The Southern Africa Climate Finance Partnership

DESIGNING CLIMATE FINANCE SOLUTIONS IN A SHIFTING INVESTMENT LANDSCAPE

A toolbox for innovative practitioners

Summary: Namibia's 2021 NDC

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High-level overview of Namibia 2021 NDC

- The updated NDC presents a progressive shift above the 2015 pledge to reduce emissions from 89% to 91% by 2030.
- Namibia’s mitigation commitment is in the form of a decrease in GHG emissions compared to the Business as Usual (BAU) baseline over the 2015 – 2030 period.

Mitigation Actions for Namibia 2021 NDC

- **Energy:** In the energy sector, the national sustainable energy strategy of Namibia looks to introduce new emissions-reducing technologies and encourage healthier practices that are more energy efficient. The updated NDC includes climate-friendly and energy-efficient refrigeration and air conditioning (RAC). Low Global Warming Potential technology options, particularly technology with natural refrigerants, exist as an alternative to HFCs for almost any RAC appliance.
- **AFOLU:** In the AFOLU sector, the main driver of the 2030 goal is to reduce the deforestation rate. The next 10 years will see a decrease in CO2 equivalents by over 13.5 MtCO2e. Namibia has acknowledged that reforestation, agroforestry and urban forests are vital to both carbon and timber productivity through best forest management practices.
- **Waste:** Under the waste sector, energy utilisation measures such as Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) transformation into compost and electricity are the most important opportunities.

Table ES-1. Sectoral share and percentage of BAU GHG emissions in 2030.

Sector	Mitigation potential (MtCO2e)	% Reduction compared to BAU scenario in 2030
Energy	2.800	11.6%
IPPU & RAC	0.134	0.6%
AFOLU	19.030	78.7%
Waste	0.031	0.1%
Total	**21.996**	**91%**

Adaptation Actions for Namibia 2021 NDC

- Adaptation is still a relevant feature in Namibia and the country is considered one of the most vulnerable countries to the impacts of climate change. The country is particularly vulnerable to flooding and droughts. Ministries with adaptation relevance proposed a total of 49 priority actions.
- The agriculture, tourism and fisheries sectors are especially critical for adaptation, and several ministries have set goals for both youth and women's participation. Therefore, in Namibia, we see gender-balanced training and the promotion of the youth and women as relevant.
- For the development of the Fourth National Communication, climate change impacts and vulnerability was assessed for the most vulnerable sectors, namely water resources, agriculture, forestry, coastal zones, tourism, human health and disaster risk management.

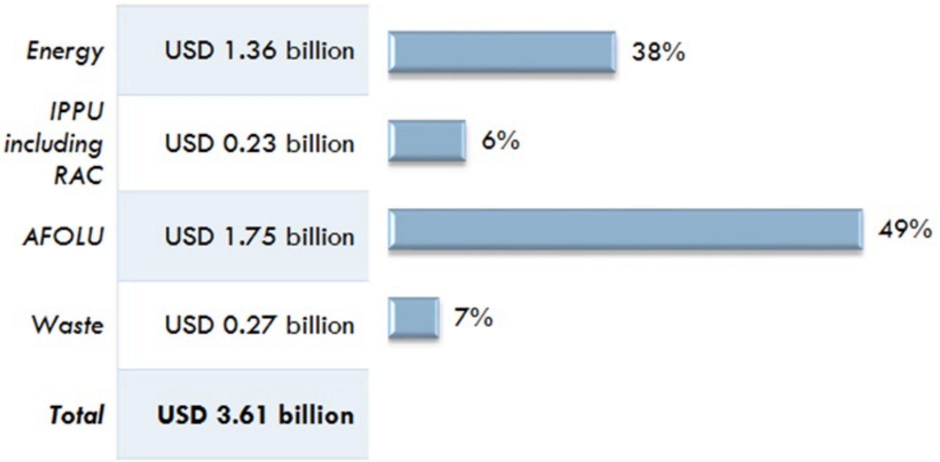
Finance Framework for Namibia 2021 NDC

- The projected net cost of the NDC mitigation measures to be implemented in Namibia is expected to be approximately USD 3.61 billion by 2030 and more than USD 1.72 billion for adaptation targets, representing a total funding need of approximately USD 5.33 billion (or NAD 77 billion). The unconditional measures comprise about 10 per cent of the total expected funding and 90 per cent for the conditional measures.
- Strengthening finance from domestic and external sources will also be key in supporting the implementation of the mitigation and adaptation actions.

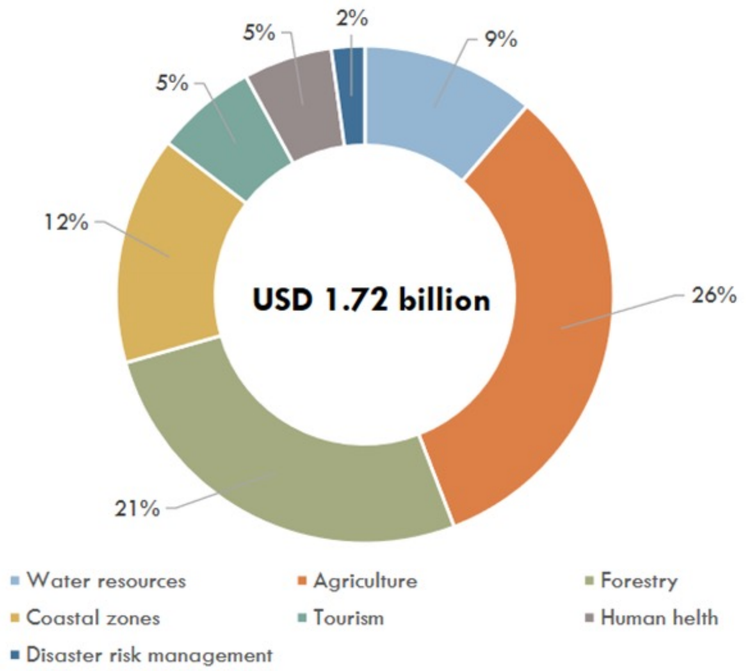
TABLE ES-2. ESTIMATED MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION FINANCE NEEDED.

	Mitigation measures (USD)	*Adaptation measures (USD)*	*Total (USD)*
Unconditional	0.36 billion	0.17 billion	0.53 billion
Conditional	3.25 billion	1.55 billion	4.80 billion
Total (USD)	**3.61 billion**	**1.72 billion**	**5.33 billion**

Mitigation and Adaptation Finance Needs



Mitigation



Adaptation

NDC Financing Strategy

- If the funding available under the financial mechanism of the UNFCCC remains at its current level and continues to rely mainly on voluntary contributions, it would not be sufficient to address the estimated future financial flows needed for mitigation and adaptation. However, with the right policies and/or incentives, a substantial part of the required additional investment and financial flows could be covered by currently available sources.
- National policies can assist in shifting investments and financial flows made by private and public investors into more climate-friendly alternatives and optimizing the use of available funds by spreading the risk across private and public investors.
- Improvement in, and an optimal combination of mechanisms, such as the carbon markets, financial mechanism of the Convention, ODA, national policies and, in some cases, new and additional resources–will be needed to mobilize the necessary investment and financial flows to address climate change.

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