FACILITATIVE SHARING OF VIEWS – [NAMIBIA]

June 2022

Presentation outline

Summary of BUR and recent development since the BUR submission

❖ National context

❖ GHG inventory

❖ Mitigation actions and effect

❖ Barriers and support needed and received
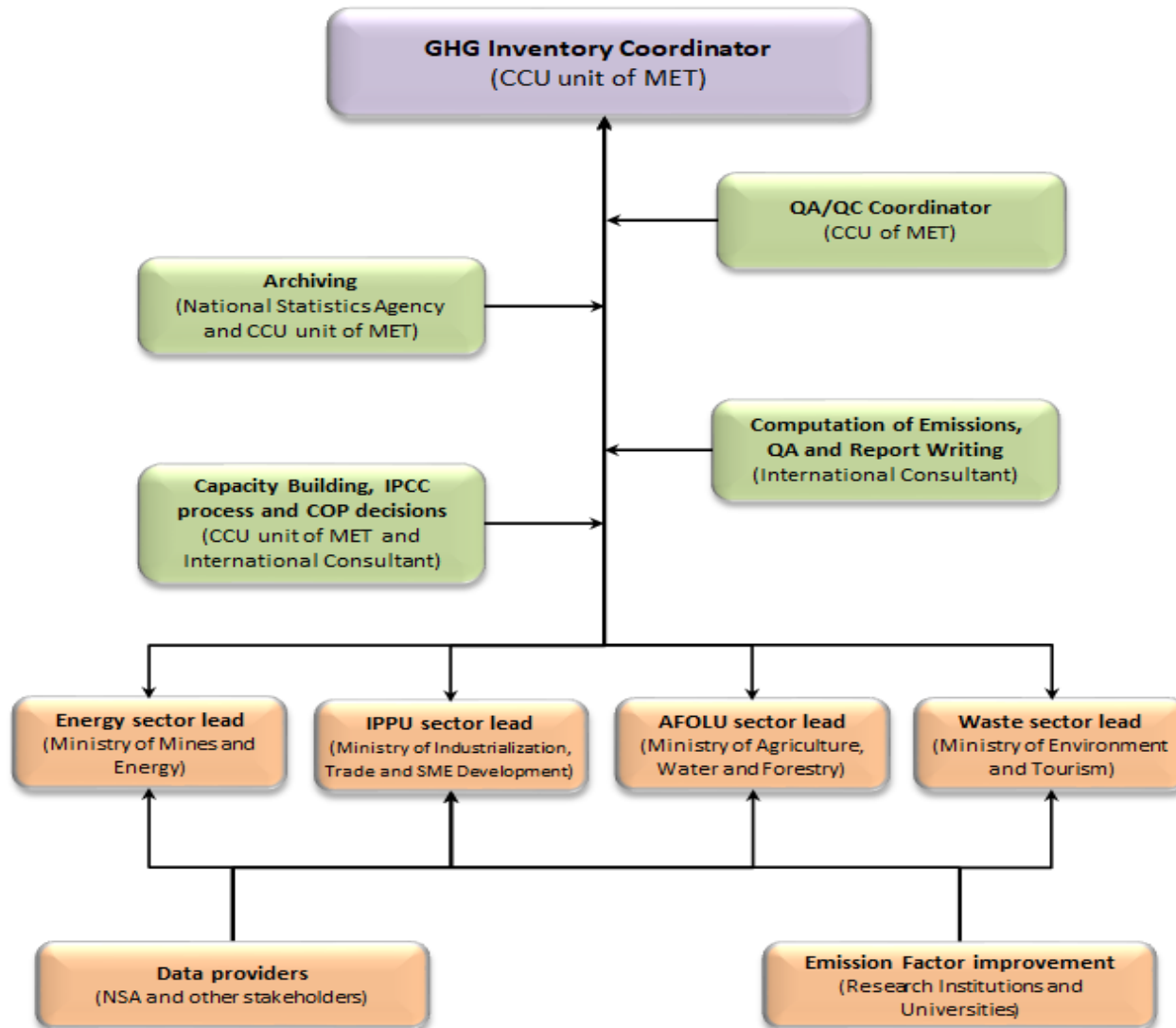
Relevant facts

- Namibia is un upper middle income country situated in South-Western Africa

- Population of 2.2 Million

- Namibia is one of the biggest and driest countries in sub-Saharan Africa

- Rainfall ranges from an average of 25 mm in the west to over 600 mm in the northeast

- Thus making it one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change

- More than 50% of the population depend on rain-fed agriculture

- Imports more than 60% of its energy needs

- Namibia has submitted 4 BURs and 4 NCs

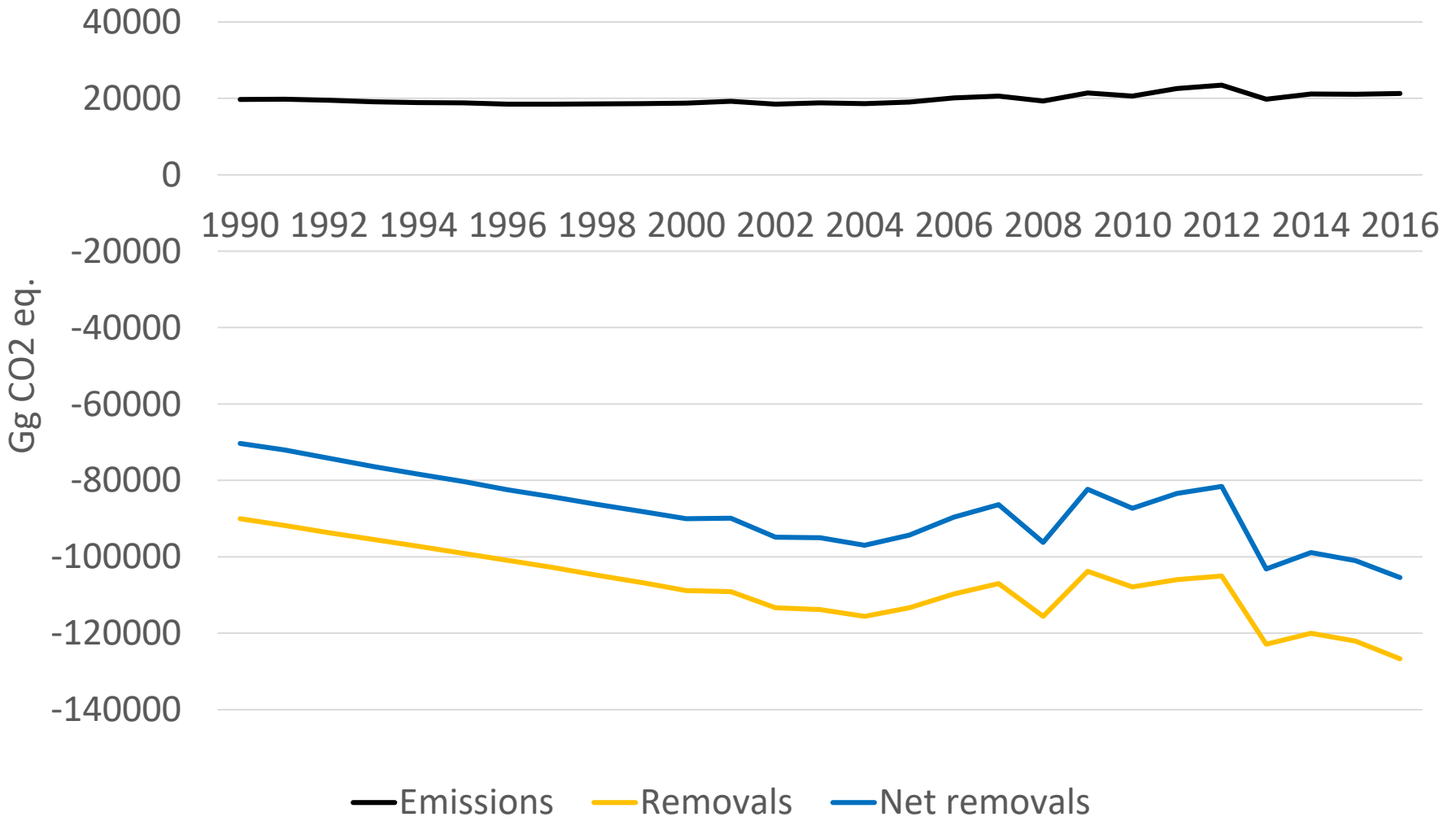- Started with the process of preparing its BTR1 and NC5

Institutional arrangements

- Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) is the national focal point to the UNFCCC and PA
- MEFT coordinates the compilations of NCs, BURs and now BTRs, through the climate change unit in the department of environmental affairs
- The NCCC provides overall oversight
- Three national working groups are currently in place:
  - The GHG working group
  - The mitigation working group
  - The V&A working group
- However the current arrangements are on adhoc basis
- Hence the need to develop a more robust and sustainable institutional arrangements to meet the requirements under the ETF

Institutional arrangements for GHG

National emissions, removals and net removal

Summary of Mitigation actions

Type of action	No. of action	Completed or implemented	Planned
Policies, plans and strategies	11	4	7
Energy sector	31	24	7
IPPU sector	1	0	1
AFOLU sector	8	7	1
Waste sector	3	0	3
Total	54	35	19

Mitigation actions and effects

➢ Increasing the share of renewables in electricity generation.

➢ Increased energy efficiency and other DSM activities.

➢ Improved passenger and freight transport to reduce fossil fuel use.

➢ Reforestation and afforestation.

➢ Restoration of grasslands and rangeland.

➢ Promoting alternatives to reduce wood removals from forests and grasslands.

➢ Improved livestock husbandry practices.

➢ Enhancing soil carbon storage through improved agricultural practices.

➢ Conversion of solid waste to energy; and

➢ Improved solid and liquid waste management.

Support received and needed (finance, technology, capacity-building)

- Namibia welcomes the support received from the GEF to implement its CBIT project that will further enable removal of constraints and gaps

- Namibia also welcomes the support from GEF to prepare its first BTR and NC5

- However it faces major challenges:
  - More capacity building on the refined 2019 IPCC guidelines and software
  - Lack of capacity within the coordinating institution (MEFT) and key stakeholders
  - Staff turn-over
  - Limited financial resources
  - Setting up a sustainable institutional arrangements
  - Processes with GEF agency in accessing funding thereby leading to gaps from one report to the next
  - Development of templates to track support received and needed, as well as to track support towards the attainment of the NDC targets

Transition to ETF

- Through the CBIT project, Namibia is busy preparing itself to transition to ETF, this includes:
  - Formalising and setting up a sustainable institutional framework through MoA
  - Developing a MRV portal to be a depository of all activity data
  - Developing templates for activity data collection and on support received and needed as well as mitigation actions
  - Capacity building on the 2019 refined guidelines and software
  - Data collection to improve transparency and completeness
- Namibia has also with the process of accessing its first BTR

Response to questions received

- A total of 7 questions were received during the FSV period
- The topics covered are:
    - Technology needs assessment
    - Emission of HFCs
    - Institutional arrangements
    - GHG emissions
    - MRV
- Detailed responses were uploaded via the FSV portal