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Report on the technical expert review of the first biennial transparency report of Namibia*

Summary

This report presents the results of the technical expert review of the first biennial transparency report of Namibia, conducted by a technical expert review team in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, and capacity-building needs identified by the Party and by the technical expert review team in consultation with the Party during the review. The review took place from 9 to 13 March 2026 in Windhoek.

* In the symbol for this document, 2024 refers to the year in which the biennial transparency report was submitted, not to the year of publication.



Abbreviations and acronyms

2006 IPCC Guidelines	<i>2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</i>
A6.4ER	emission reduction under Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement
AD	activity data
AR	Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
BTR	biennial transparency report
CER	certified emission reduction
CH ₄	methane
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
CO ₂ eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
CRT	common reporting table
CTF	common tabular format
EF	emission factor
GHG	greenhouse gas
HFC	hydrofluorocarbon
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPPU	industrial processes and product use
ITMO	internationally transferred mitigation outcome
LULUCF	land use, land-use change and forestry
MPGs	modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement
N ₂ O	nitrous oxide
NA	not applicable
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NE	not estimated
NID	national inventory document
NIR	national inventory report
QA/QC	quality assurance/quality control
SF ₆	sulfur hexafluoride
TERT	technical expert review team
WAM	‘with additional measures’
WM	‘with measures’
WOM	‘without measures’

I. Introduction and summary

A. Introduction

1. This report covers the technical expert review of the BTR1 of Namibia. The review was organized by the secretariat and conducted by the TERT in accordance with the MPGs,¹ particularly chapter VII thereof.
2. A draft version of this report was transmitted on 2 June 2026 to the Government of Namibia, which did not provide any comments.² The Party applied the flexibility available to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities in relation to providing comments within three months, instead of one month, of receipt of the draft version of this report.³
3. The review was conducted as an in-country review from 9 to 13 March 2026 in Windhoek by the following team of nominated experts from the UNFCCC roster of experts: Rocio Dánica Condor (Italy), Onoriode Esegbue (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Daniel Akwetey Lamptey (Ghana), Thapelo Letete (South Africa), Eray Ozdemir (Türkiye), Ioannis Sempas (Guyana) and Danhui Xu (China). Thapelo Letete and Rocio Dánica Condor were the lead reviewers. The review was coordinated by Vítor Góis Ferreira (secretariat).

B. Scope

4. The TERT conducted a technical expert review of the information reported in the BTR1 of Namibia as per the scope of the review defined in paragraph 146 of the MPGs, consisting of:
 - (a) Review of the consistency of the information submitted by the Party under Article 13, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement with the MPGs (see chap. II.A below);
 - (b) Consideration of the Party's implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (see chap. II.B below);
 - (c) Identification of areas of improvement⁴ for the Party related to implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (see chap. II.C below);
 - (d) Assistance in identifying capacity-building needs (see chap. II.D below).

C. Summary

5. Namibia submitted its BTR1 on 31 December 2024, on the deadline mandated in decision 18/CMA.1. Namibia submitted its NID as a stand-alone document on 31 December 2024, on the deadline. Namibia also submitted its CRTs on 31 December 2024, on the deadline, CTF support tables on 31 December 2024, on the deadline, and CTF NDC tables on 8 January 2025, after the deadline.
6. A list of the areas of improvement identified on the basis of the review of the consistency of the reported information with the MPGs can be found in the assessment tables.⁵

¹ Decision 18/CMA.1, annex.

² As per para. 162(e) of the MPGs.

³ As per para. 162(f) of the MPGs.

⁴ As referred to in paras. 7, 8, 146(d) and 162(d) of the MPGs.

⁵ Contained in document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/NAM/Add.1, available at <https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports>.

D. Information provided by the Party pursuant to paragraphs 143–145 of the modalities, procedures and guidelines

7. Namibia reported information on support needed and received for implementing Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building. Support is needed primarily for strengthening the national framework for tracking progress towards achieving its NDC and developing country-specific EFs to enable the Party to use higher-tier methods for key categories in the national GHG inventory, whereas support has been received for developing appropriate frameworks for preparing the BTR and NIR submissions, building capacity for establishing a national measurement, reporting and verification framework and tracking the national budget used for climate action. Table 1 summarizes the information that Namibia reported in CTF tables III.12–III.13 on support needed and received. The TERT noted that the above-mentioned information reported by the Party is not subject to review as per the scope of the review defined in paragraph 146 of the MPGs.

Table 1
Summary of support needed and received by Namibia for implementing Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building
(USD million)

<i>Status of support</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Support needed from 2020 to 2030	6.48
Support received from 2021 to 2024	2.17

Sources: Namibia’s BTR1 and CTF tables III.12–III.13.

II. Technical expert review⁶

A. Review of the consistency of the submitted information with the modalities, procedures and guidelines⁷

1. National inventory report⁸

8. The TERT assessed the information reported in the BTR1 of Namibia and identified areas of improvement relating to consistency with the MPGs, which are described in tables 2–7 of the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 6 above and summarized in table 2.

⁶ As per para. 187 of the MPGs.

⁷ As per para. 146(a) of the MPGs.

⁸ As per para. 150(a) of the MPGs.

Table 2

Information reported in Namibia's national inventory report and review of consistency with the modalities, procedures and guidelines

<i>Element</i>	<i>Information to be reported</i>	<i>Response and summary as relevant</i>	<i>ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified^a</i>
Submission type (para. 12 of the MPGs)	Has the NIR been submitted as a stand-alone document?	Yes	No areas of improvement were identified
Time series (paras. 57–58 of the MPGs)	What years have been reported and is the time series in accordance with the MPGs?	1990–2022, in accordance with the MPGs	No areas of improvement were identified
Metrics (para. 37 of the MPGs)	Has the Party used the 100-year global warming potential values from the AR5?	Yes	No areas of improvement were identified
	Has the Party used other metrics?	No	No areas of improvement were identified
Gases (paras. 48–49 of the MPGs)	Which gases have been reported?	CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, HFCs, perfluorocarbons, SF ₆	No areas of improvement were identified
Indirect emissions (para. 52 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported indirect CO ₂ emissions and national totals with and without indirect CO ₂ ?	No	No areas of improvement were identified
	Has the Party reported indirect N ₂ O emissions from sources other than those in the agriculture and LULUCF sectors as a memo item?	No	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
National circumstances and institutional arrangements (paras. 18–19 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported information on the functions related to inventory planning, preparation and management?	Yes	2.G.2
Methodologies, parameters and data (paras. 20–24 of the MPGs)	Has the Party used the 2006 IPCC Guidelines?	Yes	3.E.1, 3.E.2, 5.A.7, 5.A.8, 5.A.11, 6.L.1, 6.L.2, 6.L.4, 7.W.4, 7.W.5, 7.W.9
	Has the Party used other IPCC methodological guidance?	Yes, the <i>2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</i> and the <i>2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands</i>	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Key category analysis (paras. 25, 41 and 42 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported a key category analysis?	Yes, a key category analysis was performed using approach 1 and a 95 per cent threshold for level and trend assessment for the starting inventory year	No areas of improvement were identified

<i>Element</i>	<i>Information to be reported</i>	<i>Response and summary as relevant</i>	<i>ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified^a</i>
		(1990) and the latest reporting year (2022) and with and without LULUCF	
Time-series consistency and recalculations (paras. 26–28, 43 and 57 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported a consistent time series?	Partly	7.W.7
	Has the Party reported recalculations and provided justification and explanatory information for them?	NA	No areas of improvement were identified
Uncertainty assessment (paras. 29 and 44 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported the results of the uncertainty analysis and the methods used, underlying assumptions and trends?	Yes, including level and trend uncertainty, reported using approach 1 for 1990 and the latest reporting year (2022)	No areas of improvement were identified
QA/QC plan and procedures (paras. 34–36 and 46 of the MPGs)	Has the Party elaborated information on an inventory QA/QC plan, including information on the inventory agency responsible for implementing QA/QC, and current and future QA/QC procedures?	Yes, including information on the inventory agency responsible for implementing QA/QC, an inventory QA/QC plan and general QC procedures	2.G.4
Assessment of completeness (paras. 30–33, 45, 47 and 50 of the MPGs)	Have any areas of improvement for lack of completeness been identified for the following sectors?	Yes	2.G.3
	Energy	No	No areas of improvement were identified
	IPPU	Yes	4.I.3
	Agriculture	Yes	5.A.3, 5.A.10
	LULUCF	Yes	6.L.7
	Waste	Yes	7.W.6, 7.W.7, 7.W.8
Threshold for reporting significant categories (para. 32 of the MPGs)	Are the estimated emissions for all categories and in total for all gases and categories reported insignificant below the relevant thresholds?	NA	NA
	For categories reported as “NE” owing to insignificance, has information been reported showing that the likely level of emissions is below the threshold of significance?	NA	NA

<i>Element</i>	<i>Information to be reported</i>	<i>Response and summary as relevant</i>	<i>ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified^a</i>
Methodologies, EFs, parameters and AD (paras. 39, 40 and 53–56 of the MPGs)	Has information been transparently reported on categories, gases, methodologies (including the rationale for selecting them), EFs and AD at a disaggregated level for the following sectors?		
	Energy	Yes	No areas of improvement were identified
	Has information been reported on international aviation and marine bunker fuel emissions as two separate entries and such emissions distinctly reported from national totals?	Yes	NA
	Has information been reported indicating how feedstocks and non-energy use of fuels have been accounted for in the inventory, under the energy or IPPU sector?	Yes	NA
	IPPU	Partly	4.I.1, 4.I.2, 4.I.4, 4.I.5
	Agriculture	Partly	5.A.1, 5.A.2, 5.A.4, 5.A.5, 5.A.9, 5.A.11
	LULUCF	Partly	6.L.2, 6.L.3, 6.L.4, 6.L.5, 6.L.8
	Did the Party provide supplementary information on the approach to reporting emissions and removals from harvested wood products in accordance with IPCC guidance other than the production approach, and provide supplementary information on emissions and removals from harvested wood products estimated using the production approach?	Partly	6.L.7
	Waste	Partly	7.W.1, 7.W.3

^a See document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/NAM/Add.1. The areas of improvement referred to in this table comprise only those relating to recommendations in that document.

2. Information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving the nationally determined contribution⁹

9. The TERT assessed the information reported in the BTR1 of Namibia and identified areas of improvement relating to consistency with the MPGs, which are described in tables 8 and 10–13 of the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 6 above and summarized in table 3.

Table 3

Information reported in Namibia's submission

<i>Topic</i>	<i>ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified^a</i>
National circumstances and institutional arrangements (paras. 59–63 of the MPGs)	8.1
Description of the NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, including updates (para. 64 of the MPGs)	No areas of improvement were identified
Information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving the NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (paras. 65–79 of the MPGs)	10.1–10.5
Mitigation policies and measures, actions and plans related to implementing and achieving the NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (paras. 80–90 of the MPGs)	11.1–11.2, 11.4–11.5
Summary of GHG emissions and removals (para. 91 of the MPGs)	12.1
Projections of GHG emissions and removals (paras. 92–102 of the MPGs)	13.1, 13.4–13.7

^a See document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/NAM/Add.1. The areas of improvement referred to in this table comprise only those relating to recommendations in that document.

3. Financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support provided¹⁰

10. Namibia does not consider itself subject to the reporting obligations applicable to developed country Parties pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement. Accordingly, the Party did not provide information on financial, technology development and transfer, or capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement in its BTR1.¹¹

B. Consideration of the Party's implementation and achievement of its nationally determined contribution¹²

11. In considering Namibia's progress in implementing and achieving its NDC, the TERT noted that the NDC¹³ is defined as an economy-wide single-year target to reduce emissions by 24 per cent by 2030 compared with the 'business as usual' scenario while concurrently increasing removals by 4,213 kt CO₂ eq, with a total mitigation potential of 11,902 kt CO₂ eq. The NDC target covers the energy, IPPU, agriculture, LULUCF and waste sectors, and the gases covered include CO₂, CH₄, N₂O and HFCs. Namibia's NDC uses 2010 as the base year, with net removals calculated as –85.823 Mt CO₂ eq. Under the 'business as usual' scenario, Namibia's net sink capacity is projected to increase to –90,713 kt CO₂ eq by 2030. The Party's mitigation measures include ambitious conditional and unconditional targets,

⁹ As per para. 150(b) of the MPGs.

¹⁰ As per para. 150(c) of the MPGs.

¹¹ As per para. 118 of the MPGs.

¹² As per para. 146(b) of the MPGs.

¹³ The consideration of the Party's implementation and achievement of its NDC is in the context of the NDC submitted by Namibia on 17 January 2024.

highlighting the importance of international support in the form of climate finance, technology transfer and capacity-building to achieve them. Namibia's targets are heavily dependent on external resources for the successful implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures. Namibia intends to use voluntary cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

12. The indicator that Namibia selected to track progress in implementing and achieving its NDC is described in table 4.

Table 4

Description of the indicator(s) selected by Namibia to track progress in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution

<i>NDC target</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Description</i>
Economy-wide net emissions removals relative to the 'business as usual' scenario (–90,713 kt CO ₂ eq) by 2030 in order to achieve –102,615 kt CO ₂ eq	Total GHG emissions and removals in Mt CO ₂ eq	In line with the target, the indicator covers all sectors included in Namibia's NDC (energy, IPPU, agriculture, LULUCF and waste) and the gases CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O and HFCs, with a base year of 2010 and a target year of 2030. It is based on data from the NIR, using methodologies from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and common metrics (global warming potential values) from the AR5

Sources: Namibia's BTR1, CTF tables 1–3, and information provided by the Party during the review.

13. The TERT noted that the contribution of LULUCF to achieving the NDC is included in the Party's baseline scenario and target-year level, as the target is an economy-wide target covering all sectors and gases included in the Party's NIR, and that Namibia plans to use cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement towards the achievement of its NDC. The Party's base-year emission and removal estimates may be updated in subsequent national GHG inventory submissions in line with improvements in data accuracy, methodologies and availability.

14. Table 5 summarizes information on progress in implementing the NDC based on the indicator total GHG emissions and removals taking into account the type of Namibia's NDC target, including quantitative values for the base year, implementation period, including the most recent year available, and target year.

Table 5

Summary of information on Namibia's progress in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution based on total greenhouse gas emissions and removals

(kt CO₂ eq)

	<i>Total GHG emissions and removals including LULUCF</i>	<i>Contribution of LULUCF, as applicable</i>	<i>ITMOs, A6.4ERs and/or CERs used towards NDC, as applicable</i>	<i>Indicator adjusted for contribution of LULUCF and ITMOs, A6.4ERs and/or CERs used towards NDC, as applicable</i>
Base year (2010)	–85 823.00			
Baseline (2030) ^a	–90 713.00			
2021	–95 746.69	NA	NA	–95 746.69
2022	–96 342.26	NA	NA	–96 342.26
Target level (2030)				–102 615.00

Sources: Namibia's BTR1, CTF tables 1–3, CRT 10, and information provided by the Party during the review.

^a Emission level corresponding to the baseline scenario in 2030 is based on the GHG projections reported in the Party's updated NDC submitted in 2024.

15. According to the most recent information on total GHG emissions and removals provided in CRT 10, in 2022 Namibia's total GHG emissions and removals were –96,342.26 kt CO₂ eq. The TERT noted that the contribution of LULUCF is included in the indicator and that the use of ITMOs is not yet accounted for. The indicator is 6.1 per cent (6,272.74 kt CO₂ eq) below the level of net removals that correspond to the target level in 2030.

16. Namibia reported information on the actions, policies and measures that support the implementation and achievement of its NDC. Table 6 provides a summary of the reported information on the key policies and measures of Namibia.

Table 6

Summary of information on key policies and measures reported by Namibia

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Key policies and measures^a</i>	<i>Estimate of expected GHG emission reductions in 2030 (kt CO₂ eq)</i>
Policy framework and cross-sectoral measures	Environmental Management Act (2007)	NE
	Green Economy Strategy	NE
	Cross-Cutting Climate Resilience Actions	NE
	National Climate Change Policy	NE
Energy		
Energy efficiency	NDC Implementation Action Plan for Energy Generation and Use	2 000
	Energy Efficiency Policy	300
Energy supply and renewables	Renewable Energy Policy	500
	Renewable Energy Feed-In Tariff (REFIT) Program	2 000
	National Solar Energy Strategy	NE
Transport	NDC Implementation Action Plan for Circular Economy	1 500
	Low-Emission Vehicle Program	500
	Sustainable Urban Transport Plan	NE
IPPU	NDC Implementation Action Plan for Industry And, Refrigeration, Air Conditioning and Heat Pumps	1 200
Agriculture	NDC Implementation Action Plan for Agriculture & Food Security/Climate-Smart Agriculture Initiatives	300
	Livestock Methane Management Initiative	NE
	Soil Carbon Management Policy	NE
LUUCF	National Reforestation Program	5 000
	Forest Conservation Policy	2 000
	Forest Restoration Plan	100
Waste	Urban Waste-to-Energy Initiative	800
	Circular Economy Strategy	500
	National Recycling Policy	200

Sources: Namibia's BTR1, CTF table 5, and information provided by the Party during the review.

^a Names of policies and measures reproduced as reported in Namibia's BTR1.

17. Namibia uses an integrated governance framework to promote climate actions, led by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism and supported by other ministries, local governments and private sector partners. Stakeholder engagement ensures that policies reflect local and national priorities, while integration with the national policy framework Vision 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals ensures alignment with broader development objectives and the NDC. The TERT noted that mitigation actions, policies and plans such as the National Reforestation Program and Climate-Smart Agriculture Initiatives have resulted in emission reductions, including an annual decrease in emissions of 2,500 kt CO₂ eq as a result of renewable energy measures. The TERT notes that the Party might consider further strengthening the implementation of existing mitigation actions in order to achieve its NDC target.

18. Namibia reported projections for 2025–2035 under the WM scenario.¹⁴ The WM scenario reported by the Party includes actions, policies and measures implemented and adopted, such as the Renewable Energy Action Plan and Climate-Smart Agriculture Initiatives. In addition to the WM scenario, the Party reported the WAM and WOM scenarios. The projections under the WAM scenario also include planned actions, policies and measures, such as the National Reforestation Program and expanded renewable energy projects, which are expected to increase emission reductions significantly, especially in the forestry and energy sectors. The projections under the WOM scenario, which corresponds to the baseline ('business as usual') scenario, exclude actions, policies and measures implemented, adopted or planned since the base year (2010), and represent the expected trajectory of GHG emissions and removals in the absence of any interventions. Namibia's WM and WAM scenarios are based on historical GHG inventory data from 1990 to 2022. Namibia also conducted a sensitivity analysis to evaluate the robustness of its projections. The projected emission levels are presented in table 7.

Table 7

Summary of greenhouse gas emission projections for Namibia

	<i>GHG net emissions/removals (kt CO₂ eq/year)</i>	<i>Change in relation to 2020 level (%)</i>	<i>Change in relation to 2022 level (%)</i>
Inventory data 2020	–96 096.77		
Inventory data 2022	–96 342.26	0.3	
WOM projections for 2030	–98 300.00	2.3	2.0
WM projections for 2030	–100 000.00	4.1	3.8
WAM projections for 2030	–105 000.00	9.3	9.0
WOM projections for 2035	–100 200.00	4.3	4.0
WM projections for 2035	–102 800.00	7.0	6.7
WAM projections for 2035	–108 300.00	12.7	12.4

Source: Namibia's BTR1, and information provided by the Party during the review.

Note: The projections are for GHG emissions with LULUCF.

19. The TERT noted that, under the WOM scenario that corresponds to the baseline scenario, net removals would be expected to increase by 2.3 per cent by 2030 and by 4.3 per cent in 2035. In the WM scenario, net removals would be expected to increase by 4.1 per cent in 2030 and by 7.0 per cent by 2035. It is expected that the target in 2030 would be met only under the WAM scenario.

20. The TERT assessed Namibia's progress towards its NDC target for 2030. The TERT considers that, on the basis of a comparison of information on the indicator in the most recent reported year (i.e. 2022) with the target level for total net removals above the 'business as usual' scenario by 2030, and taking into account information on mitigation actions and projections, Namibia is making progress towards achieving its NDC target by implementing mitigation actions. The TERT notes that an increase in net removals by 6,272.74 kt CO₂ eq is needed to reach the target level by 2030 compared with the level in the most recent reported year (2022). The TERT also notes that regular monitoring of emissions and removals and adjustments to the target in line with changes in the estimates for the base year and relative to the 'business as usual' scenario will be made as needed to track progress towards achieving the target.

C. Identification of areas of improvement¹⁵

21. During the technical expert review, the TERT identified areas of improvement in relation to Namibia's implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, which are

¹⁴ Note that, as per para. 93 of the MPGs, projections shall not be used to assess progress towards the implementation and achievement of an NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement unless the Party has identified a reported projection as its baseline.

¹⁵ As per para. 146(d) of the MPGs.

summarized in chapter II.A above and included in the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 6 above.

D. Assistance in identifying capacity-building needs¹⁶

22. The TERT, in consultation with Namibia, identified the following prioritized need for capacity-building to facilitate the Party's reporting in its BTR relating to the flexibilities applied by it as per the MPGs:¹⁷ developing technical and institutional capacity to enhance the use of methodologies and assumptions to estimate GHG emission reductions or removals (mitigation impact) for each action, policy and measure.

23. Furthermore, in order to facilitate continuous improvement in reporting, the following additional capacity-building needs were identified during the review:

(a) Understanding the Party's capacities in order to decide when to apply the flexibility provisions of the MPGs. While flexibility is available to developing countries that need it in the light of their capacities, Namibia did not report that it used these provisions. However, during the review, it became evident that the Party could have benefited from using flexibility provisions in relation to some reporting requirements under the MPGs, owing to lack of capacity. The Party acknowledged that it might use these flexibility provisions in the future;

(b) Developing and institutionalizing the preparation of a national energy balance to support the estimation of GHG emissions for the energy sector. This includes technical training on methodologies for compiling the energy balance, developing institutional arrangements for systematic data collection from relevant data providers (e.g. energy producers, industrial facilities and statistical agencies) and establishing QA/QC procedures;

(c) Strengthening technical and institutional capacity to implement higher-tier methodologies (e.g. tier 2 or higher) for estimating CO₂ emissions from solid fuels for category 1.A.2 manufacturing industries and construction. This includes developing country-specific and/or plant-specific EFs, improving systems for collecting facility-level AD, and enhancing engagement with stakeholders such as industrial facilities (e.g. cement plants) and solid fuel importers;

(d) Strengthening technical and institutional capacity to improve the completeness and accuracy of emission estimates for the commercial/institutional and agriculture/forestry/fishing subcategories;

(e) Strengthening technical and institutional capacity to establish a consistent and reliable data-collection system for HFC emissions from product uses as substitutes for ozone-depleting substances, SF₆ emissions from electrical equipment and N₂O emissions from other product uses;

(f) Strengthening technical and institutional capacity to implement higher-tier methodologies for estimating HFC emissions from refrigeration and air conditioning;

(g) Strengthening capacity for collecting and analysing data on synthetic fertilizer use to support the estimation of GHG emissions;

(h) Strengthening capacity to calculate GHG emission and removal estimates for soil-related sources and develop country-specific values of soil organic carbon;

(i) Enhancing capacity to prepare a land-use matrix to be used in the IPCC inventory software that is consistent with the land representation approach adopted by the Party. This includes consulting the guidance on using the IPCC inventory software;

(j) Updating and ensuring the consistency of data on land use and land-use changes for the whole time series where data gaps occur;

¹⁶ As per para. 146(e) of the MPGs.

¹⁷ For a complete list of the capacity-building needs identified by the TERT in consultation with the Party, see table 15 in document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/NAM/Add.1.

(k) Strengthening capacity to calculate GHG emission and removal estimates for soil-related sources and collecting data on country-specific values of soil organic carbon for each land-use category in the LULUCF sector, in conjunction with the similar activity for the agriculture sector;

(l) Strengthening AD collection systems and applying relevant waste sector methodologies across the waste sector; strengthening data collection on sludge and waste generation, composition and incineration across the time series, where possible; and prioritizing data collection for category 5.B biological treatment of solid waste;

(m) Enhancing QA/QC and inventory management systems for the waste sector;

(n) Strengthening institutional arrangements and technical capacity to track all indicators identified for tracking progress towards and achievement of the country's NDC, including the performance indicators for tracking the progress of actions, policies and measures;

(o) Strengthening institutional arrangements and technical capacity for developing and reporting projections for all relevant years, including the approaches, methodologies, parameters and assumptions, and sensitivity analysis, and monitoring key indicators to determine progress towards its NDC.

III. Conclusions and recommendations

24. The TERT conducted a technical expert review of the information reported in the BTR1, NID, CRTs and CTF tables of Namibia in accordance with the MPGs.

25. The areas of improvement identified by the TERT on the basis of the review of the consistency of the information reported by Namibia with the MPGs are summarized in chapter II.A above and included in the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 6 above.

26. The TERT considers that, on the basis of a comparison of information on the indicator for the most recent reported year (i.e. 2022) with the target level for total net removals above the 'business as usual' scenario, and taking into account information on mitigation actions, policies and measures, Namibia is making progress towards its NDC target by implementing mitigation actions. The TERT notes that an increase in net removals by 6,272.74 kt CO₂ eq is needed to reach the target level by 2030 compared with the level in the most recent reported year (2022). The TERT also notes that there are not yet enough data to sufficiently assess the Party's progress in implementing the NDC, as data are not yet available for the implementation period (2023–2030).

27. The TERT notes that actions, policies and measures have started to have an impact on GHG emission reductions, in particular in the energy, agriculture and LULUCF sectors.

28. Regarding the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, Namibia required support for strengthening the national framework for tracking progress towards achieving its NDC and developing country-specific EFs to enable the country to use higher tiers for key categories in the national GHG inventory. The amount of support needed in 2020–2030 totalled USD 6.48 million, whereas support received in 2021–2024 totalled USD 2.17 million

29. In consultation with Namibia, the TERT identified reporting-related needs for capacity-building support relating to the flexibilities applied by the Party as per the MPGs that could facilitate the Party's preparation of subsequent BTRs. For Namibia, the main reporting-related needs for capacity-building support are identified in chapter II.D above.

Annex I

Documents and information used during the review

A. Reference documents

BTR1 of Namibia. Available at <https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports>.

BTR1 CTF tables of Namibia. Available at <https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports>.

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“Guidance for operationalizing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement”. Decision 5/CMA.3. FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/10/Add.2. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/460951>.

IPCC. 2006. *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*. S Eggleston, L Buendia, K Miwa, et al. (eds.). Hayama, Japan: Institute for Global Environmental Strategies. Available at <http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl>.

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Third NIR of Namibia. Available at <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Namibia-NIR3-Final%20Version-Part1-2018-10-21%20%281%29.pdf>.

Fifth NIR of Namibia. Available at <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Namibia%20NIR5%20Part%201-Final%20.pdf> and <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Namibia%20NIR5%20Part%202-Final.pdf>.

B. Additional information provided by the Party

Responses to questions during the review were received from Reagan Chunga (Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism), including additional material.
