibid

remaining 6% of female agricultural workers were seen as occasional workers.[105] This shows that agricultural work is precarious for many women in Namibia not providing stable incomes - limiting their livelihood and resilience. This is particularly detrimental in the face of climate change.

Agricultural households

According to Namibia's Census of Agriculture 2013/2014, agricultural households were owned by 46% men and 54% women in the communal sector. There are significant variations in terms of ownership of livestock between men and women. For example, men owned 78% of the total number of cattle reported while women owned 22%. Women had also less ownership of small livestock in comparison to men - less than half of the total number of goats (36%) and sheep (16%). The Census also found that women owned 78% of pigs, 55% of cats, and 69% of poultry. The Millennium Challenge Account-Namibia Assessments livestock ownership and livelihood found in the Northern Communal Areas that male-headed households tended to have herds which were twice as big as those of female-headed households, and that male-headed households also tended to sell a larger percentage of their herds.[106] This means that male-led agricultural households are more resilient and have greater adaptive capacities to climate change impacts.

In terms of incomes earned from other economic activities than agriculture by members of agricultural households there were limited gender differences. However, a greater percentage of men (27%) than women (20%) earned income from paid employment, while a higher proportion of women (34%) received old age pension grant than men (26%).[107]

Forestry

There seems to be no sex-disaggregated data on forest utilization in Namibia but there is some evidence that women's participation in decision making in forestry is limited. A study in 2016 on forest resource management and utilization in Namibia from a gender perspective found that gender determined the access and control over use and management of forest products with women and minority groups being marginalized in decision making and leadership positions.[108] If women were involved in governance structures, they typically held positions such as treasurer, vice-treasurer, secretary or vice-secretary, rather than chairperson. There was also significant gender-specific differences in terms of capacity building initiatives echoing socially constructed gender roles. For instance, the trainings for women had their main focus on production of crafts, honey, skin oil and beads, whereas the trainings for men focused on skills required for harvesting timber, veld-fire management, leadership and financial management. In terms of fire management and patrolling, men dominated forest firefighting duties and women who participated in firefighting faced gender-based violence and sexual harassment from their male counter parts.[109]

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[105] Legal Assistance Centre (2017) *Namibia Gender Analysis 2017. Available here:* http://www.lac.org.na/projects/grap/Pdf/Namibia_Gender_Analysis_2017.pdf

[106] Innovations for Poverty Action (2012), *Livestock Ownership and Livelihood in the Northern Communal Areas: Using a randomised control trial to determine the impact of best practice and joint herding on farmers in Northern Namibia*. Available here: http://www.the-eis.com/data/literature/MCC_Nam_CBRLM_HH_Baseline_20120405.pdf

[107] ibid

[108] Legal Assistance Centre (2017) *Namibia Gender Analysis 2017. Available here:* http://www.lac.org.na/projects/grap/Pdf/Namibia_Gender_Analysis_2017.pdf, citing Immaculate Mogotsi et al (2016), *Forest Resource Management and Utilisation through a Gendered Lens in Namibia*. Available here: http://www.ccsenet.org/journal/index.php/enrr/article/view/64353

[109] Legal Assistance Centre (2017) *Namibia Gender Analysis 2017. Available here:* http://www.lac.org.na/projects/grap/Pdf/Namibia_Gender_Analysis_2017.pdf, citing Immaculate Mogotsi et al (2016), *Forest Resource Management and Utilisation through a Gendered Lens in Namibia*. Available here: http://www.ccsenet.org/journal/index.php/enrr/article/view/64353

Namibia's forestry policy provides local communities with control over forest resources. Both women and men in community forests can access forest resources either directly or with permission and/or permits from local authorities. In practice however, women are routinely barred from forest utilization due to limited access to resources caused by illegal fencing, their inability to afford permits and lack of access to vehicles for larger-scale harvesting.[110]

Water

In most rural communities in Namibia, women and girls constitute 75% of the workforce responsible for fetching water for the household and the livestock. Fetching water is primarily considered a female task given that 36% of rural households have daughters fetching water, as compared to 15% which have sons fetching water. 28% of households in Namibia must travel at least one kilometer to access water, and in rural areas 44% of households have to travel this distance.[111] During times of drought they have to travel even longer distances. With women and girls making up the vast majority of those fetching water this has significant impacts on the time available for productive work.[112] Climate action should address women's and girls' increased burden of fetching of water caused by the impact of climate change.

Energy

There is no sex-disaggregated data available on energy use in Namibia. According to the Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey (NHIES) 2015/2016, the most common source of energy for cooking in Namibia is firewood used by 49 % of the households with rural households (86%) being significantly more likely to use firewood than urban households (17 %). In urban areas most households use electricity for cooking (60%) in comparison with households using electricity for cooking in rural areas (10%). Electricity is the most common source of energy for lighting used by 47.8 % of the households in Namibia (Table 3.4.2). Electricity for lighting is mostly used in urban areas (72%) compared to rural areas (19%), followed energy for lighting with batteries used by 32 of the households in Namibia, and candles with 11% households. In terms of heating electricity is the most common source of energy for heating used by 31% of the households in Namibia. Conversely, 27% of households do not heat their dwellings. In rural areas 60% of households in rural areas use firewood as their main source of energy for heating and only 8% of households use electricity from the main as their source of energy for heating.[113]

Food security

As highlighted in the Namibia's third National Communication, food availability and supply and consequently food security will be significantly affected by climate change, with a disproportionate impact on poor and vulnerable segments of the population, especially women and children. Namibia's Third National Communication recognized that "mothers, women of child-bearing age and children are particularly sensitive to malnutrition, meaning that many babies have a low birth weight and do not benefit from good quality breast milk."[114]

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[110] ibid

[111] Namibia Statistics Agency (2012), *Namibia Household Income & Expenditure Survey 2009/2010*. Available here : https://cms.my.na/assets/documents/p19dmrae8os57rbnfuvbrgoae1.pdf

[112] Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare (MGECW) (2010) *National Gender Policy (2010 - 2020).* Available here : http://www.africanchildforum.org/clr/policy%20per%20country/namibia/namibia_gender_2010-2020_en.pdf

[113] NSA (2016) *Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey (NHIES) 2015/2016.* Available here: https://d3rp5jatom3eyn.cloudfront.net/cms/assets/documents/NHIES_2015-16.pdf

[114] http://www.un-gsp.org/sites/default/files/documents/namnc3.pdf

According to the Communal Sector Report, the majority of agricultural households (76%) experienced food insecurity in the 12 months preceding the agricultural census 2013/14.[115] The main reasons reported for the food shortages were loss of crops, insufficient production, and lack of jobs. In order to alleviate food shortages, government food relief programme provided assistance to both women and men.

The Agricultural Census also surveyed agricultural households on their experience of facing disasters in the 12 months preceding the census. Of the agricultural households which reported experiencing a severe disaster, 48% indicated having experienced severe drought and 27% reported pests or crop diseases. [116] Other disasters experienced included floods, erratic rains, man-made disasters, hailstorms and wildfires.[117] There was however no sex-disaggregated data on the experience of natural disasters included in the census report.

Field research has shown that women in the Oshana Region because of their responsibility for maintaining food security through subsistence crop and livestock farming are more affected by the impacts of climate change. They also supplemented their main source of livelihood (agriculture) with climate sensitive income generating activities such as basketry, processing marula nuts and oil, and selling of chickens, pigs or goats – further increasing their vulnerability to climate variability.[118]

Drought

During droughts women in Namibia are particularly hard hit given that they make up the majority of the subsistence farmers and food producers being therefore heavily dependent on good rainfall. Men in comparison tend to leave to seek work in urban areas or other industries such as mining and fishing. Droughts also increase women's workloads. With women making up the overwhelming majority of those responsible for water collection, women are compelled to travel longer distances to seek water during drought, which reduces their time to care for themselves and their dependents.[119] It is positive to note though that drought relief programmes seek to prioritize drought relief for pregnant and lactating women.[120]

Gender relations in Namibia

Women in Namibia continue to face discrimination in all areas of life resulting from deeply entrenched gender inequalities particularly within the context of the family and larger society. This has been highlighted by CEDAW who expressed concern in 2007 "about the persistence of strong patriarchal attitudes and stereotypes regarding the roles and responsibilities of women and men in the family and society."[121]

The Constitution of Namibia (1990) recognizes that women have suffered from specific forms of discriminations and that they should be encouraged to play a leading role in all areas of life:

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[115] Namibia Statistics Agency (2015), *Agriculture Census Namibia Census of Agriculture 2013/2014 - Communal Sector Namibia*, 2014, Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry. Available here: https://nsa.org.na/microdata1/index.php/catalog/33

[116] ibid

[117] ibid

[118] Margaret Angula (2010) *Gender and Climate Change: Namibia Case Study*. Available here : https://www.boell.de/en/navigation/climate-energy-Namibia-9078.html

[119] http://www.droughtmanagement.info/literature/UNW-DPC_NDMP_Country_Report_Namibia_2014.pdf

[120]National Drought Task Force (1997) National Drought Policy & Strategy. Availble here: www.the-eis.com/data/literature/National%20Drought%20Policy%20and%20Strategy%201997.pdf

[121] CEDAW(2007), *Concluding comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Namibia* CEDAW/C/NAM/CO/3. Available here: https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CEDAW%2fC%2fNAM%2fCO%2f3&Lang=en

"In the enactment of legislation and the application of any policies and practices contemplated by [the Constitution], it shall be permissible to have regard to the fact that women in Namibia have traditionally suffered special discrimination, and that they need to be encouraged and enabled to play a full, equal and effective role in the political, social, economic and cultural life of the nation." Article 23(3) Namibian Constitution.

Namibia has a Gender Inequality Index value of 0.460 ranking 108th out of 162 countries as per the 2018 Gender Inequality Index which measures gender-specific inequalities in three dimensions including reproductive health, empowerment and economic activity.[122]

These gender issues need to be considered in all efforts being put in place in response to climate change so that they are not exacerbated and that measures contribute to advancing gender equality, the empowerment of women and girls and the promotion and protection of their rights.

Gender norms

Since Namibia's independence, traditions and cultures are increasingly influenced by modern norms and values which has a positive spin of effect on gender equality. [123] Despite the changing gender relations, it appears that most women in Namibia continue to have limited or even no decision-making power at the household and community level. According to Angula (2014), women are still considered "as weak and subordinate to a man" based on traditional cultural beliefs, perceptions and opinions, and therefore have limited decision-making power at all levels of governance.[124] Men are considered to be the head of the household with the ultimate control over decisions. While some decisions are made in consultation with a woman, men have the final say.[125] Lipinge and LeBeau (2005) state that all ethnic groups in Namibia display gender inequalities with women regarded as second-class citizens and husbands who paid *labola* regard their wives as their property.[126] Dominant social and cultural norms construct women to be the main care givers for children, the elderly and sick, and the principal food producer and provider for fuel wood and water as well as the primary responsible person for doing domestic chores. These gender norms reduce women's ability to respond to climate change impacts and participate on equal grounds with men in climate action.

Gender division of labour

The division of duties and responsibilities is based on stereotypical perceptions of what men and women should do and how women should behave rather than based on skills or merit (Ambunda and de Klerk, 2008). In certain regions such in the Kunene and Zambezi regions, the gendered division of labour continues to be even more inflexible, with women being expected to be nurturers and men providers. Women are expected to stay at home, care for children and do domestic work while men leave the house to go working.[127] The roles and responsibilities that have been

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[122] UNDP (2019), *Human Development Report 2019 Inequalities in Human Development in the 21st Century Briefing note for countries on the 2019 Human Developmen*t Report. Available here: http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/NAM.pdf

[123] Margaret Angula (2010) *Gender and Climate Change: Namibia Case Study*. Available here : https://www.boell.de/en/navigation/climate-energy-Namibia-9078.html

[124] Margaret Ndapewa Angula and Ewaldine Menjono (2014), *Gender, culture and climate change in Namibia.* Available here: http://repository.unam.edu.na/bitstream/handle/11070/1289/Angula_gender_2014.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

[125] Margaret Angula (2010) *Gender and Climate Change: Namibia Case Study*. Available here : https://www.boell.de/en/navigation/climate-energy-Namibia-9078.html

[126] Eunice M. Iipinge et Debie LeBeau (2005), University of Namibia. Multi-disciplinary Research Centre. Social Sciences Division, Southern African Research and Documentation Centre. Women in Development Southern Africa Awareness *Women in Namibia: a profile of women in Namibia*. (Not available online)

[127] Selma Lendelvo, Margaret N. Angula, Immaculate Mogotsi and Karl Aribeb (2018) *Towards the Reduction of Vulnerabilities and Risks of Climate Change in the Community-Based Tourism, Namibia.* Available here:

socially constructed on the basis of traditional gender norms continue to determine power relations between women and men, and affect the utilization of natural resources and responses to climate change.

Unpaid care work

Given persistent norms on the gender division of labour in Namibia, women do the majority of unpaid care work[128] in Namibia. While there are no time-use surveys[129] available in Namibia that analyze how women compared to men spend their time on paid versus unpaid work and leisure activities, global estimates show that women spend three times the amount than men spend on unpaid care work. It can be concluded that women in Namibia also spend significant more time on unpaid care work than their male counterparts. This means that they have less time available than men to engage in paid employment or recreational activities and personal care and are more likely to be impoverished than men and hence less able to adapt to climate change impacts. In addition, they are less likely to actively participate in climate change interventions unless these accommodate women's care responsibilities or help to redistribute them.

Attitudes related to gender equality

The SADC Gender Protocol 2016 Barometer found that traditional views of what men and women should do were still persistent, and that some contradictory views on gender equality were held by respondents. For instance, 72% of men and 73% agreed that people should be treated the same whether they are male or female. This is in contrast to a significant portion of both women (65%) and men (72%) agreeing that a woman should obey her husband. 40% of women versus 48% of men thought that a man should have the final say. Only 60% of women and 56% of women believed a woman has a right to refuse to have sex with her husband. 30% of women versus 37% of men thought that a husband has the right to punish a woman who does something wrong. Alarmingly, over a third of the respondents believed if a man beats a woman it showed that he loves her. The majority of women (65%) and men (60%) believed that a man should share domestic work such as doing the dishes, cleaning and cooking – which is an indication that gender norms are slowly becoming more progressive. However, 29% of men versus 20% believed that a woman should give her money to her husbands. [130] Overall, women's views were slightly more progressive than those of their male counterparts showing that men are more likely to hold on to traditional gender norms. These attitudes which are a result of norms and values placed on the behavior of women and men will also affect the ability of individuals to participate in climate change mitigation, adaptation and reporting.

Gendered decision making

https://www.intechopen.com/books/natural-hazards-risk-assessment-and-vulnerability-reduction/towards-the-reduction-of-vulnerabilities-and-risks-of-climate-change-in-the-community-based-tourism-

[128] Unpaid care work refers to all unpaid services provided within a household for its members (by women, primarily, but also to varying degrees by girls, men and boys), including direct care of persons and housework and voluntary community work (Elson, 2000) These activities are considered work, because theoretically one could pay a third person to perform them. However, they are typically not included in the System of National Accounts or – in the case of activities like fetching water/ fuel - are is theoretically included but often not well documented or accounted for (Folbre, 2018). Cited from: http://www.oecd.org/dev/development-gender/MEASURING-WOMENS-ECONOMIC-EMPOWERMENT-Gender-Policy-Paper-No-16.pdf

[129] Time use surveys are the main statistical tools to measure time-use providing insights into women and men's allocation of time to different tasks. Data is collected through stylised questions or time-use diaries where respondents self-record how they spent their time over a given period. Time use diaries normally cover a period 24 hours of a day or 7 days of a week. For further information, see http://www.oecd.org/dev/development-gender/MEASURING-WOMENS-ECONOMIC-EMPOWERMENT-Gender-Policy-Paper-No-16.pd

[130] Legal Assistance Centre (2017) *Namibia Gender Analysis 2017. Available here:* http://www.lac.org.na/projects/grap/Pdf/Namibia_Gender_Analysis_2017.pdf citing Colleen Lowe Morna, Sifiso Dube & Lucia Makamure, eds, SADC Gender Protocol 2016 Barometer, Southern African Gender Protocol Alliance, 2016

The number of decisions that a woman can make independently is related to her empowerment and self-autonomy. To examine women's decision-making autonomy, the 2013 NDHS collected information on women's participation in three types of household decisions: their own health care, making major household purchases, and visits to family or relatives. The results showed that the power to make own decisions is heavily influenced by sex, gender, age, education, income, marital status and location in Namibia. For example, the majority of currently married women indicated that they make joint decisions with their husband on major household purchases and visits to family or relatives (56 % and 55 %, respectively). In terms of their own health care (46 %), the majority of women made independent decisions. Nevertheless, in the case of 11 % of women, decisions on their health care were made solely by their husband.

Increasing earnings and education strengthened the ability of women to make their own decisions. Women who worked for cash were more likely to be involved in all three decisions (81 %) than women who were not employed or employed but not for cash (69 % each). Women living in urban areas (78 %) were more likely to be involved in all three decisions than women in rural areas (70 %). The proportion of women involved in all three decisions rose with increasing education, from 56% among those with no education to 88 % among those with more than a secondary education. The percentage of women involved in all three decisions also rose with increasing wealth, from 66-68 % in the lowest two wealth quintiles to 86 % in the highest quintile.[131]

Gender and climate change in Namibia

The linkages between gender and climate change are not fully understood and recognized in Namibia. A field study found that there was limited awareness amongst community members about the links between gender and climate change. There still seems to a limited understanding of the different adaptation strategies that men and women use in Namibia in order to secure their livelihoods in times of climate change.[132] However, it is critical that gender-specific vulnerabilities, coping and adaptation techniques are understood to develop gender-responsive climate measures.

Differing impact of climate change on men and women

A field study on gender and climate change in Namibia found that climate change had a differing impact on the livelihoods of women versus men. Women reported to feel hopeless in the face of climate change which was attributed by the authors to "long held beliefs that they are weak and should be looked after."[133]

It also revealed that women and men have differing relationships with climate related variables such as environment, agriculture and forestry. In communities that relied on subsistence crop and livestock farming as their primary source of livelihood, women interacted more closely with the environment than men because of their role as principal food producers and the subsequent responsibility to maintain food security in the household. Given their maintenance responsibilities women were the first to diversify income streams in the face of climate change. According to the study author, men interacted more with the environment in drier environments because livestock rearing, which is traditionally a male prerogative is the main source of livelihood in these types of environments.

Furthermore, the emotional burden and anxiety related to climate change impacts was felt more strongly by women than men because of their responsibility to maintain food security. Men in comparison were not worried where the

[131] The Nambia Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS) and ICF International (2014) *The Namibia Demographic and Health Survey 2013*. Available here: https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR298/FR298.pdf

[132] Selma Lendelvo, Margaret N. Angula, Immaculate Mogotsi and Karl Aribeb (2018) *Towards the Reduction of Vulnerabilities and Risks of Climate Change in the Community-Based Tourism, Namibia.* Available here: https://www.intechopen.com/books/natural-hazards-risk-assessment-and-vulnerability-reduction/towards-the-reduction-of-vulnerabilities-and-risks-of-climate-change-in-the-community-based-tourism-

[133] Margaret Angula (2010) *Gender and Climate Change: Namibia Case Study*. Available here : https://www.boell.de/en/navigation/climate-energy-Namibia-9078.html

next meal would come from and felt therefore less stressed. In response to severe climatic variability men are expected to migrate to urban areas in search of work to sustain the household or to other communal areas to secure better grazing for their livestock. In contrast women are expected to maintain the household in these situations taking up the role of the head of the household, rather than looking for paid work elsewhere. Given women's limited access to skills and knowledge they often get involved in informal economy as a coping strategy. They study argued that because of the different income generating capacities between men and women, men were better equipped to respond to climatic events than women due to their improved socio-economic situations. [134] The study also found that female-headed households and widowed households struggled in particular to cope with the risks and vulnerabilities stemming from climatic variability and changes.

Decision making in climate change mitigation and adaption

Despite the fact that women are increasingly seen as agents of change making positive contributions towards climate change initiatives, attitudinal change and change in society's stereotypes towards women continue to be slow.[135] While women make day-to-day decisions that influence food security at household level, men tend to make major decisions regarding the allocation of resources and how the household responds to drought, floods, pest outbreaks and other climate change-related disasters.[136] Women have more decision-making power and control over domestic resources while men assert power over major decisions regarding assets and financial resources. This lack of decision-making combined with limited control of resources stemming from deeply entrenched gendered power inequalities impacts the way women respond to climate change.[137]

However, more research is needed on gender-differentiated climate change decision-making and use of natural resources and how women and men interact with natural systems in different ways, and whether women and men notice different impacts related to emissions.

Women's leadership in climate action

Women often do not have sufficient information and/or decision-making power to participate on equal grounds with men in climate action in Namibia. While some women do attend public meetings they may not contribute in equal terms to men owing to cultural norms that inhibit women to dominate discussions in public or in the presence of men.[138] The views of women may also not be taken as seriously as those by men which may limit their participation and the scope of their influence. These cultural barriers need to be addressed in order to ensure that women are represented in leadership positions in climate action.

Women's leadership in natural resource management has not yet fully recognized in Namibia.[139] This is conformity with a tendency that is also prevalent in other parts of the world where women are viewed more as beneficiaries of

[134] ibid
[135] Margaret Ndapewa Angula and Ewaldine Menjono (2014), *Gender, culture and climate change in Namibia.* Available here: http://repository.unam.edu.na/bitstream/handle/11070/1289/Angula_gender_2014.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y
[136] ibid
[137] Selma Lendelvo, Margaret N. Angula, Immaculate Mogotsi and Karl Aribeb (2018) *Towards the Reduction of Vulnerabilities and Risks of Climate Change in the Community-Based Tourism, Namibia.* Available here: https://www.intechopen.com/books/natural-hazards-risk-assessment-and-vulnerability-reduction/towards-the-reduction-of-vulnerabilities-and-risks-of-climate-change-in-the-community-based-tourism-
[138] ibid
[139] Margaret Angula (2010) *Gender and Climate Change: Namibia Case Study*. Available here : https://www.boell.de/en/navigation/climate-energy-Namibia-9078.html

climate interventions rather than as leaders who are actively supporting households and communities in the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change.[140]

Recommendations

Below recommendations are tailored towards contributing to strengthening the gender-responsiveness of climate change measures more generally and the development and implementation of a gender-responsive Transparency Framework for MRV in particular.

Recognize and increase women's leadership in climate action

- Ensure that women are effectively involved and equally represented in all decision-making processes and governance structures at all levels
- Foster the active participation of women and women's organizations in discussions and decisions about climate change, and encourage a balanced representation of women and men in decision-making processes related to climate change
- Develop strategies to improve women's access and control over environmental natural resources, assets and technology
- Raise awareness and provide education, information and training on climate change mitigation and adaptation to women's organizations and women
- Use the local knowledge and specialized skills of women in mitigation and adaptation strategies

Strengthen national capacities on mainstreaming gender equality considerations

- Increase the understanding of all relevant stakeholders that advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls through climate action is a means to comprehensively address climate change impacts.
- Increase the technical capacity of NCCC members to integrate gender equality considerations as part of its work.
- Establishing a gender-subcommittee as part of the NCCC serving to enhance inter-sectoral coordination on climate change and gender and thus improve alignment between Namibia's gender equality and climate action agendas.
- Develop the technical capacity of the Climate Change Unit and Programme Management Unit in the MEFT and the members of the three working groups (in particular the vulnerability and adaption assessment working group, but also the mitigation working group and the GHG working group) to mainstream gender equality considerations throughout their work.
- Engage women's organizations and gender specialists as members of the NCCC and working groups.
- Ensure that the MGECW provides technical expertise on advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women in climate mitigation, adaptation and reporting.
- Promote gender balance in composition/staffing of national designated authorities.
- Ensure sufficient budget allocation for the implementation of the relevant national policies on climate and gender, including the National Gender Policy and Action Plan which outlines specific strategies to address the links between gender and the environment.

Collecting sex-disaggregated data and gender statistics

[140] UNDP (2015) *Resource guide on gender and climate change.* Available here: https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/womens-empowerment/resource-guide-on-gender-and-climate-change.html

- Improve the collection, analysis, utilization and dissemination of sex-disaggregated data and gender statistics on climate change related issues to feed into the Transparency Framework for MRV. Engage gender experts to support this process.
- Build the capacity of the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) and other relevant stakeholders on collecting sex-disaggregated data and gender statistics on climate change related issues.
- Collect data on women's unpaid work, particularly in the care economy through time use surveys and household labour force surveys, which can help to value unpaid work, and plan for redistributing or reducing unpaid work.
- Collect sex-disaggregated data on GHG emissions and mitigation and adaptation strategies across sectors.

Gender mainstreaming in NCs and BURs

- Ensure that gender equality considerations are mainstreamed into all components of future NCs and BURs.
- Across all stocktaking areas, collect and utilize sex-disaggregated data on gender issues in relation to resource use, natural resource management and women's and men's roles in each area of the economy
- Ensure that the reports will assist in addressing the linkages between gender and climate change in sectoral and national development priorities.
- Ensure that a discussion of the gender dynamics of decision-making are included in the NC or BUR section on national circumstances together with recommendations to address barriers to women's participation as stakeholders in ongoing climate change responses.
- Consider preparing auxiliary reports on gender equality and climate change.

Setting up gender-capacitated institutional arrangements for the Transparency Framework for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV)

- Increase the capacity and commitment of key stakeholders from the public and private sector to establish a gender-responsive Transparency Framework for MRV of climate actions.
- Recognize the need to allocate budget and qualified personnel with gender expertise to support the establishment of a gender-responsive Transparency Framework for MRV.
- Create institutional arrangements with gender focal points within the mandated national institutions whilst also building the overall capacity in gender mainstreaming of these institutions.
- Foster capacity development for staff in key line ministries on how to integrate gender equality aspects in MRV.
- Increase institutional commitment to address gender issues as part of their mandates by ensuring strong senior management support.
- Ensure gender equal participation in leadership and decision-making processes.

Developing a gender responsive MRV Framework

- Ensure that MRV reflects national commitments to gender equality.
- Increase awareness and understanding among key stakeholders of how development policies (on both climate change and gender), gender dynamics, mitigation programmes, and MRV are linked.
- Promote gender mainstreaming in technical training for MRV.
- Create synergies between efforts to reduce GHG emissions and efforts to advance gender equality by mainstreaming climate change and gender equality considerations.
- Collect sex-disaggregated data for all mitigation initiatives to support co-benefit analysis.
- Identify what technologies and emission levels are associated with the gendered division of labour and how measures can contribute to promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women.

Engendering Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory processes

- Engage gender specialists from government, private sector and civil society to develop gender analysis frameworks for GHG data collection across sectors within the national context.
- Establish criteria for technical working group membership to ensure that gender specialists participate in all aspects of GHG inventory process.
- Ensure collection of sex-disaggregated data and gender statistics and include consideration of gender issues in strategies to overcome data constraints.
- Analyse where emissions come from and who benefits from the industries, the technologies and sectors that produce greenhouse gases to identify correlations between types of industrial and/or technological development and gender-responsive development and develop gender-responsive mitigation strategies.
- Integrate gender equality considerations in methodologies to capture GHGs.
- Ensure gender parity in GHG policy and decision-making forums.

Gender-responsive knowledge production

- Develop guidelines/ tools for integrating gender equality considerations into MRV.
- Develop tools with indicators to track and report on gender-responsive mitigation measures.
- Compile and disseminate lessons learnt and best practices on effective gender-responsive climate change measures to enhance national-level capacities.
- Produce knowledge products on linkages between gender and climate change in Namibia.
- Gather evidence on the gender-differentiated impact of climate change on women and men and gender-responsive mitigation and adaptation strategies.

Gender-responsive policy making and programming

- Ensure that gender equality considerations are fully mainstreamed into the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes on climate change. This include allocating adequate funding for mainstreaming gender and climate change.
- Promote synergies between existing policies on climate change and gender to ensure that gender equality issues are effectively addressed.
- Increase attention paid to addressing women's needs, perspectives and challenges in climate change responses.

Awareness-raising

- Increase the awareness of all relevant stakeholders from the public and private sector, civil society and the general public including community members also from indigenous groups on the linkages between gender and climate change.
- Increase the participation of the public and civil society organizations and in particular women's organizations in climate reporting.

9.2. Gender Action Plan

Background

In Namibia, climate change affects women and men differently on the basis of their different roles and responsibilities at the individual, household and community level as well as their level of access and control over resources, assets and knowledge. Due to deeply entrenched gender inequalities, women bear the brunt of climate change. This is because they are more reliant on natural resources for their livelihoods (and those of their family members) while having limited access and control over land, assets and technologies – hence they are less likely to have the means to respond effectively to climate change. Given the socially constructed roles of women as primary food producers and providers of water and cooking fuel for their families, they are particularly hard hit by climate change. This is especially true for women and girls living in situations of poverty who have limited adaptive capacities to deal with the impacts of climate change.

Women also face different conditions of vulnerability than men in Namibia and have different capacities and responsibilities in the context of climate change. For example, while men tend to migrate to urban areas in search of work to sustain the household or to other communal areas to secure better grazing for their livestock during times of hardships exacerbated by climate change, women stay put and assume the role of the household head having to ensure that household members are fed and looked after whilst also cultivating the land and taking care of livestock. This significantly increases their workload but also the emotional burden and anxiety that women experience in the face of climate change. Evidence shows that the impacts of climate change are felt more strongly by women than men because of their responsibility to maintain food security. Men in comparison are less concerned where the next meal for the family would come from, and are therefore less stressed.[141] However, there is a need to better understand the gender-specific vulnerabilities, coping and adaptation techniques in order to develop gender-responsive climate measures. In addition, more research is needed on gender-differentiated climate change decision-making and use of natural resources and whether women and men experience different impacts related to emissions.

Women in Namibia continue to face discrimination in all areas of life resulting from deeply entrenched gender inequalities particularly within the context of the family and larger society. Despite the fact that gender relations have evolved since independence, it appears that many women in Namibia continue to have limited or even no decision-making power at the household and community level - also within the context of climate change mitigation and adaption. While men are considered to be the head of the household with the ultimate control over decisions women are still considered “as weak and subordinate to a man” based on traditional cultural beliefs, perceptions and opinions, and therefore have limited decision-making power at all levels of governance. Despite the fact that women are increasingly seen as agents of change making positive contributions towards climate change initiatives, attitudinal change towards women continue to be slow.[142] While women make day-to-day decisions that influence food security at household level, men tend to make major decisions regarding the allocation of resources and how the household responds to drought, floods, pest outbreaks and other climate change-related disasters.[143] Women have more decision-making power and control over domestic resources while men assert power over major decisions regarding assets and financial resources. This lack of decision-making combined with limited control of resources stemming from deeply entrenched gendered power inequalities impacts the way women respond to climate change and how they can participate in climate action.[144]

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[141] Margaret Ndapewa Angula and Ewaldine Menjono (2014), *Gender, culture and climate change in Namibia.* Available here: http://repository.unam.edu.na/bitstream/handle/11070/1289/Angula_gender_2014.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

[142] ibid

[143] ibid

[144] Selma Lendelvo, Margaret N. Angula, Immaculate Mogotsi and Karl Aribeb (2018) *Towards the Reduction of Vulnerabilities*

Dominant social and cultural norms construct women to be the main care givers for children, the elderly and sick, and the principal food producer and provider for fuel wood and water as well as the primary responsible person for doing domestic chores. Given that women in Namibia spend significant more time on unpaid care work than their male counterparts they have less time available than men to engage in paid employment, recreational activities and personal care. They are hence more likely to be impoverished than men and less able to adapt to climate change impacts. In addition, they are less able to actively participate in climate change interventions unless these accommodate women's care responsibilities or help to redistribute them.

Women in Namibia have limited access to land, resources, credit, technology and decent work and are paid less for equal work. They are under-represented in economic and political decision-making processes and thus have limited means and influence to contribute meaningfully to climate action. They face high levels of sexual and gender-based violence which is exacerbated during and after natural disasters. Women have limited access to health care including sexual and reproductive health services which reduces their resilience to climate related shocks. Women in rural areas are particularly disadvantaged especially women from ethnic minorities, lacking access to education, work, social protection and the means and opportunities for economic survival in the face of climate change. In comparison to men living in rural areas, rural women have limited technical skills and struggle to access capital, productive land, knowledge and services, which further reduces their resilience and adaptive capacities. Given the different income generating capacities between men and women, men seem better equipped to respond to climatic events in Namibia than women due to their improved socio-economic situations.[145] Women's limited access to skills and knowledge results in women often getting involved in informal economy as a coping strategy. Female-headed households and widowed households struggle in particular to cope with the risks and vulnerabilities stemming from climatic variability and changes.[146]

Women's leadership in natural resource management and climate action has not yet fully recognized in Namibia. They are under-represented in decision making and leadership in the context of developing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating climate action. Women often do not have sufficient information and/or decision-making power to participate on equal grounds with men in climate action in Namibia. While some women do attend public meetings they may not contribute in equal terms to men owing to cultural norms that inhibit women to dominate discussions in public or in the presence of men.[147] The views of women may also not be taken as seriously as those by men which may limit their participation and the scope of their influence. These cultural barriers need to be addressed in order to ensure that women are represented in leadership positions in climate action. Women are also under-represented in the institutional arrangements set up for the transparency framework for MRV. For example, only one third of the members of the technical working groups are women.[148]

Implementation plan

The establishment of a gender-responsive transparency framework for MRV is vital to ensure that the different needs, challenges and priorities of women and men are addressed. Failure to adopt a gendered approach would result in overlooking the above described differences between men and women inadvertently reinforcing existing gender inequalities and women's increased vulnerability to climate change. It is of critical importance that the MRV framework actively promotes the leadership of women in decision-making processes in order to achieve and sustain the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in climate action. Gender balance needs to be actively promoted in the institutional arrangements like the NCCC and the technical working groups. Similarly, it is critical to increase the understanding and expertise of national institutions on the systematic integration of gender

and Risks of Climate Change in the Community-Based Tourism, Namibia. Available here: https://www.intechopen.com/books/natural-hazards-risk-assessment-and-vulnerability-reduction/towards-the-reduction-of-vulnerabilities-and-risks-of-climate-change-in-the-community-based-tourism-

[145] ibid

[146] ibid

[147] ibid

[148] As per the list of working groups members provided by the Project Management Unit in January 2020.

considerations into their work. It is recommended that an inter-sectoral coordination mechanism will be established to ensure that national policy agendas on gender equality and climate change are simultaneously advanced. Strengthening the collaboration between the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) and the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare (MGECW) is key in this regard. Mainstreaming gender and climate change across sectors will be critical in understanding and addressing the different needs, challenges and priorities of women and men in climate action. The National Climate Change Strategy & Action Plan identifies various strategic aims and measures on gender thus providing solid entry points to address gender equality considerations in climate action. Involving a wide range of actors across government, the private sector, civil society organisations and particularly women's organisations is important to facilitate the sharing of knowledge on the state of gender and climate change and enable stronger buy-in for a gender-responsive MRV framework.

It would be advisable to have a gender specialist support the roll out of the "Enhancing Namibia's capacity to establish a comprehensive Transparency Framework for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of climate actions and reporting on NDC implementation under the Paris Agreement" project.

Gender Action Plan					
Outcome 1.1. Institutional arrangements for a national transparency (MRV) framework are in place					
Gender-related activity	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Baseline**	**Timeline**	**Responsibility**
Increase the technical capacity and expertise in gender mainstreaming of the working groups per theme and sector	# of trainings on gender mainstreaming	4 trainings	0	Years 1,2 and 3	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), Ministry of Industry, Trade& SME Development (MTSD), Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF)), Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)
Ensure equal and meaningful participation of women and men in the working groups per theme and sector	% of women participating in the working groups	50% of members of each of the WGs are women	TBD	Years 1,2 and 3	MME, MITSMED, MAWF, MEFT
Develop gender-responsive annual action plans for the three working groups (GHG, Mitigation, V&A)	# of annual action plans that promote gender equality and the empowerment of women	4	TBD	Years 1,2 and 3	MME, MITSMED, MAWAF, MEFT
Increase the capacity and expertise of the NCCC, CCU, PMU	# of capacity building trainings on the systematic integration of gender	10	0	Years 1 and 2	MEFT, MGECW

and the three working groups (GHG, Mitigation, V&A) on the systematic integration of gender considerations and the application of such understanding and expertise	considerations and the application of such understanding and expertise				
Ensure equal and meaningful participation of women and men in the NCCC, CCU, PMU and the three working groups (GHG, Mitigation, V&A)	% of women participating in the NCCC, the CCU and the three working groups	50% of members of each of the WGs are women	TBD	Years 1,2 and 3	MEFT
Establish a gender-subcommittee as part of the NCCC to enhance inter-sectoral institutional coordination on climate change.	Gender-subcommittee established.	1	None	Year 1,2 and 4	MEFT, MGECW
Engage women's organizations and gender specialists as members of the NCCC and three working groups (GHG, Mitigation, V&A).	# of women's organisations and gender specialists as members of the NCCC and working groups.	4	MGECW is a member of the NCCC	Years 1,2 and 3	MEFT
Encourage the participation of the MGECW in the NCCC and three working groups (V&A, mitigation GHG inventory) to provide technical expertise on advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women	# of meetings and reports that the MGECW contributed their expertise	54 meetings, 3 reports	TBD	Year 1,2 and 3	MGECW

Identify gender-responsive mitigation actions for relevant sectors	# of mitigation actions identified per relevant sector that promote gender equality and the empowerment of women	18	None	Year 1,2 and 3	MEFT, MGECW
Organize a high-level consultation on gender-responsive mitigation actions	High-level consultation on gender-responsive mitigation actions held	1	0	Year 1	MEFT, MGECW
Conduct a gender-responsive mitigation analysis identifying key mitigation actions that promote gender equality and the empowerment of women	Mitigation analysis carried out identifying mitigation actions that promote gender equality and the empowerment of women	1	0	Year 1	MEFT
Collect sex-disaggregated data in relevant the transparency areas (inventories, mitigation, adaptation and/or support received)	% of data that was disaggregated by sex in relevant transparency areas	10%	TBD	Year 1,2 and 3	All suppliers of activity data and GHG inventory leads, NSA
Integrate gender-specific indicators into relevant monitoring and reporting systems	# of gender-specific indicators in relevant monitoring and reporting systems	10	0	Year 1	MEFT
Carry out research on the different adaptation and mitigation strategies and capacities of women and men	# studies on gender and climate change	3	0	Year 1,2 and 3	MEFT, MGECW
Develop guidelines/ tools for integrating gender equality considerations into MRV	# of tools for integrating gender equality considerations into MRV	2	0		MEFT, MGECW
Conduct a gender analysis of the NDC to highlight gender gaps	Gender analysis of the NDC carried out highlighting gender	1	0		MEFT, MGECW

	gaps and how to address these				
Mainstream gender equality considerations into Namibia's next NDC, NCs, BURs, BTRs	Gender equality considerations are mainstreamed into the next NDC, NCs, BURs, BTRs	1	0		MEFT, MGECW
Carry out an analysis of the gender-differentiated impact of climate change policies	Gender analysis on the impact of climate change policies on men and women carried out	1	0		MEFT and MGECW with support of a Gender specialist
Outcome 2.1 Enhancement of GHG inventories as per gaps and needs previously identified					
Gender-related activity	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Baseline**	**Timeline**	**Responsibility**
Collect sex-disaggregated data and include gender considerations in strategies to overcome data constraints.	% of data that was sex-disaggregated	10%	TBD	Year 1,2 and 3	NSA, AD suppliers and GHG inventory leads
Include sex-disaggregated indicators for relevant climate-related sectors	# of sex-disaggregated indicators for relevant climate-related sectors	12	0		GHG inventory leads
Increase the capacity of the three working groups on including gender equality considerations in the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory processes	# of capacity building trainings for working group members	3	0		MEFT, MGECW with the support of a gender specialist
Outcome 2.2 Building MRV capacities of support					
Gender-related activity	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Baseline**	**Timeline**	**Responsibility**
Include gender mainstreaming in the MRV trainings on the implementation of the enhanced transparency framework and its components	# of trainings that include gender mainstreaming issues	3	0	Years 1 and 2	MEFT with the support of a gender specialist

Collect information on the gender-differentiated impact of climate change and gender-responsive mitigation and adaptation measures in both urban and rural areas	# of knowledge products on the gender-differentiated impact of climate change # gender-responsive mitigation and adaptation measures in both urban and rural areas	3 5	0	Years 2 and 3	MGECW with the support of a gender specialist, and/or academic institutions

Budget

It is recommended that 5% of the GEF grant is used for the above activities to ensure that the project contributes to achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women in the context of climate action.

Annex 10: Procurement plan

The procurement plan covers a 12 months' period during the first year of the contract.

The procurement plan will be updated throughout the duration of the project at least annually by including contracts previously awarded. All procurement plans, their updates or modifications shall be published on the website of UNDP.

The procurement plan shall follow the guidelines and requirements established in the Public Procurement Act 15 of 2015 and its amendments.

General Information

Project Name: Enhancing Namibia's capacity to establish a comprehensive Transparency Framework for Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of climate actions and reporting on NDC implementation under the Paris Agreement	
Country: Namibia **GEF Grant Amount: US$ 1,100,000** **Date of First Procurement Plan: Quarter 4/Year 1**	

A. Process Thresholds, Review and 12 Month Procurement Plan

1. Project Procurement Thresholds

1. The following procurement methods and thresholds from the Public Procurement Act 15 of 2015 and its amendments shall apply:

Procurement Method	Conditions for Use
Restricted Bidding	a) the goods, works or services are available only from a limited number of suppliers and all of them are directly solicited; b) the time and cost of considering a large number of bids is disproportionate to the value of the procurement, provided the estimated value of the contract does not exceed a threshold set out in the procurement regulations and at least 5 bidders are directly solicited; or c) when suppliers of specialized goods and services have been pre-approved d) total cost estimate should does not exceed NAD 3 000 000.00
Two Stage Bidding	In the case of large or complex contracts for goods or works, for which open or restricted bidding is not suitable because of the difficulty in defining precisely the goods or works
Request for Proposals	a) When the Public Entity seeks to obtain consulting services or other services for which OAB is not suitable because of the difficulty in defining precisely the services. b) A Public Entity may draw up a list of service providers that are known to the Public Entity to solicit proposals from directly. In the case where the total cost estimate is above NAD 5 000 0000.00, the Public Entity must publish an expression of interest in a widely circulated newspaper.

Procurement Method	Conditions for Use
Request for sealed Quotations	For the purchase of readily available goods, services and works, so long as the estimated value of the contract does not exceed NAD 2 000 000.00
Direct Procurement	a) when in the absence of competition for technical reasons the goods, works or services can be supplied or provided only by one candidate, or when one supplier or contractor has the exclusive right for goods or services and there is no other replacement possibility; b) within limits defined in regulation 18, for additional deliveries by the original supplier which are intended either as replacement parts for existing supplies, services, or installations, or as the extension of existing supplies, services, or installations where a change of supplier would compel the Public Entity to procure equipment or services not meeting requirements of interchangeability with already existing equipment or services; c) within limits defined in regulations 18, when additional construction services, which were not included in the initial contract have, through unforeseeable circumstances, become necessary since the separation of the additional construction services from the initial contract would be difficult for technical or economic reasons; d) within limits defined in regulations 18, for new construction services consisting of the repetition of similar construction services which conform to a basic project for which an initial contract was awarded on the basis of open or restricted bidding; and e) for continuation of consulting services, where the nature of the consultant services requires that a particular consultant be selected due to unique qualifications or where continuity of consultant services is essential to meet the objectives of the assignment.
Emergency	In cases of extreme urgency, a Public Entity may purchase goods, other services or works from a single supplier without competition, provided the terms of the procurement are limited to the period of the emergency, so that appropriate competitive procurement methods may be utilized at the conclusion of the emergency period.
Small Value Procurements	A Public Entity may procure small quantities of goods, small works and services, which do not exceed NAD 15 000.00 without resorting to a formal competition.
Electronic Reverse Auction	a) A Public Entity may use Electronic Reverse Auction where it is feasible to formulate a detailed and precise prescription of the subject matter of the procurement; b) there is a competitive market of bidders anticipated to be qualified to participate in the electronic reverse auction so that effective competition is ensured; and c) the criteria to be used by the Board or public entity in determining the successful bid are quantifiable and can be expressed in monetary terms.

2. Goods and Works Contracts Estimated : 69,700 US$

2. The following table lists goods and works contracts for which procurement activity is expected to commence within the first 12 months.

General Description	**Contract Value (US$)**	**Procurement Method**	**Prequalification of Bidders** (y/n)	**Advertisement Date** (quarter/year)
Provision of conference and catering services for trainings and workshops	30,100	Request for sealed Quotations	No	Q4 / Y1; Q1/Y2
Provision of travel expenses to attend relevant workshops. Travel and DSA of international consultants	21,100	Request for sealed Quotations	No	Q4 / Y1; Q1/Y2
Provision of communication and audiovisual equipment Communication and audio visual equipment in support of trainings and meetings	6,400	Request for sealed Quotations	No	Q4 / Y1; Q1/Y2
Information Technology equipment	6,200	Request for sealed Quotations	No	Q4 / Y1; Q1/Y2
Communication, Printing and production of documents	5,900	Request for sealed Quotations	No	Q4 / Y1; Q1/Y2

3. Consulting Services Contracts Estimated: 388,825 US$

The following table lists consulting services contracts for which procurement activity is either ongoing or expected to commence within the first 12 months.

General Description	**Contract Value (US$)**	**Procurement Method**	**Prequalification of Bidders** (y/n)	**Advertisement Date** (quarter/year)
International consultants				
International MRV specialist	38,500	Request for Proposal	No	Q4 / Y1; Q1/Y2
GHG emissions specialist	29,700	Request for Proposal	No	Q4 / Y1; Q1/Y2
Climate finance specialist	22,000	Request for Proposal	No	Q1/Y2
National Consultants				
National MRV specialist	35,000	Request for Proposal	No	Q4 / Y1; Q1/Y2
Legal specialist	18,750	Request for Proposal	No	Q4 / Y1; Q1/Y2
Information system consultants	12,500	Request for Proposal	No	Q2/Y2
Researcher	5,000	Request for Proposal	No	Q1/Y2
Gender specialist	11,000	Request for Proposal	No	Q1/Y2
GHG emissions inventory consultant	33,125	Request for Proposal	No	Q4 / Y1; Q1/Y2
Climate finance specialist	18,750	Request for Proposal	No	Q4 / Y1; Q1/Y2
National consultant/s to support the development of projections and emission scenarios	28,125	Request for Proposal	No	Q4 / Y1; Q1/Y2
National consultant/s to support the development of a methodology to track progress of in the implementation of the NDC	28,125	Request for Proposal	No	Q4 / Y1; Q1/Y2
Contractual Services-Companies				
Contract for developing a module on the fundamentals of MRV systems. Pilot implementation of the course	15,900	Request for Proposal	No	Q1/Y2
Company to develop GHG emission projections, emission scenarios	70,350	Request for Proposal	No	Q1/Y2
PMU- Coordinator	15,000	Request for Proposal	No	Q4 / Y1
PMU -Project assistant	7,000	Request for Proposal	No	Q4 / Y1

Annex 11: Signed letter from the Implementing Partner and GEF OFP requesting UNDP Support Services (if authorized by the GEF). Not applicable

Annex 12: GEF focal area specific annexes (e.g. METT, GHG calculations, target landscape profile, feasibility study, other technical reports). Not applicable

Annex 13: Additional agreements: such as cost sharing agreements, project cooperation agreements signed with NGOs (where the NGO is designated as the "executing entity"), letters of financial commitments etc.

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND TOURISM

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Cnr Robert Mugabe &
Dr Kenneth Kaunda Street
Private Bag 13306
Windhoek
Namibia

03 April 2020

Mr Pradeep Kurukulasuriya
UNDP Executive Director
United Nations Development Programme 304
East 45th street, NY 10017, USA

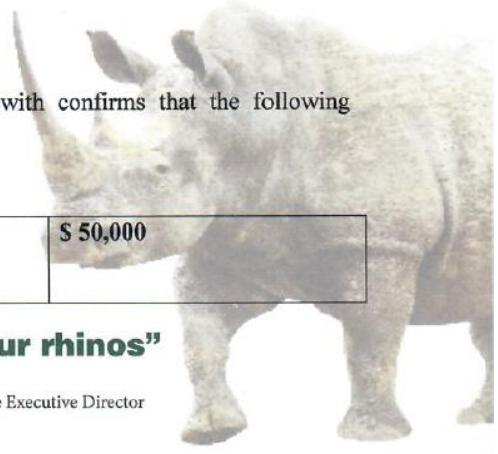
Dear Mr. Kurukulasuriya,

SUBJECT: CO-FINANCING LETTER FOR THE PROJECT: ENHANCING NAMIBIA'S CAPACITY TO ESTABLISH A COMPREHENSIVE TRANSPARENCY FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING, REPORTING AND VERIFICATION (MRV) OF CLIMATE ACTIONS AND REPORTING ON NDC IMPLEMENTATION UNDER THE PARIS AGREEMENT

The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) is writing to express support for the project "Enhancing Namibia's capacity to establish a comprehensive transparency framework for MRV of climate actions and reporting on NDC implementation under the Paris Agreement". The overall goal of the project is that Namibia get prepared for the appropriate implementation of the enhanced transparency framework, fulfilling its reporting commitments to the UNFCCC in an efficient way.

The Ministry Environment, Forestry and Tourism herewith confirms that the following resources will be spent during the duration of the project.

Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism / Ministry of Finance	In-kind	**$ 50,000**



"Stop the poaching of our rhinos"

All official correspondence must be addressed to the Executive Director

The In-kind support will be in terms of provision of office space and equipment's for the project management unit and also for the ministries' staff members who will assist in project implementation.

Thank you very much for your attention in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

Ministry of Environment & Tourism
05 -04- 2020
Office of the
PERMANENT SECRETARY
REPUBLIC OF
NAMIBIA

Mr. Teofilus Nghitila
Executive Director

Annex 14: GEF Core indicators

Core Indicator 11	**Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment**					***(Number)***
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Female	*100*	*100*		
		Male	*100*	*100*		
		Total	*200*	*200*		

Annex 15: GEF 7 Taxonomy

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
☒**Influencing models**			
	☒ **Transform policy and regulatory environments**		
	☒ **Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making**		
	☐ **Convene multi-stakeholder alliances**		
	☐ **Demonstrate innovative approaches**		
	☐ **Deploy innovative financial instruments**		
☒**Stakeholders**			
	☐**Indigenous Peoples**		
	☐**Private Sector**		
		☐Capital providers	
		☐ Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		☐Large corporations	
		☐SMEs	
		☐Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		☐Non-Grant Pilot	
		☐Project Reflow	
	☒**Beneficiaries**		
	☐**Local Communities**		
	☒**Civil Society**		
		☐Community Based Organization	
		☒Non-Governmental Organization	
		☒Academia	
		☐Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	☒**Type of Engagement**		
		☒Information Dissemination	
		☐Partnership	
		☐Consultation	
		☒Participation	
	☒**Communications**		
		☐Awareness Raising	
		☒Education	
		☐Public Campaigns	
		☐Behavior Change	
☒ **Capacity, Knowledge and Research**			
	☒**Enabling Activities**		
	☒**Capacity Development**		
	☒**Knowledge Generation and Exchange**		
	☐**Targeted Research**		
	☐**Learning**		
		☐Theory of Change	
		☐Adaptive Management	
		☐Indicators to Measure Change	
	☐**Innovation**		
	☒ **Knowledge and Learning**		
		☒Knowledge Management	
		☐Innovation	
		☒Capacity Development	
		☐Learning	

	☒ **Stakeholder Engagement Plan**		
☒**Gender Equality**			
	☒**Gender Mainstreaming**		
		☐Beneficiaries	
		☐Women groups	
		☒Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		☒Gender-sensitive indicators	
	☒**Gender results areas**		
		☐ Access and control over natural resources	
		☒Participation and leadership	
		☐Access to benefits and services	
		☐Capacity development	
		☐Awareness raising	
		☐Knowledge generation	
☐**Focal Areas/Theme**			
	☐**Integrated Programs**		
		☐ Commodity Supply Chains ([149] Good Growth Partnership)	
			☐ Sustainable Commodities Production
			☐Deforestation-free Sourcing
			☐Financial Screening Tools
			☐High Conservation Value Forests
			☐High Carbon Stocks Forests
			☐Soybean Supply Chain
			☐Oil Palm Supply Chain
			☐Beef Supply Chain
			☐Smallholder Farmers
			☐Adaptive Management
		☐ Food Security in Sub-Sahara Africa	
			☐Resilience (climate and shocks)
			☐Sustainable Production Systems
			☐Agroecosystems
			☐Land and Soil Health
			☐Diversified Farming
			☐ Integrated Land and Water Management
			☐Smallholder Farming
			☐Small and Medium Enterprises
			☐Crop Genetic Diversity
			☐Food Value Chains
			☐Gender Dimensions
			☐Multi-stakeholder Platforms
		☐ Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	
			☐Sustainable Food Systems
			☐Landscape Restoration
			☐ Sustainable Commodity Production
			☐ Comprehensive Land Use Planning
			☐Integrated Landscapes
			☐Food Value Chains
			☐Deforestation-free Sourcing
			☐Smallholder Farmers
		☐Sustainable Cities	
			☐Integrated urban planning

			☐Urban sustainability framework
			☐Transport and Mobility
			☐Buildings
			☐Municipal waste management
			☐Green space
			☐Urban Biodiversity
			☐Urban Food Systems
			☐Energy efficiency
			☐Municipal Financing
			☐ Global Platform for Sustainable Cities
			☐Urban Resilience
	☐**Biodiversity**		
		☐Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			☐Terrestrial Protected Areas
			☐ Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
			☐Productive Landscapes
			☐Productive Seascapes
			☐ Community Based Natural Resource Management
		☐Mainstreaming	
			☐ Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)
			☐ Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
			☐Tourism
			☐Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
			☐Fisheries
			☐Infrastructure
			☐ Certification (National Standards)
			☐ Certification (International Standards)
		☐Species	
			☐Illegal Wildlife Trade
			☐Threatened Species
			☐ Wildlife for Sustainable Development
			☐Crop Wild Relatives
			☐Plant Genetic Resources
			☐Animal Genetic Resources
			☐Livestock Wild Relatives
			☐Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
		☐Biomes	
			☐Mangroves
			☐Coral Reefs
			☐Sea Grasses
			☐Wetlands
			☐Rivers
			☐Lakes
			☐Tropical Rain Forests
			☐Tropical Dry Forests
			☐Temperate Forests
			☐Grasslands
			☐Paramo
			☐Desert
		☐Financial and Accounting	
			☐Payment for Ecosystem Services
			☐Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
			☐Conservation Trust Funds
			☐Conservation Finance

		☐ Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
			☐Biosafety
			☐ Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	☐**Forests**		
		☐Forest and Landscape Restoration	
			☐REDD/REDD+
		☐Forest	
			☐Amazon
			☐Congo
			☐Drylands
	☐**Land Degradation**		
		☐Sustainable Land Management	
			☐ Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			☐Ecosystem Approach
			☐ Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			☐Community-Based NRM
			☐Sustainable Livelihoods
			☐Income Generating Activities
			☐Sustainable Agriculture
			☐ Sustainable Pasture Management
			☐ Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			☐ Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			☐Sustainable Fire Management
			☐ Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
		☐Land Degradation Neutrality	
			☐Land Productivity
			☐ Land Cover and Land cover change
			☐ Carbon stocks above or below ground
		☐Food Security	
	☐**International Waters**		
		☐Ship	
		☐Coastal	
		☐Freshwater	
			☐Aquifer
			☐River Basin
			☐Lake Basin
		☐Learning	
		☐Fisheries	
		☐Persistent toxic substances	
		☐SIDS : Small Island Dev States	
		☐Targeted Research	
		☐Pollution	
			☐Persistent toxic substances
			☐Plastics
			☐ Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater
			☐ Nutrient pollution from Wastewater
		☐ Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation	
		☐ Strategic Action Plan Implementation	

		☐ Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	
		☐ Large Marine Ecosystems	
		☐ Private Sector	
		☐ Aquaculture	
		☐ Marine Protected Area	
		☐ Biomes	
			☐ Mangrove
			☐ Coral Reefs
			☐ Seagrasses
			☐ Polar Ecosystems
			☐ Constructed Wetlands
	☐ **Chemicals and Waste**		
		☐ Mercury	
		☐ Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining	
		☐ Coal Fired Power Plants	
		☐ Coal Fired Industrial Boilers	
		☐ Cement	
		☐ Non-Ferrous Metals Production	
		☐ Ozone	
		☐ Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐ Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐ Sound Management of chemicals and Waste	
		☐ Waste Management	
			☐ Hazardous Waste Management
			☐ Industrial Waste
			☐ e-Waste
		☐ Emissions	
		☐ Disposal	
		☐ New Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐ Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
		☐ Plastics	
		☐ Eco-Efficiency	
		☐ Pesticides	
		☐ DDT - Vector Management	
		☐ DDT - Other	
		☐ Industrial Emissions	
		☐ Open Burning	
		☐ Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	
		☐ Green Chemistry	
	☒ **Climate Change**		
		☒ **Climate Change Adaptation**	
			☐ Climate Finance
			☐ Least Developed Countries
			☐ Small Island Developing States
			☐ Disaster Risk Management
			☐ Sea-level rise
			☐ Climate Resilience
			☐ Climate information
			☐ Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			☐ Adaptation Tech Transfer
			☐ National Adaptation Programme of Action
			☐ National Adaptation Plan
			☐ Mainstreaming Adaptation
			☐ Private Sector
			☐ Innovation
			☐ Complementarity
			☐ Community-based Adaptation
			☐ Livelihoods

		☒**Climate Change Mitigation**	
			☐Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			☐Energy Efficiency
			☐Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			☐Technology Transfer
			☐Renewable Energy
			☐Financing
			☒Enabling Activities
		☐**Technology Transfer**	
			☐Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
			☐ Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
			☐Endogenous technology
			☐Technology Needs Assessment
			☐Adaptation Tech Transfer
		☒**United Nations Framework on Climate Change**	
			☒ Nationally Determined Contribution

Annex 16. Partners Capacity Assessment Tool and HACT Assessment

16.1 Partners Capacity Assessment Tool

Partner Capacity Assessment Tool: Step 4: Capacity Assessment Conclusions		
Return to PCAT Overview page	Return to Capacity Assessment Scoping	
Purpose: This worksheet is designed to capture the results of the Capacity Assessments completed and the resulting mitigation strategies for the risk levels identified. Risk mitigation strategies can include capacity building and/or enhanced monitoring and assurance activities. These activities should be included in the Project Document and the associated Project Budget. When completed, attach this worksheet to the Project Document.		
Responsibility & Timing: This Capacity Assessment Conclusion page is automatically generated based on the results of the assessments completed in the PCAT. It should be reviewed by the Project Developer for completeness and accuracy and attached to the Project Document. If changes need to be made to this Conclusion page, they should be done on the relevant Capacity Assessment Worksheet (i.e., Programme-Project Mgt, Construction Assess, On-Granting Assess, PBPA Proposal Due Diligence, Private Sector Due Diligence, etc) so that the corrections will be captured in the relevant assessments and automatically displayed here.		

Background Information (carried forward from 'Partner Pre-requisites' worksheet)		
Region	Africa	Comments: (Optional)
Office	Namibia	The MET will serve as IP for the CBIT Project titled : Enhancing Namibia's capacity to establish a comprehensive Transparency Framework for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of climate actions and reporting on NDC implementation under the Paris Agreement
Programme Start	01-Jan-19	
Programme End	31-Dec-23	
Partner Name	Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)	
Partner budget for this Project (USD)	$ 1,110,000	

Capacity Assessment Conclusions for this IP					
Automatically Generated					
Capacity Assessment Component	**Overall Risk Assessment for this Component**	**Risk Mitigation Strategies (i.e. capacity building actions and/or enhanced monitoring and assurance activities)**	**Describe the capacity building actions and/or enhanced monitoring and assurance activities that will be included in the Project Document**	**Estimated budget required for these activities (include in the Project Budget) ($US)**	**Comments (Optional)**
Programme Management The partner being a Ministry uses government standards and guidelines in programme management. Detailed annual work plans outlining expected results, activities, costs and timelines are developed by the ministry. Risk assessment for projects is done at the project development stage with mitigation measures identified and put across. The Ministry use various policies and procedures, guidelines and tools in its efforts to provide active project management. The following are examples: Project Inception Reporting; Annual Project Report/ Project Implementation Review; Quarterly progress reports; Project Terminal Report; Periodic Thematic Reports; Technical Reports; and Project Publications.	Moderate	A Project Manager to be hired to be working at the PMU hosted at the MEFT	UNDP and other Agencies to have three monitoring and assurance activities in year 1 to ensure that the Induction of the PMU and IP is done properly	In the Prodoc	

Capacity Assessment Component	Overall Risk Assessment for this Component	Risk Mitigation Strategies (i.e. capacity building actions and/or enhanced monitoring and assurance activities)	Describe the capacity building actions and/or enhanced monitoring and assurance activities that will be included in the Project Document	Estimated budget required for these activities (include in the Project Budget) ($US)	Comments (Optional)
The Ministry uses the Integrated Financial Management System which is centralised at the Ministry of Finance, to process its accounting transactions and produce its financial statements. Accounting Policies and Procedure: Funds that are channelled through the Treasury department (State Bank Account) and form part of the State budget support, would be accounted for in IFMS. Normally, donors request that a separate bank account be opened at a commercial bank, in which case, only bank account balances are maintained on IFMS. The IP uses an Excel general ledger for the project and represents the recordkeeping system for a financial data with debit and credit account records. In terms of the project, imitative under the project plan are aligned or are a priority for the specific Ministry. The project therefore contributes to the long-term plans of government with hindsight of global obligations under the conventions. The partner stated they perform bank reconciliations on a monthly basis. However, they did not provide evidence of the process, and whether segregation controls exist in the bank reconciliation process.	Moderate	Clear segregation of functions between PM, Administration and Approving officers, to avoid one role playing all functions in one process.	PM and Admin is provided in the project budget	In the Prodoc	

Capacity Assessment Component	Overall Risk Assessment for this Component	Risk Mitigation Strategies (i.e. capacity building actions and/or enhanced monitoring and assurance activities)	Describe the capacity building actions and/or enhanced monitoring and assurance activities that will be included in the Project Document	Estimated budget required for these activities (include in the Project Budget) ($US)	Comments (Optional)
Financial Reporting and Monitoring Financial reporting procedures are contained in the Finance Act and the Financial Regulations. The IP prepares, monthly, quarterly and annual statements within the government's IFMS accounting system which is managed by the Ministry of Finance and Pastel which is managed by the Directorate. Its annual statements are audited by Auditor General. The partner uses the IFMS accounting system. The system is able to produce different financial reports and detailed ledgers by donor; Therefore, donor reports can be prepared from the information extracted from the IFMS. For the management of donor funding, the IP uses pastel. The partner did not provide the internal audit report findings for review. It is management's responsibility to ensure they clear arising queries and report regularly on management actions to implement recommendations and avert identified risk areas in the operations of the partner. The partner confirmed they perform bank reconciliations on a monthly basis. However, they did not provide evidence of the process, and whether segregation controls exist in the bank reconciliation process. The bank reconciliation is an important control which should be sufficiently documented as part of the cash management system of the organisation.	Moderate	The project will be using direct payment modalities and not advance	All projects should be subject to Internal Audit's review to assist in ensuring that projects funds are spent appropriately. The staff within the finance function of the ministry should be trained in project and UN finance and procurement guidelines.		

Capacity Assessment Component	Overall Risk Assessment for this Component	Risk Mitigation Strategies (i.e. capacity building actions and/or enhanced monitoring and assurance activities)	Describe the capacity building actions and/or enhanced monitoring and assurance activities that will be included in the Project Document	Estimated budget required for these activities (include in the Project Budget) ($US)	Comments (Optional)
Procurement and Contracts The partner is guided by standard Government procurement policies. The ministry has an established Procurement Committee/ Economizing Committee which comprises of the requesting Departmental Head, other heads of the ministry departments which is inclusive of only senior management. The Head of Finance sits on the committee to observe and advise. The procurement committee is headed by a Director in the ministry for any specific Directorate.	Moderate	Clear segregation of functions between PM, Administration and Approving officers, to avoid one role playing all functions in one processes.	The Ministry should acquire a computerised procurement system. A computerised system helps ensure that the appropriate method of procurement is selected. A computerised system helps management monitor the progress of a procurement. The staff within the finance function of the ministry should be trained in project and UN finance and procurement guidelines.	In the Prodoc	
			Total	$ -	

Comments on Overall Capacity Assessments for this IP: (Optional) No further assessments required. Capacity building activities as part of the UN (e.g. HACT monitoring and assurance functions) shall be regularised and adhered to. The Ministry should create and maintain a register to track the implementation of auditor's recommendations. The register would track all audit recommendations (External; Internal and Donor Audits) to implementation. The Register should be subjected to periodical review at Management level and Audit Committee Level to assess the status of the implementation of recommendations.

16.2 HACT Assessment

The table below summarizes the results and main internal control gaps found during application of the micro assessment questionnaire. The full HACT Framework Micro Assessment report Is submitted in a separate file along the ProDoc and the CEO Endorsement Request.

Tested subject area	Risk assessment*	Comments
1. Implementing partner	Low 	The Partner, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) is a government ministry established through an Act of Parliament of Namibia. The mandate of the Ministry is therefore derived from the Constitutional provision. Chapter 11, Principles of State Policy; Article 95 - Promotion of the Welfare of the People. The state shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people, as such, it has no legal requirement to obtain registration as an entity. The Ministry oversees the implementation of the National Development Forest Policy in Namibia. The mission of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism is to promote biodiversity conservation in the Namibian environment through the sustainable utilization of natural resources and tourism development for the maximum social and economic benefit of its citizens. The partner being a government department is inclined to follow the Parliamentary Act on Corruption (Anti-Corruption Act #8 of 2003). A commission was inaugurated on 1 February 2006 to spearhead the fight against corruption in the country.
2. Programme management	Moderate 	The partner being a Ministry uses government standards and guidelines in programme management. Detailed annual work plans outlining expected results, activities, costs and timelines are developed by the ministry. Risk assessment for projects is done at the project development stage with mitigation measures identified and put across. The Ministry use various policies and procedures, guidelines and tools in its efforts to provide active project management. The following are examples: Project Inception Reporting; Annual Project Report/ Project Implementation Review; Quarterly progress reports; Project Terminal Report; Periodic Thematic Reports; Technical Reports; and Project Publications.

3. Organisational structure and staffing	Low 	The Government's employment processes and guidelines are outlined in the HR Policy. The critical vacant positions at the ministry are identified and advertised in the Government Circular or weekly newspapers. To encourage transparency all qualified candidates are shortlisted and interviewed then only successful candidates from the interview are recruited. The Ministry employees experienced staff on donor policies and guidelines. The core of the finance team within the government system are not trained on the donor financial policies and reporting requirements. Training Policy of the Public Service in Namibia Departments prepare annual training needs assessment for IFMIS and other government related training, but they have not integrated donor trainings into their system. The partner currently only conducts CV reference checks for potential employees. The government system currently conducts CV reference checks for potential employees. The candidates are required to provide testimonial from previous employer, submitting confirmation of probation period. There is no evidence retained for clearance on criminal and background checks with regulatory and law enforcement agencies engaged to clear potential staff before employment is offered.
4. Accounting policies and procedures	Moderate 	The Ministry uses the Integrated Financial Management System which is centralised at the Ministry of Finance, to process its accounting transactions and produce its financial statements. Funds that are channelled through the Treasury department (State Bank Account) and form part of the State budget support, would be accounted for in IFMS. Normally, donors request that a separate bank account be opened at a commercial bank, in which case, only bank account balances are maintained on IFMS. The IP uses an Excel general ledger for the project and represents the record-keeping system for a financial data with debit and credit account records. In terms of the project, imitative under the project plan are aligned or are a priority for the specific Ministry. The project therefore contributes to the long-term plans of government with hindsight of global obligations under the conventions. The partner stated they perform bank reconciliations on a monthly basis. However, they did not provide evidence of the process, and whether segregation controls exist in the bank reconciliation process.

5. Fixed assets and inventory	Low 	The partner uses Government standard policies in the management of its fixed assets and inventory. A fixed assets register is maintained at the organisation. The partner keeps a record of assets acquired for project. Periodic stock taking exercises are carried out at all offices and sites of the ministry. This entails the physical count of items, e.g. furniture, computer equipment, vehicles, that are allocated to a particular office and then afterwards reconciliation with existing registers. Motor vehicles and other assets such as office equipment and buildings are not insured as it is a government policy not to insure.
6. Financial reporting and monitoring	Moderate 	Financial reporting procedures are contained in the Finance Act and the Financial Regulations. The IP prepares, monthly, quarterly and annual statements within the government's IFMS accounting system which is managed by the Ministry of Finance and Pastel which is managed by the Directorate. Its annual statements are audited by Auditor General. The partner uses the IFMS accounting system. The system is able to produce different financial reports and detailed ledgers by donor; Therefore, donor reports can be prepared from the information extracted from the IFMS. For the management of donor funding, the IP uses pastel.. The partner did not provide the internal audit report findings for review. It is management's responsibility to ensure they clear arising queries and report regularly on management actions to implement recommendations and avert identified risk areas in the operations of the partner. The partner confirmed they perform bank reconciliations on a monthly basis. However, they did not provide evidence of the process, and whether segregation controls exist in the bank reconciliation process. The bank reconciliation is an important control which should be sufficiently documented as part of the cash management system of the organisation.

7. Procurement and contract administration	Moderate 	The partner is guided by standard Government procurement policies. The ministry has an established Procurement Committee/ Economizing Committee which comprises of the requesting Departmental Head, other heads of the ministry departments which is inclusive of only senior management. The Head of Finance sits on the committee to observe and advise. The procurement committee is headed by a Director in the ministry for any specific Directorate.
Overall risk assessment	Moderate 	

** High, Significant, Moderate, Low*

Annex 17. UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report

PROJECT QA ASSESSMENT: DESIGN AND APPRAISAL

OVERALL PROJECT

EXEMPLARY (5) ◎◎◎◎◎	HIGHLY SATISFACTORY (4) ◎◎◎◎○	SATISFACTORY (3) ◎◎◎○○	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT (2) ◎◎○○○	INADEQUATE (1) ◎○○○○
At least four criteria are rated Exemplary, and all criteria are rated High or Exemplary.	All criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and at least four criteria are rated High or Exemplary.	At least six criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and only one may be rated Needs Improvement. The Principled criterion must be rated Satisfactory or above.	At least three criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and only four criteria may be rated Needs Improvement.	One or more criteria are rated Inadequate, or five or more criteria are rated Needs Improvement.

DECISION

- **APPROVE** – the project is of sufficient quality to be approved in its current form**.** Any management actions must be addressed in a timely manner.
- **APPROVE WITH QUALIFICATIONS** – the project has issues that must be addressed before the project document can be approved. Any management actions must be addressed in a timely manner.
- **DISAPPROVE** – the project has significant issues that should prevent the project from being approved as drafted.

RATING CRITERIA

For all questions, select the option that best reflects the project

STRATEGIC

1. Does the project specify how it will contribute to higher level change through linkage to the programme's Theory of Change? • **3:** The project is clearly linked to the programme's theory of change. It has an explicit change pathway that explains how the project will contribute to outcome level change and why the project's strategy will likely lead to this change. This analysis is backed by credible evidence of what works effectively in this context and includes assumptions and risks. • **2:** The project is clearly linked to the programme's theory of change. It has a change pathway that explains how the project will contribute to outcome-level change and why the project strategy will likely lead to this change. • **1:** The project document may describe in generic terms how the project will contribute to development results, without an explicit link to the programme's theory of change.	3	2
	1	
	Evidence **There is a clear TOC aligned to the CPD TOC**	

**Note: Projects not contributing to a programme must have a project-specific Theory of Change. See alternative question under the lightbulb for these cases.*		
2. Is the project aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan? • **3:** The project responds to at least one of the development settings as specified in the Strategic Plan[150] and adapts at least one Signature Solution[151]. The project's RRF includes all the relevant SP output indicators. *(all must be true)* • **2:** The project responds to at least one of the development settings as specified in the Strategic Plan[4]. The project's RRF includes at least one SP output indicator, if relevant. *(both must be true)* • **1:** The project responds to a partner's identified need, but this need falls outside of the UNDP Strategic Plan. Also select this option if none of the relevant SP indicators are included in the RRF.	3	2
	1	
	Evidence **As outlined under the Strategy Section III**	
3. Is the project linked to the programme outputs? (i.e., UNDAF Results Group Workplan/CPD, RPD or Strategic Plan IRRF for global projects/strategic interventions not part of a programme)	**Yes**	**No**
RELEVANT		
4. Does the project target groups left furthest behind? • **3:** The target groups are clearly specified, prioritising discriminated and marginalized groups left furthest behind, identified through a rigorous process based on evidence. • **2:** The target groups are clearly specified, prioritizing groups left furthest behind. • **1:** The target groups are not clearly specified. *Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1. *Projects that build institutional capacity should still identify targeted groups to justify support*	3	2
	1	
	Evidence **The 4 Working Groups of the project includes clearly identified target groups prioritizing civil society and NGO**	
5. Have knowledge, good practices, and past lessons learned of UNDP and others informed the project design? • **3:** Knowledge and lessons learned backed by credible evidence from sources such as evaluation, corporate policies/strategies, and/or monitoring have been explicitly used, with appropriate referencing, to justify the approach used by the project. • **2:** The project design mentions knowledge and lessons learned backed by evidence/sources, but have not been used to justify the approach selected.	3	2
	1	
	Evidence **CBIT Project built on lessons from previous BURs, NCs, as well as on existing systems (i.e. NCCC) and arrangements**	

[150] The three development settings in UNDP's 2018-2021 Strategic Plan are: a) Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensionsUnder the ; b) Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development; and c) Build resilience to shocks and crises

[151] The six Signature Solutions of UNDP's 2018-2021 Strategic Plan are: a) Keeping people out of poverty; b) Strengthen effective, inclusive and accountable governance; c) Enhance national prevention and recovery capacities for resilient societies; d) Promote nature based solutions for a sustainable planet; e) Close the energy gap; and f) Strengthen gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.

• **1:** There is little or no mention of knowledge and lessons learned informing the project design. Any references made are anecdotal and not backed by evidence. *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1		
6. Does UNDP have a clear advantage to engage in the role envisioned by the project vis-à-vis national/regional/global partners and other actors? • **3:** An analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area where the project intends to work, and credible evidence supports the proposed engagement of UNDP and partners through the project, including identification of potential funding partners. It is clear how results achieved by partners will complement the project's intended results and a communication strategy is in place to communicate results and raise visibility vis-à-vis key partners. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have been considered, as appropriate. *(all must be true)* • **2:** Some analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area where the project intends to work, and relatively limited evidence supports the proposed engagement of and division of labour between UNDP and partners through the project, with unclear funding and communications strategies or plans. • **1:** No clear analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area that the project intends to work. There is risk that the project overlaps and/or does not coordinate with partners' interventions in this area. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have not been considered, despite its potential relevance. *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	3	2
	1	
	Evidence **Partnership Matrix including a list of initiatives geared towards MRV -NDC**	
PRINCIPLED		
7. Does the project apply a human rights-based approach? • **3:** The project is guided by human rights and incorporates the principles of accountability, meaningful participation, and non-discrimination in the project's strategy. The project upholds the relevant international and national laws and standards. Any potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were rigorously identified and assessed as relevant, with appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into project design and budget. *(all must be true)* • **2:** The project is guided by human rights by prioritizing accountability, meaningful participation and non-discrimination. Potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were identified and assessed as relevant, and appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into the project design and budget. *(both must be true)* • **1:** No evidence that the project is guided by human rights. Limited or no evidence that potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were considered. *Note: Management action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	3	2
	1	
	Evidence **Project design is guided by the human rights approaches, specifically enhanced transparency and meaningful participation, see attached Stakeholder Engagement Plan**	
8. Does the project use gender analysis in the project design?	3	2
	1	

• **3:** A participatory gender analysis has been conducted and results from this gender analysis inform the development challenge, strategy and expected results sections of the project document. Outputs and indicators of the results framework include explicit references to gender equality, and specific indicators measure and monitor results to ensure women are fully benefitting from the project. *(all must be true)* • **2:** A basic gender analysis has been carried out and results from this analysis are scattered (i.e., fragmented and not consistent) across the development challenge and strategy sections of the project document. The results framework may include some gender sensitive outputs and/or activities but gender inequalities are not consistently integrated across each output. *(all must be true)* • **1:** The project design may or may not mention information and/or data on the differential impact of the project's development situation on gender relations, women and men, but the gender inequalities have not been clearly identified and reflected in the project document. *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	**Evidence** **Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan- see attached**	
9. Did the project support the resilience and sustainability of societies and/or ecosystems? • **3:** Credible evidence that the project addresses sustainability and resilience dimensions of development challenges, which are integrated in the project strategy and design. The project reflects the interconnections between the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. Relevant shocks, hazards and adverse social and environmental impacts have been identified and rigorously assessed with appropriate management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. *(all must be true)*. • **2:** The project design integrates sustainability and resilience dimensions of development challenges. Relevant shocks, hazards and adverse social and environmental impacts have been identified and assessed, and relevant management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. *(both must be true)* • **1:** Sustainability and resilience dimensions and impacts were not adequately considered. *Note: Management action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	3	2
	1	
	Evidence **Project targets improvements on CC management in the country directly linked to CC resilience (economic, social and environmental)**	
10. Has the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) been conducted to identify potential social and environmental impacts and risks? The SESP is not required for projects in which UNDP is Administrative Agent only and/or projects comprised solely of reports, coordination of events, trainings, workshops, meetings, conferences and/or communication materials and information dissemination. [if yes, upload the completed checklist. If SESP is not required, provide the reason for the exemption in the evidence section.]	Yes	No
	SESP Not Required	
MANAGEMENT & MONITORING		
11. Does the project have a strong results framework?	3	2
	1	

<table>
<tr><td>

- **3:** The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure the key expected development changes, each with credible data sources and populated baselines and targets, including gender sensitive, target group focused, sex-disaggregated indicators where appropriate. *(all must be true)*
- **2:** The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators, but baselines, targets and data sources may not yet be fully specified. Some use of target group focused, sex-disaggregated indicators, as appropriate. *(all must be true)*
- **1:** The project's selection of outputs and activities are not at an appropriate level; outputs are not accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure the expected change and have not been populated with baselines and targets; data sources are not specified, and/or no gender sensitive, sex-disaggregation of indicators. *(if any is true)*

*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1

</td><td>Evidence

Section V clearly articulates the PRF, on page 38 of the Prodoc</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">12. Is the project's governance mechanism clearly defined in the project document, including composition of the project board?

- **3:** The project's governance mechanism is fully defined. Individuals have been specified for each position in the governance mechanism (especially all members of the project board.) Project Board members have agreed on their roles and responsibilities as specified in the terms of reference. The ToR of the project board has been attached to the project document. *(all must be true)*.
- **2:** The project's governance mechanism is defined; specific institutions are noted as holding key governance roles, but individuals may not have been specified yet. The project document lists the most important responsibilities of the project board, project director/manager and quality assurance roles. *(all must be true)*
- **1:** The project's governance mechanism is loosely defined in the project document, only mentioning key roles that will need to be filled at a later date. No information on the responsibilities of key positions in the governance mechanism is provided.

*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1

</td><td>3</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">1</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Evidence

Section VII Governance and Management Arrangements</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">13. Have the project risks been identified with clear plans stated to manage and mitigate each risk?

- **3:** Project risks related to the achievement of results are fully described in the project risk log, based on comprehensive analysis drawing on the programme's theory of change, Social and Environmental Standards and screening, situation analysis, capacity assessments and other analysis such as funding potential and reputational risk. Risks have been identified through a consultative process with key internal and external stakeholders. Clear and complete plan in place to manage and mitigate each risk, reflected in project budgeting and monitoring plans. *(both must be true)*
- **2:** Project risks related to the achievement of results are identified in the initial project risk log based on a minimum level of analysis and consultation, with mitigation measures identified for each risk.
- **1:** Some risks may be identified in the initial project risk log, but no evidence of consultation or analysis and no clear risk mitigation measures identified. This option is also selected if risks are not clearly identified and/or no initial risk log is included with the project document.

</td><td>3</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">1</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Evidence

Annex 5: UNDP Risk Register</td></tr>
</table>

*Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1		
EFFICIENT		
14. Have specific measures for ensuring cost-efficient use of resources been explicitly mentioned as part of the project design? This can include, for example: i) using the theory of change analysis to explore different options of achieving the maximum results with the resources available; ii) using a portfolio management approach to improve cost effectiveness through synergies with other interventions; iii) through joint operations (e.g., monitoring or procurement) with other partners; iv) sharing resources or coordinating delivery with other projects, v) using innovative approaches and technologies to reduce the cost of service delivery or other types of interventions. *(Note: Evidence of at least one measure must be provided to answer yes for this question)*	Yes Cost efficiency comes from m the use of using the same PSC (i.e. NCCC) and PMU for BURs and NCs, and having the same NIP. And ensuring transfer of knowledge between international specialists and local partners.	No
15. Is the budget justified and supported with valid estimates? • **3:** The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, and is specified for the duration of the project period in a multi-year budget. Realistic resource mobilisation plans are in place to fill unfunded components. Costs are supported with valid estimates using benchmarks from similar projects or activities. Cost implications from inflation and foreign exchange exposure have been estimated and incorporated in the budget. Adequate costs for monitoring, evaluation, communications and security have been incorporated. • **2:** The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, when possible, and is specified for the duration of the project in a multi-year budget, but no funding plan is in place. Costs are supported with valid estimates based on prevailing rates. • **1:** The project's budget is not specified at the activity level, and/or may not be captured in a multi-year budget.	3	2
	1	
	Evidence **MYB and TBWP clearly stipulated in the Prodoc and supplemented by detailed budget notes.**	
16. Is the Country Office/Regional Hub/Global Project fully recovering the costs involved with project implementation? • **3:** The budget fully covers all project costs that are attributable to the project, including programme management and development effectiveness services related to strategic country programme planning, quality assurance, pipeline development, policy advocacy services, finance, procurement, human resources, administration, issuance of contracts, security, travel, assets, general services, information and communications based on full costing in accordance with prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL.) • **2:** The budget covers significant project costs that are attributable to the project based on prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL) as relevant. • **1:** The budget does not adequately cover project costs that are attributable to the project, and UNDP is cross-subsidizing the project.	3	2
	1	
	Evidence **In line with the UNDP-GEF requirements the project oversight and direct costs are adequately covered.**	

*Note: Management Action must be given for a score of 1. The budget must be revised to fully reflect the costs of implementation before the project commences.		
EFFECTIVE		
17. Have targeted groups been engaged in the design of the project? • 3: Credible evidence that all targeted groups, prioritising discriminated and marginalized populations that will be involved in or affected by the project, have been actively engaged in the design of the project. The project has an explicit strategy to identify, engage and ensure the meaningful participation of target groups as stakeholders throughout the project, including through monitoring and decision-making (e.g., representation on the project board, inclusion in samples for evaluations, etc.) • 2: Some evidence that key targeted groups have been consulted in the design of the project. • 1: No evidence of engagement with targeted groups during project design.	3	2
	1	
	Evidence **Stakeholder Engagement Plan attached as Annex VII**	
18. Does the project plan for adaptation and course correction if regular monitoring activities, evaluation, and lesson learned demonstrate there are better approaches to achieve the intended results and/or circumstances change during implementation?	Yes (3)	No (1)
19. The gender marker for all project outputs are scored at GEN2 or GEN3, indicating that gender has been fully mainstreamed into all project outputs at a minimum. *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of "no"	Yes (2)	No
	Evidence	
SUSTAINABILITY & NATIONAL OWNERSHIP		
20. Have national/regional/global partners led, or proactively engaged in, the design of the project? • **3:** National partners (or regional/global partners for regional and global projects) have full ownership of the project and led the process of the development of the project jointly with UNDP. • **2:** The project has been developed by UNDP in close consultation with national/regional/global partners. • **1:** The project has been developed by UNDP with limited or no engagement with national partners.	3	2
	1	
	Evidence **See list of national partners and stakeholders consulted during the PPG phase, clearly demonstrates full national ownership.**	
21. Are key institutions and systems identified, and is there a strategy for strengthening specific/ comprehensive capacities based on capacity assessments conducted? • **3:** The project has a strategy for strengthening specific capacities of national institutions and/or actors based on a completed capacity assessment. This strategy includes an approach to regularly monitor national capacities using clear indicators and rigorous methods of data collection, and adjust the strategy to strengthen national capacities accordingly.	3	2
	1	
	Evidence **Section II Development Challenge, main gaps of national institutions identified. Strategy of the Project builds on these gaps.**	

• **2:** A capacity assessment has been completed. There are plans to develop a strategy to strengthen specific capacities of national institutions and/or actors based on the results of the capacity assessment. • **1:** Capacity assessments have not been carried out.		
22. Is there is a clear strategy embedded in the project specifying how the project will use national systems (i.e., procurement, monitoring, evaluations, etc.,) to the extent possible?	Yes (3)	No (1)
23. Is there a clear transition arrangement/ phase-out plan developed with key stakeholders in order to sustain or scale up results (including resource mobilisation and communications strategy)?	Yes (3) The project objective is to build the capacity to sustain the MRV system	No (1)