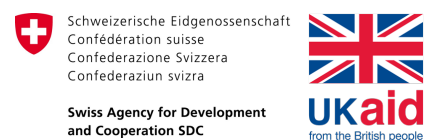


Southern Africa Climate Finance Partnership

Namibia Country Diagnostic

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1 Context

1.1 Climate context

Namibia covers a land area of 825,418km² and has a 1,500km coastline along the South Atlantic Ocean. It experiences high climatic variability and persistent droughts, unpredictable and variable rainfall patterns, high temperature variability, and scarce water. The country is thus highly vulnerable to climate change (Republic of Namibia 2015). Out of all Namibia's precipitation, 2% ends up as surface run-off and 1% becomes available to recharge groundwater, while 97% is lost through direct evaporation (83%) and evapotranspiration (14%) (Namibia Ministry of Environment and Tourism 2015). The deep-water harbour town of Walvis Bay, and the diamond mining harbour town of Lüderitz, are potentially threatened by rising sea levels (Namibia Ministry of Environment and Tourism 2015).

Annual rainfall ranges from 25mm in the west to over 600mm in the northeast. Namibia is an arid, water deficient country with high solar radiation, low humidity, and high temperature resulting in high average annual evaporation rates. In most of the country, potential evaporation is at least five times greater than average rainfall. The southern shift of the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) in the summer results in a rainfall season usually occurring between October and April in the north of the country. In the south, the Temperate Zone moves northwards during winter, resulting in winter rains in the far southwest of the country. The lowest temperatures occur in June to August. Mean monthly temperatures do not generally fall below freezing, although this has been known to happen, and frost days do occur (Namibia Ministry of Environment and Tourism 2016).

Namibia's three main vegetation zones are desert (46%), savannah (37%), and dry woodlands and forests (17%). Over 13% of the country's land is protected. Land tenure takes three forms: freehold farm land (43%), communal land (37%), and State land (1%) (Namibia Ministry of Environment and Tourism 2011). Land degradation in Namibia is usually attributed to overgrazing, land clearing for crop farming, and inappropriate cultivation techniques. This is often the result of inappropriate policies and incentives for land users. Soil erosion, bush encroachment, and soil salination are causes of economic loss and escalating poverty, through declining agricultural production and reduced food security – due to the resulting human migration, rapid urbanisation, and increased dependence on food imports. The country has suffered a grain deficit since 1964. Namibia has suffered extensive deforestation, especially around riverine areas. Localised effects include increased rainfall run-off, soil erosion, declining soil fertility, changes in the water cycle, and loss of biodiversity. Uncontrolled fires and unsustainable harvesting pose a threat to existing forests.

1.2 Socioeconomic context

As of 2009, the World Bank classified Namibia as an upper middle-income country. This has led to a general decline in Official Development Assistance (ODA). However, it has high-income inequality and 29% of its population fell below the poverty line in 2009. In 2011, GDP growth was 5% and GDP per capita USD4,700. The estimated unemployment rate fell from 51% in 2008 to 27.4% in 2012.

Prior to independence in 1990, Namibia received substantial UN assistance. However, between 1991 and 1998, 75% of assistance to Namibia was bilateral as opposed to multilateral. Between 1990 and 1998, grants and soft loans doubled, and represented 12.5% of Namibian Government revenue on average. Some 50% of this went to human resources development and social sectors (potable water, housing, sanitation), 17% to natural

resources sectors (agriculture, forestry, fisheries), 16% to transport and communications, and the remainder to administration and regional development. Vision 2030 highlights poverty reduction as the main priority of development cooperation, citing the need for social balance and grassroots participation, and to avoid perpetuating dependency or undermining national priorities, development efforts and policies.

Government services are the main single contributor to GDP. Namibia is the fourth-largest exporter of non-fuel minerals in the world. In particular, diamonds and uranium generate a significant share of foreign exchange. Namibia is one of the most productive fishing grounds in the world, primarily due to the upwelling of the Benguela current, which brings nutrient-rich waters from the depths, thereby supporting fish populations. The three highest primary industry contributors to GDP are:

- Mining and quarrying (12.4%);
- Agriculture (5.9%); and
- Fishing and fish processing (3.6%).

Between 2001 and 2011, overall population growth was 15.4%, but over this period rural populations decreased by 1.4% and urban populations increased by 48.7%. As of 2011, total population was 43% urban and 57% rural. Urbanisation and a growing middle class are leading to increased waste production, and the waste processing is not yet at world class standard, with unsegregated municipal and industrial waste burned in open landfills. Malnutrition in children is as high as 38% in some regions. The leading causes of inpatient deaths, in all age groups, are HIV/AIDS, diarrhoea, tuberculosis, pneumonia, and malaria.

94% of rural households identify agriculture as their main activity. The Colonial and Apartheid legacies have resulted in structural inequality: 10% of the population are private farm owners holding 44% of the land, while 60% to 70% of the population practices subsistence pastoralism on state-owned communal land which is 41% of the nation's total. The majority of rural communities, particularly in the higher rainfall areas of the North, depend directly on forest resources for fuel wood, building materials, fodder, food, and medicine. Less than 2% of land is arable, and agriculture contributes less than 7% to GDP, but it supports over 70% of the population. Extensive livestock ranching dominates agriculture. Most Namibians depend on rainfed subsistence agriculture, although rainfed crop production is limited to the higher rainfall areas in the north and northeast. Forestry's contribution to GDP is relatively low, but it plays an important role in community development.

[Community conservation covers over 52% of all communal land, with 172,000 residents. Of this, communal-area conservancies manage 19.2% of Namibia. 13.5% state conservation areas; and 1.5% diamond concession areas.] Namibia is a pioneer in community-based natural resource management (CBNRM). CBNRM was introduced in 1996 through the communal conservancy program, and has now expanded to include over 10% of Namibia's population. In total, some 42% of Namibia's land is under some form of conservation.

GHG emissions per capita are 9.15tn CO₂eq. Total national emissions are 0.02% of the global total. Namibia aims to reduce GHG emissions by 89% by 2030, compared to the BAU scenario. Liquid fuel, used mainly in the transport sector and including petrol and diesel, accounts for 63% of total energy consumption. The other energy sources are electricity (17%), coal (5%), and others (15%) including solar, wood, and wind. Namibia plans to export natural gas from the recently discovered Kudu gas reserves. Electricity demand is 597MW and supply is 500MW, and the balance has to be imported from other SADC countries, mostly South Africa.

2 Nationally Determined Contributions

Namibia submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) in September 2015. It was converted to a Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in 2016.

Namibia sees climate change as a major threat to the economic development and general welfare of Namibian society. Despite socio-economic constraints, Namibia is already unconditionally contributing a share of its resources to combat climate change. This is expected to be about 10% of NDC requirements in the future; thus, implementation of its NDC is fully conditional on the provision of the differential 90% of means of implementation required through finance, technology transfer, and the associated capacity building from Annex 1 Parties as stipulated under Article 4 of the UNFCCC.

Unconditional mitigation measures and actions have already been implemented using national budgetary allocations. International support will be required to meet the outstanding difference between unconditional and conditional targets. The cost of implementing the mitigation component of NDC contributions is estimated at US\$10.4 billion. The total conditional component of Namibia's NDC will require about US\$33 billion in international support. Namibia considers international market-based mechanisms a potential component in achieving its 2030 target.

Mitigation considerations cover a range of sectors, with the Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector being the greatest contributor, as depicted below [(GHG mitigation as % of BAU scenario in 2030, in brackets).]

Sector	Action	% share
Energy	Increase share of renewables in electricity production from 33% to 70%	3.3%
	Increase energy efficiency in DSM	0.2%
	Mass transport in Windhoek, car and freight pooling	2.3%
IPPU	Replace 20% clinker in cement production	0.2%
AFOLU	Reduce deforestation rate by 75%	59.8%
	Reforest 20,000 ha per year	7.9%
	Restore 15 million ha grassland	6%
	Reduce removal of wood by 50%	3.1%
	Afforest 50,000 ha per year	2.6%
	Plant 5,000 ha per year	1.6%
	Fatten 100,000 cattle heads in feedlots	0.9%
	Soil carbon	0.8%
Waste	Transform 50% MSW to electricity and compost	0.9%

Namibia has taken steps toward a Measuring, Reporting, and Verification system and further actions will be taken to strengthen it and make it fully operational as soon as possible. Namibia also intends to establish a carbon register to record the outcome of all development activities linked with emission reductions and removals; the same carbon register will be used for emission offsets and trading on the international market

3 Policy and planning documents

3.1 National Communications to the UNFCCC

As per its obligations, Namibia has submitted three National Communications (NCs) to the UNFCCC: in 2002, 2011, and 2015 respectively. According to these, various steps have been taken toward UNFCCC implementation, as illustrated below.

Date	[Steps]
1999	Cross-sectoral National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) created, to oversee all activities related to climate change
2011	National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) developed by Cabinet, to mainstream climate change in development
2013	Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (CCSAP) developed by MET, for NCCP implementation over the period 2013 to 2020

Namibia ratified the UNFCCC in 1995. The MET submitted Namibia's Initial National Communication (INC) to the UNFCCC in 2002 [redundant with the above?]. The INC requested support for:

- Establishing a National Climate Change Office;
- Developing a Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan;
- Research and modelling to reduce uncertainty in future climate change trends, observation systems, agricultural production models, Benguela Current ecosystem dynamics, carbon balance of woodlands and land-use change, GHG estimates from the waste sector, impacts on water resources, threats to biodiversity, and likely impacts on terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems;
- Adaptation projects including control of malaria and other climate-related diseases, dealing with sea-level rise, testing drought-tolerant crops and heat resistant livestock, public education programmes, and water use efficiency measures; and
- Mitigation projects such as improved energy systems, afforestation and agroforestry projects, improved stoves and charcoal kilns, efficient lighting and solar water heating, and expanded rail infrastructure.

The MET submitted Namibia's Second National Communication (SNC) to the UNFCCC in 2011. Total energy generation capacity is 384MW annually. Energy is generated by hydro, coal, and diesel power plants. Rural energy is generated with diesel generators, solar panels, firewood, candles, and paraffin. Local supply falls short of demand, and the shortfall (up to 70%) is imported from other SADC countries, mainly South Africa. [In light of increasing local demand (growing at 3% annually), and South Africa's diminishing overcapacity, increases in local gas and hydro production are planned; this includes the 800MW Kudu Power Station using combined cycle natural gas, the 400MW Epupa Baynes hydro on the Kunene River, and Orange River Small Hydro Schemes.] Transport fuel consumption constituted over 70%

of Namibia's energy demand in 2006. Agriculture accounts for 75% of water use, and the Green Scheme is likely to increase agricultural use by 80%. Projected temperature increases are expected to reduce water resource availability and dam yields by 5% to 15%, through evapotranspiration. Water catchments are expected to reduce runoff and drainage, especially in the Angolan catchments. Ecosystem services of wetlands are expected to decrease. Groundwater recharge may be reduced by 30% to 70%.

The MET submitted Namibia's Third National Communication (TNC) to the UNFCCC in 2015. The TNC lists an extensive range of potential adaptation measures – more than most NCs – including the following:

- Agriculture
 - Outscale preventative measures through anti-soil erosion programs
 - Land management for livestock systems, including fodder flow systems and bush thinning
- Health
 - Disaster response measures, following lessons learned from the 2009 floods of Northern Namibia
 - Scenario development and proactive planning to address both fast-onset and slow-onset climate-induced events
 - Strengthen policies to effectively address both slow-onset and catastrophic events
 - Improve data collection and surveillance to prepare for climate-induced changes
 - Climate-proof the public health system to deal with adverse health repercussions and outcomes from climate-related changes
 - Strengthen water and sanitation systems
- Tourism
 - Promote community-based natural resource management (**CBNRM**) through the establishment of conservancies, accompanied by technologies that increase land productivity and reduce human-wildlife conflict, redesign and redefine protected areas, open up micro destinations within and adjacent to national parks and heritage sites, and prevent overuse of sites
 - Integrate climate factors into conservation and tourism management plans of protected areas, establish monitoring survey programmes to assess ecosystem changes and take necessary protection measures
- Water
 - Conjunctive use of surface and groundwater resources
 - Improve water demand management
 - Control use of groundwater
 - Improve policy and legal framework for water management
 - Expand stakeholder engagement

3.2 Biennial Update Report (BUR)

BURs are required from non-Annex 1 Parties to the UNFCCC. They should contain: updates of national GHG inventories, including a national inventory report and information on mitigation actions, needs, and support received. BURs are to be submitted every two years, with the first due in December 2014. [Namibia has submitted two BURs to date, but none of the other target countries have.]

Namibia was the first Non-Annex 1 Party to submit its Biennial Update Report (BUR) at COP 20 in Lima in 2014. The BUR included impacts of GHG emission reductions for initiatives implemented up to 2010. The [CCU] is responsible for reporting obligations to the UNFCCC. Namibia received support from the GEF, through the UNDP, for its first BUR, with some support in-kind provided by the Namibian Government, sector Ministries, the private sector including parastatals.

Namibia's second Biennial Update Report (BUR2) was submitted in 2016. BUR2 listed the following potential actions:

- Mitigation:
 - Increase the share of renewables in electricity production
 - Increase energy efficiency and other DSM activities
 - Improve passenger and freight transport to reduce fossil fuel use
 - Reduce emissions in industrial processes through the adoption of ESTs and other measures
 - Reduce deforestation rate
 - Reforestation and afforestation
 - Restoration of grasslands
 - Promote alternatives to reduce wood removal from forests and grasslands
 - Promote silviculture and agroforestry
 - Improve livestock husbandry practices
 - Enhance soil carbon storage through improved agricultural practices
 - Convert solid waste to energy
 - Improve solid and liquid waste management
- Adaptation:
 - Improve technical capacity at national and subnational levels to develop a greater understanding of climate change and its impacts
 - Develop and implement appropriate responses and adaptation strategies to reduce the impact of floods, low rainfall and high temperatures on people, crops, livestock, ecosystems, infrastructure, and services
 - Implement soil and water conservation policies and practices
 - Improve ecosystem management, protection, and conservation
 - Develop common goals and facilitate better integration of policies and practices in vulnerable sectors

3.3 Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)

The UNDP and Namibian Government compiled a NAMA for rural development in Namibia through electrification with renewable energies, toward achieving the goal defined in the Off-Grid Energisation Master Plan – specifically, to provide access to appropriate energy technologies for everyone living and working in off-grid areas. The NAMA's focus is on solar energy, along with some wind and hydro, and it is expected to generate private sector involvement. The NAMA document was published in 2015. [Its two interventions will be implemented over a period of three and a half years, and supported by capacity building over a five-year period. After implementing interventions, the NAMA will operate over a 15-year period. Namibia's Government will provide 30% of funding, along with 15% from the private sector, and 55% from other donors. The MET is the Coordinating Authority (NCA), and the Environmental Investment Fund (EIF) is the National Implementing Entity (NIE), while the NCCC acts as the supervisory board.]

3.4 Vision 2030

Namibia's Vision 2030 is a planning process that commenced in 1998 and launched in 2004. The National Planning Commission tasked teams to produce eight thematic reports addressing: inequality and social welfare; peace and political stability; human resources development and institutional capacity building; macroeconomic issues; population, health and development; Namibia's natural resources sector; knowledge, information and technology; and factors of the external environment.

Vision 2030 highlights the need for sustainable development, highlighting the importance of poverty and inequality reduction, along with the development of natural capital. Vision 2030 has limited detail on climate change, reflecting the stage at which it was written. It acknowledges environmental harm wrought on Namibia's water supplies, biodiversity, fish stocks, and grasslands and the ingrained segregation and institutional disadvantages built into the social and political systems which are still felt by vulnerable people, organisms and environments (Republic of Namibia n.d.).

Vision 2030 informs a series of National Development Plans (NDPs), with the first covering 2006 to 2010, and the fourth covering the current period.

3.5 National Development Plans (NDPs)

[Namibia is currently in its 4th NDP], which prioritises sustainability within the economic development agenda and aims at a low-carbon economy. NDP4 is structured around the following priority areas: basic enablers; institutional environment; education and skills; health; reduction of extreme poverty; and public infrastructure. Its economic priorities are: logistics; tourism; manufacturing; and agriculture. It highlights the importance of M&E mechanisms; accountability, including by way of appropriate reward-and-sanction schemes; and the entrenchment of a culture of performance management in the public sector.

3.6 Harambee Prosperity Plan (HPP)

The Office of the President produced Namibia's Harambee Prosperity Plan (HPP) in 2016, to cover the period from 2016/17 to 2019/20. The HPP is supplementary to NDPs and Vision 2030. It is based on five pillars: effective governance; economic advancement; social progression; infrastructure development; and international relations and cooperation.

3.7 National Policy of Climate Change (NPCC)

The NPCC was produced in 2011. It was written during the period of NDP3, and thus was informed by this Plan. The main purpose of the NPCC is to provide the legal framework and overarching national strategy for development, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of mitigation and adaptation activities, with a primary focus on adaptation.

It highlights the following key climate change issues: sustainable access to water; food security and sustainable resource base; human health and wellbeing; fisheries and marine resources; infrastructure; sustainable energy and low carbon development; education, training, capacity building and institutional strengthening; research and information needs; public awareness, participation, and access to information; disaster reduction and risk management; financial resource allocation, mobilisation, and management; international cooperation and networking; technology development and transfer; policy and legislative development; and gender issues, child welfare, and other vulnerable groups.

Its policy objectives are as follows:

1. Develop and implement appropriate strategies and actions that will lower the vulnerability of Namibians and various sectors to the impacts to climate change.
2. Integrate climate change effectively into existing policy, institutional, and development networks in recognition of the cross-cutting nature of climate change.

3. Enhance capacities and synergies at local, regional, and national levels and at individual, institutional and systemic levels to ensure successful implementation of climate change response activities.
4. Provide, through government, secure and adequate funding resources for the effective adaptation and mitigation investments to climate change and associated activities.
5. Facilitate climate proof development to reduce the magnitude and extent of climate change impacts.

When the NPCC was introduced, it was largely unknown whether sector policies addressed climate change, and no information was available regarding potential exacerbation of climate change vulnerabilities resulting from existing policies. Information regarding the investment required for adaptation and mitigation at national and sector levels did not exist.

In recognition of the cross-border nature of climate change effects, the NPCC commits to alignment with relevant African Union (AU) and Southern African Development Community (SADC) policies. According to the NCCP, the Government considers a range of multilateral and bilateral funding options including grants, concessional and non-concessional loans, and market-based instruments.

3.8 Drought Policy

[Namibia's Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF) is reviewing a new national drought policy and strategy. The MAWF has also approached Cabinet to establish a fund for drought, which would allow faster finance for drought relief. Although a drought fund was stipulated in the National Drought Policy and Strategy of 2007, this didn't materialise as the Office of the Prime Minister established a National Disaster Fund which is responsible for all disasters in the country.]

3.9 Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (CCSAP)

[The MET developed a Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (CCSAP) for the period 2013 to 2020, to implement the NPCC. The CCSAP paves the way to the strategic options to be adopted for coping with climate change challenges while contributing to the international agenda to meet COP requirements.]

Adaptation is addressed through the priority themes: food security and sustainable resource base; sustainable water resources; human health and well-being; and infrastructure. Key sectors and focus areas for adaptation include: agriculture; water; coastal zones; health; infrastructure; biodiversity and ecosystems; forestry; energy; urban management; and tourism.

As per the NDC, Namibia's mitigation aim is an overall 89% reduction of its emissions projected under a BAU scenario in 2030. The focus areas to achieve this mitigation objective are: sustainable energy; transport; and AFOLU.

Crosscutting issues span both adaptation and mitigation. The crosscutting themes which Namibia plans to address are: capacity building, training, and institutional strengthening; research and information needs; public awareness, participation, and access to information; disaster reduction and risk management; financial, resource mobilisation, and management; international cooperation and networking; technology development and transfer; and legislative development.

3.10 Additional documents

[Namibia is working on its National Adaptation Plan (NAP).]

4 Climate finance stakeholders

The Cabinet of Namibia has overall responsibility to develop climate change policies, but various other local institutions play a role in climate finance.

Namibia has long had a close relationship with the Green Climate Fund (GCF). In 2012, Namibia offered to host the GCF. [More recently, there have been unofficial suggestions for Namibia to host a [regional office] for the GCF.]

4.1 Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)

The MET is the NDA to the GCF. The MET's Deputy Director of Multilateral Environmental Agreements, Mr Petrus Muteyauli is the Focal Point (FP) to the GCF. The MET is responsible for coordinating and implementing climate change related activities – including preparation of NCs and BURs – through the Climate Change Unit (CCU) established within the DEA. The CCU also ensures the country's reporting obligations to the UNFCCC are met.

As climate change affects many sectors, various Ministries, Organisations, and Agencies must actively implement climate change related issues. The Subdivision for Climate Change, proposed under the revised MET structure, will assist directly with planning, development, implementation and coordination of climate change activities at the local, regional and national levels. Existing local and regional structures will be used for implementation at those levels. Where functions of line ministries have been successfully decentralised, these will be used to support local and regional level implementation and coordination. At present a function exists within the Meteorological Services Division of the Ministry of Works and Transport (MWT) that carries out climatic monitoring, research and assessment. This unit will serve as the national Climate Analysis Unit (CAU) that will support the CCU, MET, NCCC and line ministries with pertinent information and data for informed planning and decision making about climate change issues'.

4.2 National Climate Change Committee (NCCC)

The NCCC – established by the MET in 2001 and comprising representatives from ministries, NGOs, and the private sector – oversees climate change policy implementation, including preparation of reports to the UNFCCC, and advises Government on climate change issues. The NCCC advises and guides the CCU.

4.3 Environmental Investment Fund (EIF)

The Environmental Investment Fund (EIF) is a Direct Access Accredited Entity (AE) to the GCF. The EIF was officially launched in 2012, and is currently funded by a Government allocation, with a mandate to tap on local conservation fees and environmental levies. These

funds are used to invest in the protection and management of the environment, promoting sustainable use of natural resources for economic development, along with conserving biological diversity and ecological life-support functions. The EIF is building a sustainable fund that supports a variety of new and existing initiatives in Namibia. In doing so, it creates partnerships with NGOs, Government, CSOs, and the private sector to ensure its projects are well positioned to ensure buy-in from local and international stakeholders.

The EIF has identified ten focus areas to fulfil its mandate: communal conservancies and Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM); land use planning and the optimal utilisation of land; renewable energy and energy efficiency; efficient use of water; environmentally friendly waste management systems; responsible use of pesticides; green technology including recycling; value chain developments for natural resource based enterprises; environmental research and training bursaries and scholarships in environment related areas; and raising environmental awareness.

[The EIF appointed Ms. Lesley-Anne van Wyk as the Readiness Coordinator within MET, in the capacity of an external consultant; at SACFP RLF1, she spoke on the delivery of the current GCF Readiness Programme.]

The EIF is looking to progress the concept of a Southern Africa Climate Finance Institute, [and have lobbied informally with South Africa's DEA, through Zaheer, for support in this initiative]. This could potentially be related to Namibia's desire to host the GCF Regional Office. [Zaheer has noted the need to "institutionalise" knowledge as critically important, especially in Southern Africa.]

EIF is lauded for having the first SAP project approved, and for being the only GCF AE in the world to have three projects in three different GCF modalities (EDA, SAP, and regular) modalities approved. The EIF credits this success to: its commitment to internal capacity-building, rather than relying on external consultants; thoroughly engaging with, and understanding, the GCF's policies and guidance; restructuring the institution to align with the GCF; learning by doing; and learning from projects that have already been implemented using other funding sources (e.g. GEF).

4.4 National Planning Commission (NPC)

Most international climate change funding to Namibia has been for mitigation activities, primarily in the energy sector, and has been received as grants. National officials have expressed reluctance to borrow from MDBs or the IMF, due to the conditions attached to such loans. Most international climate finance flows outside of national budget systems, although the National Planning Commission (NPC) is involved in negotiating funding agreements with donors and overseeing international funding for government agencies. Line ministries can negotiate agreements directly with development partners, but must seek approval from the NPC for all grant funding and technical assistance agreements, and approval from the Ministry of Finance is required for loans and budgetary support.

4.5 Desert Research Foundation of Namibia (DRFN)

[The Desert Research Foundation of Namibia (DRFN) was introduced to the Adaptation Fund (AF), and given the opportunity to become accredited, by Namibia's MET and the UNDP. The first submission was made in January 2012, and the DRFN was designated as a National Implementing Entity (NIE) to the AF in August 2014.]

[The AF Secretariat visited DRFN in 2014, and realised there were misunderstandings regarding terminologies and communication. To avoid this in the future, DRFN recommended closer contact between the AF and its NIEs. The DRFN has identified the following benefits of AF-accreditation: improving DRFN's chances of attracting further funding and receiving GCF accreditation; introducing improved organisational systems, which were developed to meet AF requirements; improved confidence, broad applicability, and knowledge transfer; an expanded mandate through involvement in climate change adaptation projects; and strengthening DRFN's understanding of climate change adaptation.]

4.6 Ministry of Agriculture, Water, and Forestry (MAWF)

Namibia's Ministry of Agriculture, Water, and Forestry (MAWF) recognises the challenges facing the water sector, and commits to maintaining and upgrading existing infrastructure, and constructing new infrastructure, accordingly. Namibia's Government has committed to implementing Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), which includes climate change considerations.

4.7 Climate Resilient Infrastructure Development Facility (CRIDF)

[The Climate Resilient Infrastructure Development Facility (CRIDF) is engaging the Namibian NDA (Paulus) on a potential CRICF-GCF opportunity with the transboundary aquifer (TBA) in the Kunene region, on the border with Angola. Angola submitted the Kunene TBA as their project idea for the GWP workshop, and there has been a lot of interest in the TBA from the Namibians because it has the potential to secure water supply in northern Namibia. There has been some interest in submitting the project to the GCF, possibly using DBSA as the AE, but there is still work being done on the TBA. Out of interest this links to other work with the SADC Groundwater Institute, on assessing whether the GCF is suitable for their TBA programme. CRIDF has noted some difficulty with working in Namibia, mainly due to government due process and bureaucracy.]

4.8 African Development Bank (AfDB)

In March 2018, a delegation from the AfDB visited Namibia to meet the NDA, the EIF, and various private sector actors involved in the renewable energy sector.

4.9 Other institutions

- The Development Bank of Namibia (DBN) is a domestic institution which could play an important role in allocating climate finance to non-state actors. It is presently applying to become an AE to the GCF. [Add detail from SACFP's dealings with DBN]
- [Namibia has received funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for several renewable energy efficiency projects. [Add detail aligned with climate finance baselines]]

5 Climate finance accessed to date

5.1 Engagement with the GCF

In October 2016, Namibia was one of the first African countries to receive GCF funds, for two adaptation projects:

- *Empower to adapt: creating climate change-resilient livelihoods through Community-Based Natural Resource Management in Namibia*
- *Climate Resilient Agriculture in three of the Vulnerable Extreme northern crop-growing regions (CRAVE)*

In February 2018, the EIF achieved the first ever GCF SAP funding approval for the project *Improving rangeland and ecosystem management practices of smallholder farmers under conditions of climate change in Sesfontein, Fransfontein, and Warmquelle of the Republic of Namibia*.

The GCF Secretariat Work Plan for 2019 mentions the idea of Regional GCF Hubs. Namibia has indicated in interest in bidding for a GCF Regional Hub, and has been lobbying other countries for their support. [It would be worthwhile to analyse the Work Plan alongside the Independent Evaluation of the Readiness Programme, to understand the gaps.]

At the 16th Meeting of the GCF Board (B.16), the GCF Executive Director informed the GCF Board that official correspondence had been received from the President of Namibia, expressing an interest in hosting a GCF African regional office. The offer included privileges and immunities, and office space.

5.2 GCF funds accessed

[Two more SAP proposals were coming to the Board in 2019 for the EIF, including one to be prioritised for early 2019, according to Karl Aribeb. Karl also noted that EIF are looking to upgrade their accreditation to allow for onlending.]

Two multi country GCF proposals that include Namibia were approved at the 21st Meeting of the GCF Board (B.21):

- *FP095 Transforming financial systems for climate [interestingly, this proposal provides additional capital to the SUNREF Namibia programme]*
- *FP098 DBSA Climate Finance Facility*

5.3 GCF Readiness Programme

6 SACFP engagements with Namibia

During the weeks following RLF1, the EIF and Namibia's NDA undertook the annual review of the GCF programme within Namibia, through a series of stakeholder engagements around the country. [It would be interested to learn how these engagements were undertaken, and what impact they have had on programme priorities going forward.]

6.1 Technical assistance

TA engagements in Namibia.

6.2 Bilateral exchanges and engagements

[There was a request to have a bilateral with the Lesotho NDA, on the sidelines of RLF1. The team wrote to the Namibian NDA about the potential to have a bilateral in Windhoek in late January 2019.]

[The DBN team would be travelling to DBSA in late November 2018, and SACFP said they would– in principle – be able to fund a return visit by the DBSA team to DBN, to progress their accreditation process. SACFP suspected that DBSA would also use this visit to forward their proposal to be the AE for the Windhoek Water Banking proposal to the GCF.]

[SACFP have noted potential for rich learning for the EIF team and the SANBI team, especially with regards to Enhanced Direct Access with the EIF rolling out CRAVE. The EIF have also expressed the desire to host bilateral exchanges with others around the region.]

6.3 Regional Learning Forums

Namibia hosted RLF1 in Swakopmund, on 25 and 26 October 2018.

6.4 SACFP Workstream 2

[EIF has agreed to support SACFP Workstream 2 activities, through the assistance of the EIF gender and ESS expert, Aina-Mara Iteta. Aina will: provide support in developing gender-specific no-objection criteria for MET, and a communications package outlining the EIF's experience with the GCF safeguard policies; and will present sessions at SACFP gender workshops.]

6.5 SACFP Workstream 3

[SACFP is prepared to contribute to elements of Namibia's GCF Readiness activities. The sections of Namibia's GCF Readiness requiring the attention of the SACFP team are: strategic frameworks for engagement with the GCF; and private sector mobilisation.]

[SUNREF Namibia, a new AfD green credit line offered to Namibian commercial banks with EIF technical support, was launched in Windhoek on 24 May. Some of the projects may be potential case studies or the working paper on engaging the local private sector in delivering climate outcomes at a country level.]

7 Looking forward

Summary of section 6.

7.1 SACFP Phase 3

Potential SACFP Phase 3.