

**PROJECT DOCUMENT**

***Namibia***

**Project Title:** Sustainable Environmental Management and Enhanced Resilience (SEMER) in Namibia **Project Number:** 00123453 **Implementing Partner:** Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism **Start Date:** January 2020 **End Date:** December 2023

**PAC Meeting date:** 14 October 2020

**Brief Description**

Namibia through its Fifth National Development Plan (NDP 5) has a goal to ensure sustainable environment and enhanced resilience. Conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, along with the promotion of sound environmental management and increased efforts towards addressing the climate change impacts are undoubtedly the factors that will contribute the attainment of such a goal. Improved harmonization of environmental policies, including through availability of credible data, will ensure sustainable management of natural resources. Namibia is a sparsely populated country with much of the population in rural settings. Most are vulnerable to economic and weather-related shocks, highlighting the need for increased resilience and enhanced ecosystem services. Moreover, Namibia's economy is overly dependent on the extractive industry with inadequate investments in economic diversification activities.

To address the environmental challenges experienced in Namibia, the four-year Sustainable Environmental Management and Enhanced Resilience (SEMER) Project was developed under the **Sustainable environmental management and enhanced resilience to shocks and crises pathway**. SEMER seeks to support interventions that cumulatively will strengthen Namibia's environment and natural resource management, thereby promoting sustainable development. The focus will be on building resilience through adaptation, and disaster risk reduction by strengthening the technical and functional capacities of existing inter-sectoral environmental coordination bodies. Ecosystem management and overall sustainable use of natural resources will be prioritized by strengthening both technical and institutional capacity of national and community-based entities. Given the current COVID-19 pandemic, SEMER will also integrate health, security and safety risks.

The project will ultimately support all projects under the Namibia to realize its NDP5, as well as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The project will particularly focus on the following focus areas: 1) Sustainable environmental management; 2) Raising ambition to fight climate change, including raise awareness, education and knowledge about climate change; 3) Covid-19 waste and tourism management; inclusive of protected areas, conservancies and nature-based enterprises; and 4) Environmental governance.

Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD or 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)

Indicative Output(s) with gender markers:

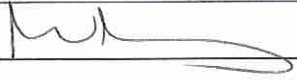
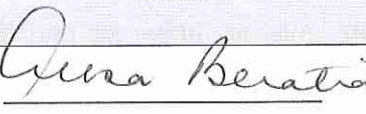

**Output 2.1:** Relevant policies, regulatory frameworks and institutions enabled to ensure the conservation, sustainable use, access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, in line with international conventions and national legislation (GEN 1)

**Output 2.2:** Scaled up integrated and innovative action on climate change adaptation and mitigation across priority sectors which is funded and implemented (GEN 2)

**Output 2.3:** Inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted by renewable energy technology (RET) suppliers and industries to achieve increased energy efficiency (EE) and universal modern energy access (especially off-grid sources of renewable energy) (GEN 2)

<b>Total resources required:</b>	<b>690, 000.00 USD</b>	
<b>Total resources allocated:</b>	<b>UNDP TRAC:</b>	<b>440, 000.00</b>
	<b>Donor:</b>	<b>250,000.00</b>
	<b>Government:</b>	—
	<b>In-Kind:</b>	—
<b>Unfunded:</b>		

Agreed by (signature):

Government	UNDP	Implementing Partner
 National Planning Commission (NPC) Executive Director Print Name: Mrs. Wilhencia Uiras	 UNDP Namibia Resident Representative Print Name: Mrs. Alka Bhatia	 Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) Executive Director Print Name: Mr. Teofilus Nghitila
Date: 18/11/2020	Date:	Date:



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## I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Namibia is amongst the best African conservation successes. Notable in terms of success, 44% of the land mass is under conservation management, in efforts to ensure conservation and sustainable utilization of natural resources. In addition, Namibia's biodiversity is safeguarded in 21 national protected areas, in 86 conservancies, covering more than 55% of communal lands, and in 32 community forests, covering 30,828 km<sup>2</sup>. Despite this status of protection, utilization of other natural resources continues to be unsustainable owing to higher demands of services such as expansion of mining; increased volumes of waste and pollution, notably in ecologically sensitive areas. It is also worthwhile to note that approximately 70% of the national population depends on natural resources for survival.

Furthermore, illegal wildlife trade and human wildlife conflict (HWC) are growing challenges. However, at the moment, weak institutional capacity and inadequate coordination amongst institutions, evidenced in limited implementation and enforcement of existing legislation and compliance with environmental regulations, remain critical challenges. At the national level, Namibia is facing challenges to effectively address wildlife crimes. Currently, poaching of the country's high value species such as of rhinos and elephants is increasing. For instance, in the period 2013/14 about 114 elephants were reported as poached; yet this number is based on those effectively detected and reported. The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)'s administrative data for trends has shown that there seems to be high demand of elephant ivory and rhino horns in some of the Asian countries<sup>2</sup>. Moreover, administrative data of the MEFT indicate that between the years 2014 and 2017 alone, over 200 rhinos have been poached in Etosha National Park (ENP), and in the Kunene Region. During the same period, approximately 240 elephants were poached in the Bwabwata National Park (BNP) in the north-eastern parts of the country. Such losses, if not innovatively addressed are likely to impact the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth of the country, particularly because the two species are considered as pillars of the Namibia's tourism economy. Tourism, is amongst the top economic engines prioritized under the NDP 5.

At the moment, about 20% of urban households cook on fire, and 50% of the population relies on daily use of woody biomass for thermal power leading to air pollution and deforestation. Therefore, alternative and diversified renewable energy sources (biomass, solar, wind and hydro) need to be enhanced to improve domestic and economic use of energy in Namibia. Namibia's NDP 5 stands on the four linked pillars of sustainable development, namely: Sustainable Economic Growth, Capable and Health Human Resources, Sustainable Environment, and Good Governance. Achieving these require increased efforts in the fight against the developmental challenges currently facing Namibia. In terms of environmental management, there is no doubt that if natural resources management is not placed as a priority, the remaining resources will be overexploited, destroyed or get completely lost. Consequently, this calls for acceleration of conservation and environmental management efforts at the national level.

In essence, improved harmonization of environmental policies will ensure sustainable management of natural resources. Although sparsely populated, the majority of the population is rural and vulnerable to economic and weather-related shocks, highlighting the need for increased resilience and enhanced ecosystem services. Namibia's economy is overly dependent on the extractive industry with inadequate investments in economic diversification activities. However, jobs and skills mismatch have resulted from limited investment in technical and vocational training perpetuating high unemployment impacting particularly women, youth, persons with disabilities and the marginalised. In addition, weak implementation capacity for inclusive growth strategies is impeding pro-poor income and livelihood activities.

To escape the trend into extreme poverty, Namibia urgently requires resiliency to the impacts of extreme weather and climate change, as well as the means and know-how to more sustainably manage their limited natural resources. Currently, the concentration of population and economic

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<sup>2</sup> Unpublished MET administrative data.



activity is located in flood-prone areas and in conflict-ridden areas in which climate-induced resource scarcity could escalate HWC. In addition, much of the country in the north is arid and semi-desert making it relatively unproductive for agriculture.

Namibia is one of the countries that are said to be vulnerable to climate change, as evidenced through the recently experienced major climate related impacts, which resulted in floods and droughts. The climate in Namibia is variable, with increased temperatures over the past 2 decades, while at the same having variable rainfall patterns. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Report of 2018, Namibia's contribution to the emission of Green House Gases (GHGs) is minimal, yet it suffers the consequences of the high volumes of emissions by the developed countries. The fact that Namibia is vulnerable to climate change is a challenge, which is attributed to various factors including: heavy dependence on rain-fed agriculture; water scarcity, limited adaptation measures, poor climate-proof infrastructure; and limited capacity to address climate change impacts.

As a result of Namibia's vulnerability, various climate change impacts have been predicted, including among others: reduced availability of freshwater in dams due to increased evaporation; reduction of aquifer recharges by 30 – 70%; reduction of flow rates in perennial rivers by 25%; increase in land degradation; reduced productivity in traditional crops; reduced carrying capacities of rangelands for livestock; significant increase in the sizes of arid land areas; damage to important ecosystems; reduced food security; especially in the rural areas; reduced GDP; increased likelihood of diseases; damage to properties and infrastructure from increased sea levels and storm surges; and changes in sea temperatures. As an effort to address climate change and its impact, taking climate action is considered key to enhance the adaptive capacities for Namibians to respond to the impacts of climate variability and change, enhance the climate change mitigation measures, and preventing further global warming, GHG emissions, and to fulfilling the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) agreements.

As part of fulfilling its commitment to the UNFCCC agreements, Namibia would like to revise its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) as an effort to reflect and meet stronger targets. This is a response to the Paris Agreement made at the 21<sup>st</sup> Conference of Parties which took place at Paris in 2015, where the UNFCCC parties agreed to put forward their climate actions through NDCs, and to strengthen such actions in the years ahead. Reflecting on NDCs include regular reporting on the GHG emissions at national level, and on the implementation efforts. So far, the NDC is ambitious, and is aiming to reduce about 89% of the GHG emissions by the year 2030. Therefore, the main overarching objective for the government to review the NDC is to concretize Namibia's approach toward a goal of being a climate neutral country by 2030. The revision of the Namibian NDC is a country driven process (and not a one line Ministry-sector driven approach). To ensure the achievement of the NDC targets, Namibia would like to review its NDC sectorial goals especially those that have high emissions while also possessing high adaptation-mitigation potential (Energy and AFOLU) but also other to be in line with the aim of becoming climate neutral country by 2030.

Namibia's environment sector is critical to the country's development as the economy is heavily dependent on natural resources both for government revenues and for export earnings. The mining and tourism sectors are the most dominant economic sectors, while agriculture is key to the livelihoods of the majority of the rural populations. Resources such as water and energy have recently been stretched as a result of increasing demand as well as natural factors such as prolonged droughts. The country is also highly vulnerable to climate change, which has implications for both the economy and for people's livelihoods. Yet, the country is also endowed with abundant alternative sources of energy such as solar whose potential is slowly being tapped into.

Namibia is rich in mineral resources, which significantly contribute to the national economic growth. Such resources are mined at a large scale, and at small scale. While safety measures are in place for large scale mining operations, there are a number of challenges associated with small-scale

mining, including health hazard risks. For this reason, health and safety guidelines for small scale mining need to be developed. In addition, it is essential to ensure that small-scale miners are provided with Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Furthermore, there are potential environmental impacts in the small-scale mining areas, therefore small-scale mining activities need to be guided by Environmental Management Plans (EMPs), which is a requirement for all mining and quarrying activities by the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007.

In view of mainstreaming gender aspects in the environmental management aspects, an assessment of livelihoods, gender and stakeholder engagement was conducted for the Namibia Integrated Landscape Approach for enhancing Livelihoods and Environmental Governance to eradicate poverty (NILALEG) Project, MET's 6 year project that will be implemented between 2020 and 2025, which revealed a gender gap on access to land, with only 28% areas of land area being registered under women. According to the assessment, the female population (54%) dominates agricultural households, which has made women prone to the impacts of land degradation, hence the need for their involvement in addressing the challenge of desertification, land degradation and drought. In addition, the assessment identified the strong need to strengthen the capacities for both men and women for the purpose of their active participation in the sustainable management of forest resources, while at the same time benefiting from them. Therefore where possible, this project will also seek to mainstream gender in the target activities.

Some of the factors that hinder environmental management are mainly lack of awareness and absence of knowledge management, which are further attributed to: limited access to knowledge, barriers in knowledge sharing, lack of good knowledge management practices, operation in silos, absence of common platforms for sharing information, awareness raising around knowledge management, and data ownership among others. As a result, it is has become essential that knowledge management/exchange and awareness raising be placed as a priority, and these will be highly considered as part of this project.

A key overall challenge for Namibia is how to balance the use of its natural capital to sustain its economy and the welfare of its people across the generations without the depletion of its renewable and non-renewable resources given its fragility and exposure to external environmental and economic shocks. As articulated in NDP5, managing trade-offs is key to this nexus, and it requires appropriate policies, as well as the design of programmes and projects that are informed by research, analyses and dialogue among different stakeholders with different objectives. Despite its current activities in conservation and economic development, Namibia needs a highly responsive and integrated approach to environmental management at community and policy levels for it to remain on a sustainable development pathway. Therefore, the specific challenges that this project will address are:

1. The lack of relevant policies, regulatory frameworks and institutions enabled to ensure the conservation, sustainable use, access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, in line with international conventions and national legislation.
2. Lack of integrated and innovative action on climate change adaptation and mitigation across priority sectors which is funded and implemented.
3. Lack of inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted by renewable energy technology (RET) suppliers and industries to achieve increased energy efficiency (EE) and universal modern energy access.

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## **II. STRATEGY**

Many of the projects supported by UNDP in Namibia are co-funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in response to particular environmental challenges as identified globally, regionally and nationally. The SEMER project is largely funded by UNDP with core resources to supplement

the environment portfolio as part of the co-financing requirements. In particular, it will support the MEFT to build the capacity of the Ministry in strategic issues concerning sustainable environment management, building resilience to climate change shocks, and expanding the scope of stakeholders that are contributing to environmental management. This goes beyond the public offices, ministries and agencies, and covers civil society, academia and private sector. The project will capitalise on collaborative areas where UNDP will bring in its local, regional and international technical capacity and networks to provide strategic support to Namibia.

## **Theory of change**

The project theory of change has been developed based on the analysis of the environmental challenges highlighted earlier, along with the potential strategies to addressing them. Despite the important interventions at the national level thus far, the core challenge of being resilient to climate change shocks still remains. Namibia remains vulnerable to shocks as a result of the changing climate, which mainly worsens as a result of activities taking place in the developed countries. This further places the government in a position to fight against the climate impacts, while at the same time challenging its efforts towards the achievement of the SDGs. In addition, the fact that some regions of the country are more prone to the climate change effects, they experience inequalities, which is contrary to the NDP 5 tag line of "leaving no one behind". Furthermore, the coexistence of human and wildlife is currently an going challenge that needs to be understood and appreciated. Therefore through this project, efforts to fight HWC will involve addressing the threats to human and wildlife co-existence. The same applies to the fight against wildlife crime, which requires enhanced capacities among communities and institutions, to be in a better position to reduce it to a reasonable level.

While addressing the environmental challenges is necessary, acquiring relevant knowledge to addressing them is of utmost importance. Consequently, this project will seek to place significant efforts towards the promotion of knowledge exchange, particularly between institutions, organisations and individuals with valuable expertise in the areas of concern. In general, knowledge helps to scale up solutions to specific issues. Through knowledge sharing and exchange, the most latest and relevant knowledge is shared, which provides necessary guidance towards addressing the issue at hand. Knowledge sharing further promotes collaboration across institutions that will help solve complex operational challenges. Furthermore, knowledge sharing leads to action, and promotes synergies among institutions, such that people, teams and institutions get motivated to work together using systems and processes to reach the shared goal in the most efficient way, especially in view of addressing climate change, wildlife crime, HWC, as well as Covid-19 waste and tourism related challenges.

Creating environmental awareness in particular is important for the fact that it promotes a sense of connection to the natural world, and it encourages interest in the conservation of natural resources, and in environmental management at large. Nevertheless, awareness raising requires innovative strategies for effective communication, in order to achieve the desired outcome. Depending on the target audience, awareness raising campaigns may differ in terms of context, however, they generally create a positive image and contribute to change of people's behaviour. In view of the environmental issues of wildlife crime, HWC, and climate change, awareness needs to be raised on their impacts on the environment, as well as on the measures that could be implemented to bring about a change. The public could for example be informed of the social, economic and environmental implication of the environmental issue of concern; as it will give a broader picture on the issue, eventually contributing to increased efforts towards addressing the issue.

Apart from knowledge acquisition and awareness raising, capacity building for human resources in institutions that are currently seeking to address environmental challenges will play an essential role in this project. This is due to the fact that dealing with environmental challenges is only possible when human resources with the right capacities are involved.

The project will further seek to make a contribution the improvement of mining activities in small-scale mining hotspots, while at the same time promoting health and safety for small-scale miners.

The project strategy has been aligned to the pillars of the NDP 5 and those of the United Nations Development Framework (UNPAF), and is strongly linked to the UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD).

This project will seek to support and catalyse the following:

1. Relevant policies, regulatory frameworks and institutions enabled to ensure the conservation, sustainable use, access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, in line with international conventions and national legislation
2. The scaled up integrated and innovative action on climate change adaptation and mitigation across priority sectors which is funded and implemented
3. Inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted by renewable energy technology (RET) suppliers and industries to achieve increased energy efficiency (EE) and universal modern energy access.

Using these as the framing parameters of intervention, UNDP's Sustainable Environmental Management and Enhanced Resilience (SEMER) Project will work with the MET and through it with other state and non-state actors to champion an environment for sustainable development in Namibia. The focus will be on building the capacity of the Ministry, while also facilitating multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder engagements in pursuit of its mandate and of NDP5 and Vision 2030. The project will also support the Ministry to make use of global opportunities afforded by sustainable development.

The strategy to be implemented under this project falls under four specific outputs, namely:

- 1) Sustainable Environmental Management
- 2) Climate Promise; and
- 3) COVID-19 Waste and Tourism Management
- 4) Environmental Governance Programme

Under each of the outputs are specific activities, which are described in details below:

**1) Output 1: Sustainable Environmental Management, ID No. 00118675**

The Sustainable Environmental Management and Enhanced Resilience to shocks and crises (SEMER) output seeks to address environmental management issues, particularly those in line with wildlife crime (WC), human-wildlife conflict (HWC), vulnerability to climate change and small-scale mining. It will further consider activities that seek to make an impact towards environmental management through awareness raising, knowledge exchange, human resources, and technical capacity. The specific activities are elaborated on below:

- a) Wildlife crime and conflict: This activity aims to incentivise wildlife conservation through proactive management of human-wildlife conflict and wildlife crime, and delivery of wildlife-based benefits to rural communities in selected hotspot landscapes.



- b) Creating awareness and knowledge exchanges: This activity will focus on awareness raising and knowledge exchange on HWC, WC and climate change, in order to promote proactive implementation of measures geared towards avoiding, preventing or mitigating them. Public and political awareness raising efforts will be made in order to promote a sense of connection to the natural world, to encourage interest in the conservation of natural resources, and in environmental management at large, and to influence decision-making. In addition, knowledge exchange will be facilitated to scale up solutions to the target environmental issues that the project seeks to address.
- c) Climate change and resilience: This activity will seek to update targets and increase the climate ambition in line with the NDCs.
- d) Human resource and technical capacities: The purpose of this activity is to strengthen the institutional capacities in Namibia to deal with environmental challenges.

## **2) Output 2: Climate Promise, ID No. 00120919**

This output seeks to revise the NDCs and 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.

## **3) Covid-19 Waste and Tourism Management, ID No. 00120921**

This output aims to enable Namibia's Covid-19 response and recovery actions with respect to tourism and waste management interventions. The main objective is to prepare, respond and recover for COVID-19. Two specific activities will be implemented under this output, as follows:

- a) Covid-19 Waste management: This activity is to support interventions related to waste management in the post-Covid-19 era.
- b) Covid-19 tourism management: This activity is to support the initiation and catalyzation of the tourism related COVID-19 socio-economic recovery interventions; targeting the community-based natural resource management actors in line with the UNDP Covid-19 nature offer.

## **4) Environmental Management Governance, ID No. 00093554**

This output aims to strengthen environmental governance and improve health and safety, particularly targeting small-scale miners (SSMs) to meet environmental obligations at four critical hotspots in Namibia. Particular focus will be paid on conducting Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) for small-scale mining hotspots, on provision of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), on the development of health and safety guidelines for small-scale mining, and on training.



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### III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

#### ***Expected Results***

The Expected Results of this project are presented within the context of UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD) that was approved by the UNDP executive Board in January 2017 in New York. Such a document set out UNDPs' work in Namibia over the 5 years (2019 - 2023) to focus on the following outputs:

1. Relevant policies, regulatory frameworks and institutions enabled to ensure the conservation, sustainable use, access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, in line with international conventions and national legislation.
2. The scaled up integrated and innovative action on climate change adaptation and mitigation across priority sectors which is funded and implemented.
3. Inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted by renewable energy technology (RET) suppliers and industries to achieve increased energy efficiency (EE) and universal modern energy access.

#### **Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results**

To deliver on the results mentioned above, and in the context of an Upper Middle-Income Country, technical capacity geared towards building the capacity of national partner institutions constitutes the key input to drive results with lasting impact. The technical expertise will be used to support activities and processes that deliver change, augmenting the existing capacity of partner institutions. Given the central role that the SEMER Project is envisaged to play under the theory of change spelt out earlier, the technical support will critically enable partner institutions to be able to engage cross sectorally and across different levels.

In addition to locally based expertise, the global expertise in and outside the UNDP network will be engaged, including the Regional Service Centre and other country offices. Additionally, partnerships with other institutions with experience in the project's delivery areas will also be engaged. The locally based expertise will especially be used to broker partnerships across state and non-state partners in order to realize the results specified here.

#### ***Partnerships***

While the MEFT is the main partner, delivery of the project results will involve working with multiple partners for greater impact. In addition, MME will play a key role in implementing activities related to small-scale mining, hence regarded as an implementing partner. The ultimate results involve actions and changes at different points in the impact pathway, including at intermediate levels. Also, there are several pathways to the results, some requiring policy changes to stimulate action and others requiring autonomous action by businesses seeking to enhance their competitiveness and value while others will involve a combination.

Thus, the partnerships that will drive change will not be stand-alone nor linear, but will be based on multi-stakeholder linkages and platforms that enable these partners to complement each other. Equally, the roles of different partners will be defined by the specific components of the projects, with some taking on the roles of main drivers, other conveners while others will be part of the technical advisory systems that the project will use to facilitate buy-in, ownership and oversight. Further support to the project will be made possible through the implementation of the Partnership and Communications Strategy and Action Plan to mobilize resources jointly with the identified partners.

Through the partnership with MET, the project will work with the following broad partner groups:

**Central government sectoral institutions:** Partnerships with institutions in sectors such as agriculture, energy, water, infrastructure and others will be key in delivering the results in this project, and will form part of the project delivery.

**Private sector:** Deliberate efforts will be made to work with the private sector, directly with specific companies as well as through existing private sector platforms. This approach will widen the base for action thereby also creating a multiplier effect on the results.

**Academia and civil society:** The project will leverage the knowledge, experience, agility and networks provided by the academic and NGO community to broaden its reach and engage a wide range of actors. These partners will also diversify perspectives in policy dialogues and will make multi-stakeholder platforms more vibrant.

A key consideration in working with such a diverse array of partners is how to manage them and their expectations and the demands associated with their involvement. This will require working with them on strategic platforms that are inclusive rather than working with them in isolation, though in some cases some of them will require individual relationships to be built.

### ***Risks and Assumptions***

The level of ambition in this project and the range of partnerships involved makes a number of assumptions about its success. The key assumption is that MEFT maintains its strong leadership and ownership of the project at the executive levels for it to have broader impact across other sectors. This will ensure visibility outside the Ministry as well as the active involvement of MEFT technical staff in project implementation so that it does not depend on UNDP personnel for day-to-day function.

A key risk is that MEFT leadership takes a back seat and fail to champion the project interventions. This will reduce most of the project outputs into mostly paper products that will not be adopted at government level for them to be scaled up for implementation. Failure by MEFT leadership to champion the project will also weaken the efforts of even MEFT technical staff towards initiatives that are not driven by the leadership of the Ministry.

Another assumption is that the project will build the capacity of the lead institutions, transferring knowledge and skills from external experts to local actors, leading to lasting results and sustainability. In this regard, a key risk is that, especially MEFT staff will not be actively involved in the substantive management and implementation of project activities, but will instead take a back seat and wait for finished products to be delivered.

For long term sustainability, it is assumed that the project activities will be aligned to the mandates of the partner institutions so that they are both accounted for through institutional work plans and that they will continue in the absence of project-specific funds.

To address these and other risks, a number of cross-cutting principles underpinning the approach that the UNDP will use in project implementation has been developed, informing the *modus operandi* of the project. These include ownership by partner institutions, capacity building, joint planning among others.

### ***Stakeholder Engagement***

The section on partnerships has discussed the main stakeholder groups that will be engaged in this project. Notwithstanding, the ultimate beneficiaries are the local communities and the environment that sustains their livelihoods and the economy. The main forms of stakeholder engagement that will be employed, consistent with the theory of change are:

**Platforms:** Stakeholder platforms consisting of the key partners and major stakeholder groups will be used for continuous engagement on recurring or long-term issues.

**Project-specific committees/working groups:** As required for each intervention, and where existing platforms cannot play the required role due to technical expert needs or geographical location, or for efficient decision making, specific committees or working groups will be used to engage specific stakeholders or get their involvement more closely. These include technical reference groups, project steering committees and others.

**Consultation fora and events:** In certain cases, stakeholder consultations will be undertaken through fora or events that are specific to an activity taking place e.g. getting inputs from communities on a strategy or policy being developed.

**Partner platforms and events:** In several cases, the partners of this project will also have their own platforms that will be used to engage with stakeholders in who participate in such fora to ensure that the project has a wider reach, uses innovative approaches to engage stakeholders and to minimize stakeholder fatigue.

In all cases, UNDP will ensure that platforms, events and fora are representative of different groups of stakeholders and stakeholder groups, including civil society, women, youths and others.

### ***South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)***

South-South and Triangular Cooperation will be facilitated through sharing of experiences with other countries doing similar work, and participation in events that bring together actors from different countries and regions. The project will therefore facilitate strategic participation in events that enable local partners to learn from other countries while also sharing their experiences.

### ***Knowledge***

Knowledge management will be a key focus of the project during its life as this promotes its visibility while providing the linkages between implementation, policy making and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E). In addition to project briefs and fliers as well as website updates, the project will generate substantive knowledge products from the technical reports that it produces and proceedings of events such as dialogues, turning them into policy briefs, issues papers and others.

### ***Sustainability and Scaling Up***

The sustainability of the project interventions largely lies with their ownership and integration into the planned and budgeted activities of the partners. To ensure sustainability, all actions will be aligned to the plans of the key institutions involved. For both sustainability and scaling up, activities will be designed to contribute to national priorities that are spelt out in the CPD.

It is important to demonstrate how proposed innovations work in practice in addition to strategies on paper. The project will facilitate piloting and documentation of successes from pilots to promote replication. Scaling up will depend on the buy-in and uptake of proposals and innovations by stakeholders beyond the immediate partners<sup>3</sup>.

This in turn depends on the business case or attractiveness of the interventions to other actors. Packaging and communicating successful activities and how they can be adapted to different situations will be key to promoting uptake and replicability. In the case of the private sector,



recognition of best practices and rewarding champions with visibility will also help promote uptake and scaling up.

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## **IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

### ***Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness***

The main costs associated with the project will be consultancies, meetings and travelling. While the objective is to engage the best available expertise from the global market, where resident expertise is available, external expertise will be needed for several reasons. Firstly, making use of available expertise, either on its own or in combination with local and international experts, reducing the costs of international travel. Secondly, where follow-up activities are needed, such as giving feedback to local stakeholders, it is cost-effective to use local experts. Thirdly, using local expertise is more sustainable as partners will always benefit from it at low cost. Increasingly, the project will build local capacity to undertake end-of-process activities such as drafting knowledge products such as policy briefs so that if consultants are needed, they will focus on the technically substantive components of work.

Where possible, efforts will be made to combine meetings of different initiatives or activities to minimize costs and reduce participant burn-out. Missions will be planned such that they can accomplish multiple purposes thereby reducing costs. Equally, missions and meetings of the project will be planned and synchronized with those of other projects/programmes. A key cost-reduction measure that will be employed will also be making use of partners' already scheduled events to undertake planned activities such as consultations and trainings, instead of the project organizing its own events. These will be denominated as the contributions of partners to project costs.

Long term agreements with providers of services such as catering will also be explored to both make procurement more efficient, and also to capitalize on reduced costs associated with long term agreements.

### ***Project Management***

The project will be implemented by the Government of Namibia, largely through the MEFT using the National Implementation Modality (NIM). Project management responsibilities will be shared between MEFT (through the Executive Director) and UNDP (through the Resident Representative). Day-to-day management of the project will be undertaken by UNDP's Programme Analyst, who will be responsible for facilitating project planning and reporting. All activities will be specified in Annual Work Plans that will be developed for each year, running from January to December.

Operational management of the project, such as procurement, will be undertaken using the UNDP's procurement procedures, and overseen by the UNDP Operations Manager. This will follow a procurement plan that is developed for each annual work-plan.

In addition, specific activities will be implemented by the following responsible parties<sup>4</sup>:

#### **1) Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Organisation**

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<sup>4</sup> Funding will be complemented with other sources, including the Initiation Plans and Project Preparatory Grants (PPG) where applicable. The Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) PPG will particularly support climate change youth activities.

The Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Organisation (NACSO) is an organisation that is committed to Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM), working closely with partners in the same field. It brings together communities and organisations that play a role in the management and conservation of Namibia's natural resources. NACSO plays a significant role in supporting various activities in line with CBNRM. It will therefore serve as a responsible party for all activities related to the CBNRM, particularly wildlife crime and HWC, under this.

## **2) Gobabeb Namib Research Institute**

The core functions of the Gobabeb Namib Research Institute (GNRI) are centred around scientific research, services, education and training. Among its programmes currently under implementation are: monitoring and validation of climate systems and environmental responses, as well as capacity building and awareness raising. In partnership with UNDP, GNRI intends to host a series of annual summer camps for young Namibian graduates, which seek to integrate all 17 SDGs. As an outcome, a platform for mentoring and coaching youth on climate change matters will be created.

## **3) Namibia Nature Foundation**

The Namibia Nature Foundation (NNF) is an organisation that is currently leading conservation and sustainable development at the national level. It particularly focuses on: supporting social systems, management of natural ecosystems and biodiversity, productive land and seascapes, and on addressing global environmental issues and policy implementation. Specifically under the SEMER Project, NNF will be responsible for activities related to environmental and conservation economics, and networking. The overall aim is to empower civil society organizations, businesses and government institutions with greater economics knowledge and skills, while at the same time influencing key development and environmental policies towards better outcomes for both people and future.

## **4) Environmental Investment Fund**

The overall aim of the Environmental Investment Fund (EIF) is to support individuals, projects and communities that ensure the sustainable use of natural resources. In partnership with UNDP, NACSO, Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation (IRDNC), the Namibian Chamber of Environment (NCE), World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and NNF, EIF is managing the funds the Conservation Relief, Recovery and Resilience Facility (CRRRF) that aims to support the CBNRM institutions that have been impacted by Covid-19. As a responsible party for the SEMER Project, EIF will be responsible for the implementation of the Covid-19 Waste and Tourism Output.



## V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

<p><b>Intended Outcome as stated in the UNDAF/Country [or Global/Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework:</b>  <b>UNPAF Outcome 3.1:</b> 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)</p> <p><b>Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Global/Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:</b>                  2.1 Ha. of land that are managed sustainably under a conservation, sustainable use or access and benefits sharing regime (Percentage of land under structured natural Resource management covered)                  2.2 Annual revenue generated from PA and CBNRM                  2.3 Share of renewable energy in the mix</p>											
<p><b>Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: Build Resilience to Shocks and Crises</b></p>											
<p><b>Project title and Atlas Project Number: 00123453</b></p>											
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)					DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS	
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year ...		FINAL
<p><b>Output 2.1</b>                      Relevant policies, regulatory frameworks and institutions enabled to ensure the conservation, sustainable use, access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, in line with international conventions and national legislation</p>	<p>2.1.1 Natural resources that are managed under a sustainable use, conservation, access and benefit sharing regime.                      indicator 2.1.1 a. No. of existing State Protected Area under improved management                      Indicator 2.1.1 b. No. of hectares burned by veld fires in Conservation Areas                      Indicator 2.1.1 c. Regions assessed for trends in land degradation                      Indicator 2.1.1 d. No. of shared, water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under cooperative</p>	<p>Government Gazettes (GZ), Protected Areas/National Parks Management Plans, GEF Tracking Tools, Reports of: OKACOM, ORASECOM, BCC, and NDP5 Implementation Plan</p>	<p>a. 12                      b. 3.7 million ha                      c. 1                      d. 3</p>	<p>2016</p>	<p>a. 12                      b. 3 million ha                      c. 1                      d. 3</p>	<p>a. 14                      b. 3.5 m                      c. 1                      b. 3</p>	<p>a. 16                      b. 2.5                      c. 1                      d. 3</p>	<p>a. 20                      b. 1.3 million ha                      c. 1                      d. 3</p>	<p>2023</p>	<p>a. 20                      b. 1.3 million ha                      c. 1                      d. 3</p>	<p>Data can be collected annually from MEFT's annual reports, and from ministries, NGOs and CSOs working closely with MEFT (e.g. MFMIR, NNF, NACSO, NPC)</p> <p><i>Risk: Data might not be available during the data collection period</i></p>

	2.1.2 No. of gender-sensitive legal and policy instruments on natural resources and environment to improve access to and control over assets and services	GIZ, EIF, CBNRM, Ministerial/Sectoral Reports	3	2017	3	3	4	2023	4	Data to be collected from the policies and legal frameworks related to natural resources management  <i>Risk: The gender issue is likely to be excluded from many policies and legal frameworks</i>
Output 2.2 Scaled up integrated and innovative action on climate change adaptation and mitigation across priority sectors which is funded and implemented	2.1.3 No. of functional Intra-governmental coordination mechanisms improved to achieve targets as set out in the LDN Strategy (UNCCD), the INDC (UNFCCC) and the NBSAP 2 (CBD)	NBSAP, NCCC & SLM/ILD Reports/Minutes, CBNRM Reports, Sectoral Annual Reports (AR), SDAC, LDN, INDC Reports, National Communication Reports	1	2017	1	2	3	2023	3	Data to be collected from MET's annual reports  <i>Risk: Although Intra-governmental coordination mechanisms can be in place. They might to be functional</i>
Output 2.3 Inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted by renewable energy technology (RET) suppliers and industries to achieve increased energy efficiency (EE) and universal modern energy access (especially off-grid sources of renewable energy)	2.2.1 No. of national accredited systems in place to access, deliver, monitor, report on and verify use of climate finance	EIF, DRFN, DBN Annual Reports (AR), NCCSAP M&E Report, Adaptation Fund Board Decisions, GCF Board Decisions, Government Notices	Access =2 Deliver =2 Monitor= 0 Report =2 Verify= 0	2017	Access= 2 Deliver= 2 Monitor= 0 Report= 2 Verify =0	Access= 2 Deliver = 1 Monitor = 1 Report= 2 Verify =0	Access =3 Deliver =1 Monitor =1 Report =3 Verify =1	2023	Access =3 Deliver =1 Monitor =1 Report =3 Verify =1	Surveys on the number of accredited systems to access, deliver, monitor, report and verify the use of climate finance to be conducted annually
	2.3.1 No. of new development partnerships including the Social Security Commission (SSC) with funding for improved EE and/or sustainable energy solutions targeting underserved communities/groups and women	EIF AR, DBN Report, NCCSAP M&E, MoF, MME and NEI Reports, UNPAF M&E, Sectoral Reports	2 a) underserved communities (2) b) women (0)		2 a) underserved communities (0) b) women (0)	2 a) underserved communities (1) b) women (1)	2 a) underserved communities (2) b) women (2)	2023		Data to be collected from MME, MET and partner organizations and institutions

## VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans:

### Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
<b>Track results progress</b>	Progress data against the results indicators under RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Annually	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management, and will be reported to the Project Board.	UNDP, MEFT	US\$0
<b>Monitor and Manage Risk</b>	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	UNDP, MEFT	US\$0
<b>Learn</b>	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	Bi-annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	UNDP, MEFT, UNAM, NUST, IUM, MAWF, MME, Gobabeb	US\$10,000.00
<b>Annual Project Quality Assurance</b>	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	UND, MEFT	US\$0
<b>Review and Make Course Corrections</b>	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	UNDP, MEFT	US\$500.00
<b>Project Report</b>	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk log	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)	Preparation of the annual report	UNDP/MEFT	US\$0

	with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.						
<b>Project Review (Project Board)</b>	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	Bi-annually	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	MEFT UNDP MAWF UNAM EIF MLR	US\$ 500.00		

### Evaluation Plan

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNDAF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
Mid-Term Evaluation	MEFT	Build resilience to shocks and crises	By 2023, vulnerable populations in disaster prone areas and biodiversity sensitive areas are resilient to shocks and climate change effects	August 2021	Government partners, coordinated by the National Planning Commission	US\$ 40,000.00 TRAC

## VII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN

### 1) Output 1: Sustainable Environmental Management, ID No. 00118675

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Y1 (2020)	Y2 (2021)	Y3 (2022)	Y4 (2023)		Funding Source	Budget Description Amount
<b>Output 2.1:</b> Relevant policies, regulatory frameworks and institutions enabled to ensure the conservation, sustainable use, access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, in line with international conventions and national legislation	Activity 1: Awareness and Knowledge exchanges	2,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	UNDP/MEFT	UNDP 04000	32,000.00
	Activity 2: Wildlife Crime and Conflict	7,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	UNDP/MEFT	UNDP 04000	97,000.00
	Activity 3: Human Resource and Technical Capacities	1,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	UNDP/MEFT	UNDP 04000	31,500.00
MONITORING								
<b>Sub-Total for Output 2.1</b>								<b>160,500.00</b>



<b>Output 2.2.:</b> Scaled up integrated and innovative action on climate change adaptation and mitigation across priority sectors which is funded and implemented	Activity 1: Awareness and Knowledge exchanges	1, 500.00	15, 000.00	15, 000.00	10, 000.00	UNDP/MEFT	UNDP 04000	71600 Travel 75700 Training, workshops & conference 71300 Local consultants	41,500.00
	Activity 2: Climate Change and Resilience	5, 000.00	25, 000.00	25, 000.00	15, 000.00	UNDP/MEFT	UNDP 04000	75700 Training, workshops & conference 71300 Local consultants 72100 Contractual services 71600 Travel	70,000.00
	Activity 3: Human Resource and Technical Capacities	1, 000.00	10, 000.00	5, 000.00	5, 000.00	UNDP/MEFT	UNDP 04000	71300 Local consultants 71400 contractual services- individual	21,000.00
MONITORING									
<b>Sub-Total for Output 2.1</b>									
<b>Output 2.3:</b> Inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted by renewable energy technology (RET) suppliers and industries to achieve increased energy efficiency (EE) and universal	Activity 1: Awareness and Knowledge exchanges	500.00	5, 000.00	5, 000.00	10, 000.00	UNDP/MEFT	UNDP 04000	71600 Travel 75700 Training, workshops & conference 71300 Local consultants	20,500.00
	<b>Sub-Total for Output 2.1</b>								

modern energy access (especially off-grid sources of renewable energy)	Activity 2: Human Resource and Technical Capacities	500.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	UNDP/MEFT	UNDP 04000	71300 Local consultants 71400 contractual services-individual 75700 Training, workshops & conference 71300 Local consultants 72100 Contractual services 71600 Travel	20,500.00
	Activity 3: Climate Change and Resilience	1,000.00	15,000.00	5,000.00	15,000.00	UNDP/MEFT	UNDP 04000		36,000.00
	MONITORING								
<b>Sub-Total for Output 2.3</b>									<b>77,000.00</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>									<b>370,000.00</b>

**2). Output 2: Climate Promise, ID No. 00120919**

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Y1 (2020)	Y2 (2021)	Y3 (2022)	Y4 (2023)		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
<b>Output 2.2.:</b> Scaled up integrated and innovative action on climate change adaptation and mitigation across priority sectors which is funded and implemented	Activity 1: Climate Promise	200,000.00	0	0	0	MEFT	UNDP 04000	71600 Travel 75700 Training, workshops & conference 71300 Local consultants	200,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>									<b>200,000.00</b>

3). Covid-19 Waste and Tourism Management, ID No. 00120921

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Y1 (2020)	Y2 (2021)	Y3 (2022)	Y4 (2023)		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
<b>Output 2.1:</b> Relevant policies, regulatory frameworks and institutions enabled to ensure the conservation, sustainable use, access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, in line with international conventions and national legislation	Activity 1: Covid-19 Waste management	25,000.00	0	0	0	EIF, MEFT	UNDP 04000	71600 Travel 75700 Training, workshops & conference 71300 Local consultants	25,000.00
	Activity 2: Covid-19 Tourism Management	45,000.00	0	0	0	EIF, MEFT		71600 Travel 75700 Training, workshops & conference 71300 Local consultants	45,000.00
	MONITORING								
<b>TOTAL</b>									<b>70,000.00</b>

4). Environmental Management Governance, ID No. 00093554

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Y1 (2020)	Y2 (2021)	Y3 (2022)	Y4 (2023)		Funding Source	Amount
<b>Output 2.1:</b> Relevant policies, regulatory frameworks and institutions enabled to ensure the conservation, sustainable use, access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, in line with international conventions and national legislation	Activity 1: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for four (4) Small Scale Mining hotspots	22,000.00	0	0	0	MME	EGP	22,000.00
	Activity 2: Development of Health and Safety Guidelines for small-scale miners	5,500.00	0	0	0	MME	EGP	5,500.00
	Activity 3: Procurement of PPE for small scale miners	9,000.00	0	0	0	MME	EGP	9,000.00
	Activity 4: Training of Small-Scale Miners on Environmental (implementation of the EMP), Safety and Health Issues	13,500.00	0	0	0	MME	EGP	13,500.00
<b>TOTAL</b>								<b>50,000.00</b>

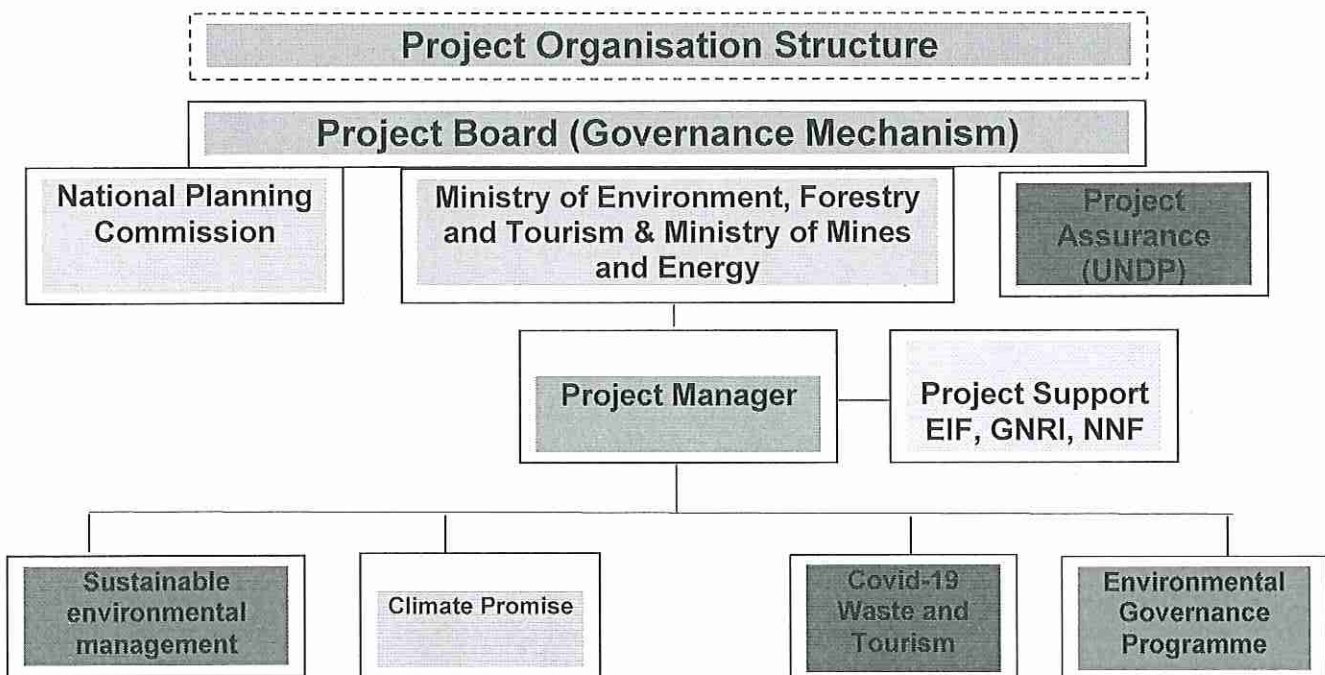


## VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The Project will be implemented by the MEFT as the main Implementing Partner, particularly responsible for the Sustainable Environmental Management and Climate Promise Outputs, with the MME as the Responsible Party and Implementing Partner responsible for Environmental Governance Output. The EIF will be a responsible party, responsible for the Covid-19 Waste and Tourism Management Output. In addition, NNF will be responsible for the implementation of activities related to conservation and environmental economics, and networking. Furthermore, Gobabeb will be responsible for supporting awareness and capacity building activities. NNF and Gobabeb will continue and build upon the interventions initiated and supported under the Initiation Plan<sup>5</sup>s for HWC-WC and CBIT, based on the MOUs signed in 2020 and RP Agreements to be signed in October 2020.

The Executive Director for the MEFT is considered as the senior beneficiary, while the UNDP Resident Representative (RR) is the Senior Supplier. The two will be reporting the main results of the project to the National Project Steering Committee as part of reporting the results of the UNPAF.

For day-to-day execution, the UNDP Programme Analyst will serve as the Project manager, who will also provide implementation support services to the MEFT during the implementation of the project. The Programme Specialist on environment will provide oversight and quality assurance to the implementation. The SEMER project will be further supported by Young Professionals<sup>6</sup> on M&E, Communication and Operations as part of building capacities of upcoming young Namibians in management of development projects. implementation of activities. To create opportunities for job attachments, interns will be hired throughout the life cycle of the project.



<sup>5</sup> Initiation Plans (ATLAS Project ID: 00121666 ATLAS Output ID: 00117598 and ATLAS Project ID: 00119990 ATLAS Output ID: 00116338 )

<sup>6</sup> The YPPs provide support on all UNDP supported projects using DPC received from core resources.

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## IX. 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 (country) and UNDP, signed on (date). All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

This project will be implemented by the Ministry of Environment 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.

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## X. RISK MANAGEMENT

### Option 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](http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml).
4. 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>).
5. The Implementing Partners 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.

6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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](http://www.undp.org).
9. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP projects and programmes. 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.
10. 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.

11. 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.

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.

12. 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.

13. 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.
14. 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.



## XI. ANNEXES

### 1. Social and Environmental Screening

#### Project Information

<i>Project Information</i>	
1. Project Title	Sustainable Environmental Management and Enhanced Resilience (SEMER) in Namibia
2. Project Number	00123453
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Namibia

#### Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

##### **QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?**

*Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach*

This project seeks to strengthen Namibia's efforts to ensure sustainable environment and enhanced resilience. Contributing to this is the fact that the environment is currently faced by challenges associated with biodiversity conservation; including poaching, illegal wildlife trade and human-wildlife conflicts; land degradation, and the impacts of climate change. However, lack of awareness, absence of knowledge management and exchange, limited human resources and technical capacities hinder environmental management. To reverse this situation, the project will seek to place significant efforts in awareness raising, knowledge exchange, and in capacity building around wildlife crime, human wildlife conflicts, climate change related issues, and environmental protection at large, which includes prevention of negative environmental impacts. This will help to promote a sense of connection to the natural world among the people, and will encourage their interest in the conservation of natural resources, and in environmental management at large. In addition, knowledge exchange places people in a position to scale up solutions to specific issues. This is due to the fact that the most latest and relevant knowledge is shared through knowledge sharing and exchange, which provides necessary guidance towards addressing the issue at hand. Furthermore, knowledge sharing leads to action, and promotes synergies among institutions, such that people, teams and institutions get motivated to work together using systems and processes to reach the shared goal in the most efficient way.

In general, dealing with environmental challenges requires continual sharing of knowledge, given the fact that it allows people to learn and understand how to best achieve the target goal. This is due to the fact that through knowledge sharing or exchange, information, skills, experiences and expertise are shared within and across organisations and institutions. In the context of development, knowledge sharing and exchange is necessary between institutions or organization, such that those that have accumulated a wealth of knowledge and experience may benefit the ones with limited knowledge. While sharing knowledge is important, it is also important to utilize the acquired knowledge to become more effective when it comes to solving operational problems.

Furthermore, through building human capacities to address environmental issues, individuals will place their organisations and institutions in positions to better address the environmental issues at hand.

***Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment***

Gender aspects will be included during project implementation. Through the project, capacities for men and women to address environmental issues will be build, and their awareness levels for environmental issues will be elevated. Where possible, activities aiming to empower women will be implemented.

***Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability***

To ensure environmental sustainability, the project will contribute to conservation efforts, with particular focus on wildlife crime and human wildlife conflicts. It will also make contribution to the review of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the global efforts to address climate change, for the purpose of reporting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Furthermore it will contribute to improved environmental governance. These will further be strengthened through increased awareness raising efforts, sound knowledge management, increased human resources and capacity building.



## Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

<p><b>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</b></p> <p><i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note “No Risks Identified” and skip to Question 4 and Select “Low Risk”. Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.</i></p> <p><b>Risk Description</b></p>	<p><b>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?</b></p> <p><i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i></p> <p><b>Impact and Probability (1-5)</b></p>	<p><b>Comments</b></p>	<p><b>QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?</b></p>
<p>Risk 1: MEFT, MME and other partner institutions leadership may take a back seat and fail to champion the project interventions, which will reduce most of the project outputs into mostly paper products that will not be adopted at the government level, for them to be scaled up for implementation.</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 3</p>	<p>The project will seek to contribute to government’s effort to address environmental issues at large.</p>	<p><i>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</i></p> <p>The key assumption is that, MEFT and MME maintain their strong leadership and ownership of the project at the executive levels for it to have broader impact across other sectors. This will ensure visibility outside the Ministry, as well as the active involvement of MEFT and MME technical staff in project implementation so that it does not depend on UNDP personnel for day-to-day function.</p>
<p>Risk 2: Failure by MEFT and MME leadership to champion the project will weaken the efforts of the technical staff towards initiatives that are not driven by the leadership of the institution</p>	<p>I = 2 P = 1</p>	<p>Addressing environmental issues at the national level will be further supported by increased awareness raising and knowledge exchange efforts.</p>	<p>On an annual basis, UNDP, NPC and other Implementing Partners meet to share information on mid-term progress, and to plan for the following financial year. This helps to track of how far are the two institutions with the implementation.</p>
<p>Risk 3: Building technical capacities for dealing with environmental issues does not guarantee retention of human resources within the respective institutions</p>	<p>I = 2 P = 1</p>	<p>The project will make efforts to contribute to capacity building for all relevant personnel, meaning that even if some of them leave their respective institutions, those remaining will still be in a good</p>	<p>Capacity building activities to be organized will include training of all relevant personnel, including potential future trainers</p>

Risk 4: If the conditions of the NDCs are not clearly defined, reviewing them may be a challenge, which will further delay the submission of the NDC report to UNFCCC	I = 2 P = 2	<b>Moderate</b>	position to carry out the necessary activities. Priority will be placed in setting clear conditions of NDC implementation.	The conditions of NDC implementation should be clearly set, and consultations with all relevant contributors to the NDC review should be nation wide.
Risk 5: Despite the promotion of the use of renewable energy among underserved communities, funds might not be available to provide them	I = 1 P = 2	<b>Low</b>	The project will seek to develop partnerships with potential donors	Institutions and organizations already dealing with renewable energy aspects to be encouraged to invest into the provision of efficient energy technologies to underserved communities
Risk 6: Although there is a need to mainstream gender in the project activities, women empowerment on its own might not materialize, as both men and women are potential beneficiaries	I = 1 P = 2	<b>Low</b>	The project will seek to promote gender mainstreaming on all aspects as much as possible, particularly through supporting other MET supported projects having similar goals, particularly those supporting women empowerment.	Efforts will be made to mainstream gender on project activities, with particular focus on women empowerment.
Risk 7: Illegal small-scale mining activities is possible in the absence of closer monitoring of the mining sites.	I = 3 P = 3	<b>Moderate</b>	The project should encourage regular monitoring visits to the mining hotspots by the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME).	The MME should include regular and <i>ad hoc</i> mining inspection activities in its annual work plans.
Risk 8: Poor environmental and occupational health practices may lead to negative environmental and health impacts.	I = 4 P = 3	<b>High</b>	Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) and health and safety guidelines for small-scale mining need to be in place.	Through the project, Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) for SSM hotspots will be conducted, after which EMPs will be developed. In addition, Environmental, Health and Safety guidelines for small scale miners will be developed through the project. Furthermore, small scale miners will be trained on implementation on EMPs and will be provided with the operational guidelines.
<b>QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?</b>				
<b>Select one (see SESP for guidance)</b>				
<b>Low Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/>				
<b>Moderate Risk</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
<b>High Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/>				
<b>Comments</b>				



<b>QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?</b>		
Check all that apply		Comments
<i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> ✓	Address the identified environmental issues will require human intervention.
<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> ✓	Addressing wildlife crime and human wildlife conflicts is a significant contribution to biodiversity conservation and natural resources management.
<i>2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> ✓	The climate action required by the UNFCCC through climate promise is the review of the NDCs, which include both climate change mitigation and adaptation.
<i>3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The health and safety for small scale miners operating in SSM hotspots will be prioritized.
<i>4. Cultural Heritage</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>5. Displacement and Resettlement</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>6. Indigenous Peoples</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> ✓	The project will promote the use of renewable energy.

**Final Sign Off**

Signature	Date	Description
QA Assessor	14 October 2020	Maano Shimanda, Monitoring and Evaluation Associate
QA Approver	15 October 2020	Martha Naanda, Programme Specialist
PAC Chair	15 October 2020	Martha Naanda, Programme Specialist

## SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

<b>Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks</b>		<b>Answer (Yes/No)</b>
<b>Principles 1: Human Rights</b>		
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	Yes
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? <sup>7</sup>	No
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	Yes
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	No
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	Yes
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
<b>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</b>		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	No
<b>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability:</b> Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
<b>Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b>		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?	No

<sup>7</sup> Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.



	<i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	No
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area?  <i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i>	No
<b>Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</b>		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant <sup>8</sup> greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	No
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)?  <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	No
<b>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</b>		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No

<sup>8</sup> In regards to CO<sub>2</sub>, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]



3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
<b>Standard 4: Cultural Heritage</b>		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
<b>Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement</b>		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? <sup>9</sup>	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
<b>Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples</b>		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	Yes
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	Yes
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)?  <i>If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is "yes" the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.</i>	No
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No

<sup>9</sup> Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.



6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	Yes
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
<b>Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</b>		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

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<b>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</b>		

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<b>Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</b>		



2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant <sup>11</sup> greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
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3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
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5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? <sup>12</sup>	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No

<sup>11</sup> In regards to CO<sub>2</sub>, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

<sup>12</sup> Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

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6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
<b>Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</b>		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	<p>Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?</p> <p><i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i></p>	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No



2. Risk Analysis

Project Title: Sustainable Environmental Management and Enhanced Resilience (SEMER) in Namibia		Project Number: 00123453		Date: 05 March 2020	
#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Likelihood Risk Level =	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	<p>Enter a brief description of the risk. Risk description should include future event, cause and effects.</p> <p>Risks identified through HACT, SES, Private Sector Due Diligence, and other assessments should be included.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Social and Environmental</li> <li>▪ Financial</li> <li>▪ Operational</li> <li>▪ Organizational</li> <li>▪ Political</li> <li>▪ Regulatory</li> <li>▪ Strategic</li> <li>▪ Safety and Security</li> </ul> <p>Subcategories for each risk type should be consulted to understand each risk type (see Enterprise Risk Management Policy)</p>	<p>Describe the potential effect on the project if the future event were to occur.</p> <p>Enter <b>likelihood</b> based on 1-5 scale (1 = Not likely; 5 = Expected)</p> <p>Enter <b>impact</b> based on 1-5 scale (1 = Negligible; 5 = Extreme)</p> <p>Based on Likelihood and Impact, use the Risk Matrix to identify the <b>Risk Level</b> (High, Substantial, Moderate or Low)</p>	<p>What actions have been taken/will be taken to manage this risk.</p>	<p>The person or entity with the responsibility to manage the risk.</p>

1	<p>Risk 1: Limited efforts by MEFT and MME to lead the project interventions seeking to address environmental challenges will lead to project failure</p>	Organizational	<p>Low</p> <p>P = 1 I = 2</p>	<p>UNDP should seek to ensure regular collaboration with MEFT in order to promote the implementation of all activities, including engaging relevant stakeholders as necessary.</p>	UNDP
2	<p>Risk 2: Failure by MEFT and MME leadership to champion the project will weaken the efforts of the technical staff towards initiatives that are not driven by the leadership of the institution</p>	Social and Environmental	<p>Moderate</p> <p>P = 3 I = 3</p>	<p>On an annual basis, UNDP, NPC and other Implementing Partners meet to share information on mid-term progress, and to plan for the following financial year. This helps to track of how far are the two institutions with the implementation.</p>	MEFT & MME
3	<p>Risk 3: Building technical capacities for dealing with environmental issues does not guarantee retention of human resources within</p>	Social and Environmental	<p>Low</p> <p>P = 1 I = 2</p>	<p>The project should efforts to contribute to capacity building for all relevant personnel, meaning that even if some of them leave their respective institutions, those remaining will still be in a good position to carry out the necessary activities.</p>	UNDP, MEFT



the respective institutions	Social and Environmental				
4 Risk 4: If the conditions of the NDCs are not clearly defined, reviewing them may be a challenge		Moderate		Priority will be placed in setting clear conditions of NDC implementation. The conditions of NDC implementation should be clearly set, and consultations with all relevant contributors to the NDC review should be nation wide	UNDP & MEFT
5 Risk 5: Despite the promotion of the use of renewable energy among undeserved communities, funds might not be available to provide them	Financial	Low		Capacity building activities should be organized will include training of all relevant personnel, including potential future trainers	UNDP & MEFT
6 Risk 6: Although there is a need to mainstream gender in the project activities, women empowerment on its own might not materialize, as both men and women are potential beneficiaries	Social and environmental	Low		Efforts should be made to mainstream gender on project activities, with particular focus on women empowerment. The project should be strategic in efforts to mainstream gender on project activities.	UNDP, MEFT & MME

### 3. Capacity Assessment: Results of capacity assessments of Implementing Partner (including HACT Micro Assessment)

A PCAT was conducted on the MEFT and EIF during the design of the UNDP-supported GEF-financed NILALEG Project in 2019. The same results including their latest HACT Micro-Assessments conducted will be used for this project. Based on the assessment, capacity deficiencies were noted. However, these were lowly rated and will not prevent the MEFT nor the EIF from being the main implementing partner. The NNF and Gobabeb were selected as NGOs/CSOs based on their collaborative advantages under the two Initiation Plans which are directly implemented by UNDP. The two will not receive amounts exceeding USD 30,000 in any financial calendar year, nor will they be receiving amounts totalling or exceeding USD 300,000 in the current CPD period of 2019 -2023. Initially, Gobabeb will deliver the intervention: Climate Action for Millennials Programme (CAMP) -The Art of Youth Action on Climate Change while the NNF will deliver the intervention: Africa Economy Environment Network.



#### **4. Draft Terms of Reference for the Project Board for Sustainable Environmental Management and Enhanced Resilience to Shocks and Crises**

##### **INTRODUCTION**

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is implementing the Country Programme, which seeks to make a significant contribution to the national development efforts. UNDP is currently supporting national efforts to implement interventions in order to respond to key challenges in meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Namibia's Vision 2030. Most importantly, UNDP's support to government is making significant improvement to capacities to address the identified developmental challenges at the national, regional and local levels.

The Country Development Programme (CPD) has two pillars: 1) Sustainable, Inclusive and Green Growth, and 2). Improved governance for accountable, responsive institutions and civic engagement. The first pillar, sustainable, inclusive and green growth focal area, comprises of two paths: (i) Diversified employment, pro-poor income and sustainable livelihoods for women, youths, persons with disabilities and marginalized population, and (ii) sustainable environmental management and enhanced resilience to shocks and crises. The second path is concerned with environmental and sustainable natural resource management, climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and management to build economic, social and environmental resilience.

Over the past two decades, UNDP has been supporting government to implement various projects aiming to address the developmental challenges associated with sustainable environmental management and climate change. The management of projects generally involves stakeholder engagement, in order to provide technical support to the implementation of the planned activities, to the overall benefit of the project and the achievement of the expected outcomes. Furthermore, projects are kept moving forward by a governance structure that is constituted by stakeholders with specific roles, known as the project board or steering committee. Its primary role is to make decisions pertaining to the implementation of projects.

In the past, under the previous Country Development Programme (CPD) of the period 2014 to 2018, each project used to have a project board, termed as 'Project Steering Committee'. UNDP in partnership with government would like to establish one consolidated project board for all projects that are in line with sustainable environmental management and enhanced resilience to shocks and crisis. The project board will have an overall function of providing technical advice to the implementation of projects, and will be meeting bi-annually to address projects matters jointly. The project board will be responsible for the following projects co-funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) under the sustainable environmental management and enhanced resilience to shocks and crises path: 1) Fourth Biennial Update Report (BUR 4), 2) Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT), 3) Namibia Integrated Landscape Approach for enhancing Livelihoods and Environmental Governance to eradicate poverty (NILALEG), 4) Integrated Approach to Proactive Management of Human-wildlife Conflict and Wildlife Crime in Hotspot Landscapes in Namibia, and 5) Sustainable Environmental Management and Enhanced Resilience to shocks and crises (SEMER). In addition, any new projects along the same path will be governed under the same arrangements.

## PURPOSE

The Project Board will be responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the projects achieve the desired results. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board's 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.

## MEMBERSHIP

The project board will be constituted by representatives from stakeholder institutions supporting the implementation of the focal projects. In line with the guidance for UNDP-supported projects, at a minimum the membership will include:

- (1) *Project executives* (Executive Directors or National Project Director),
- (2) *Beneficiary representatives* (individuals or groups representing interests of beneficiaries),
- (3) *Development partners* (individuals or groups representing donors or providing technical expertise to the project),
- (4) *Project assurance* (UNDP, the Head of Programmes, Deputy Resident Representative and the Regional Technical Advisor), and
- (5) *Project managers* (personnel responsible for day-to-day management of the project).

## TASKS

The specific tasks for the project board include:

1. Providing overall guidance and direction to the projects, ensuring they remain within any specified constraints;
2. Addressing projects issues as raised by the project managers;
3. Providing guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;
4. Agreeing on projects managers' 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;
5. Advising on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;
6. Ensuring coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes;
7. Ensuring coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;
8. Tracking and monitoring co-financing for projects;
9. Reviewing the projects progress, assessing performance, and appraising the Annual Work Plan for the following year;
10. Appraising the annual project implementation reports, including the quality assessment rating reports;
11. Ensuring commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the projects;
12. Reviewing combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partners;
13. Providing direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
14. Addressing project-level grievances;



15. Approving the Project Inception Reports, Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses; and
16. Reviewing the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lessons learned and opportunities for scaling up.

**The specific roles for the project board composition are:**

1. Project Executive: To chair the Project Board (alternating between projects).
2. Beneficiary Representative(s): To ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries.
3. Development Partner(s): To represent the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project.
4. Project Assurance: UNDP performs the quality assurance role 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.
5. Project Manager: To inform the Project Board and the Project Assurance roles of any delays or difficulties as they arise during implementation so that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted.

**FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS**

The project board will be meeting twice a year.

**PROJECT BOARD AGENDA**

The agenda for the Project Board will be standard, and will be as follows:

	<b>Item</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
1	Opening and welcoming	Chairperson
2	Apologies	
3	Adoption of agenda	
4	Project Annual Work Plan	Project Managers
5	Semi-Annual Projects progress / Project implementation report / Project progress towards the targets	Project Managers
6	Project risks	Project Managers



7	Budget (Approved, spent to date & remaining)	Project Managers
8	Lessons learned (challenges and good practices)	Project Managers
9	Any new development	Chairperson
10	Way forward	Chairperson
11	Next meeting date	Chairperson
12	Closing Remarks	Chairperson