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THIS ACTION IS FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

ANNEX 2

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the financing of the annual action plan in favour of the Republic of Namibia for 2023

Action Document for Support Measures for Civil Society

ANNUAL PLAN

This document constitutes the annual work programme within the meaning of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation, and action plan within the meaning of Article 23 of the NDICI-Global Europe Regulation.

1 SYNOPSIS

1.1 Action Summary Table

1. Title CRIS/OPSYS business reference Basic Act	Support Measures for Civil Society OPSYS: ACT-61927 Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (<u>NDICI-Global Europe</u>)
2. Team Europe Initiative	Yes, TEI on Inclusive Green Growth- Namibia
3. Zone benefiting from the action	The action shall be carried out in Namibia.
4. Programming document	Multiannual Indicative Programme 2021-2027 for Namibia
5. Link with relevant MIP(s) objectives / expected results	Support Measures, contributing to various objectives under priority areas 1 (Early Childhood Education) , 2 (Inclusive Green Growth) and 3 (Governance and Gender Equality).
PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION	
6. Priority Area(s), sectors	Inclusive Green Growth Governance and Gender Equality
7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	<u>Main SDG:</u> SDG 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions / Target 16.6 and 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels <u>Other significant SDGs :</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals / Target 17.17: Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships • SDG 5: Gender Equality • SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy • SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth / Target: 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities • SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation • SDG 9: Reducing Inequalities • SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production • SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. • SDG 15: Life on land 			
8 a) DAC code(s)	DAC CODE 1 : 15150 Democratic participation and civil society : 100%			
8 b) Main Delivery Channel	Channel 1: NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGOs) AND CIVIL SOCIETY – 2000 Channel 2: INTERNATIONAL NGO - 2100			
9. Targets	<input type="checkbox"/> Migration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Governance			
10. Markers (from DAC form)	General policy objective @	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality and women's and girl's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Disaster Risk Reduction @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Inclusion of persons with Disabilities @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Nutrition @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Biological diversity @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	11. Internal markers and Tags	Policy objectives	Not targeted	Significant objective
Digitalisation @		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	digital connectivity digital governance digital entrepreneurship digital skills/literacy digital services	YES <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Connectivity @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	digital connectivity energy transport health education and research	YES <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Migration @ (methodology for tagging under development)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reduction of Inequalities @ (methodology for marker and tagging under development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Covid-19	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUDGET INFORMATION				
12. Amounts concerned	Budget line(s) (article, item): 14.020122 Total estimated cost: EUR 2 750 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 2 750 000 Team Europe Initiative: YES: Namibia Inclusive Green Growth (European Investment Bank, Germany/KfW, the Netherlands, France/AFD, Belgium, Finland – EUR 600 000 000)			
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION				
13. Type of financing	Direct management through: - Grants - Procurement			
14. Type of measure	<input type="checkbox"/> Cooperation facility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Measures in favour of Civil Society			

1.2 Summary of the Action

Aligned with section 3.1. of the [Multi-Annual Indicative Programme for Namibia¹](#) and the [Roadmap for Engagement with Civil Society 2021-2024](#), the action aims “to strengthen Civil Society Organisations (CSO) participation, engagement and advocacy capacity in the definition and implementation of the country’s development agenda with a special focus on inclusive green growth and governance (**specific objective**).

The expected **results** to be delivered by the action are:

¹ https://international-partnerships.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2022-01/mip-2021-c2021-9055-namibia-annex_en.pdf

- strengthened CSO capacities in promoting policy advocacy, transparency, accountability and participatory democracy in the areas of green growth, anti-corruption, environmental, social, governance and labour standards.
- strengthened CSOs' research and advocacy capacities for evidence-based policy analysis and participation in decision-making.
- increased citizen participation and engagement opportunities including of youth and women groups, in green economy policy development and implementation.

By supporting CSO capacity and democratic participation processes in the green sector, the action will contribute directly to the implementation of the political objectives of the *Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) establishing a strategic partnership on sustainable raw materials value chains and renewable hydrogen* which was signed by President Von Der Leyen and President Geingob in the margins of COP27 in November 2022.

This MoU is an important milestone in the EU-Namibia relations and a key flagship of the **Global Gateway Strategy**. The development of the renewable energy, green hydrogen and critical raw materials value chains will help creating local value addition and jobs for young Namibians, while helping the decarbonisation of the economy and security of supplies for both parties. While the anticipated development gains stemming from the emergence of the green hydrogen industry are significant, CSOs are voicing concerns about the potential environmental, social and governance risks associated with the sheer scale of the planned investments. Segments of the society believe that production of green hydrogen or the exploitation of battery minerals for export, will not benefit directly the average Namibian, but on the contrary will deprive them from the wealth of the country's natural resources.²

The Government of Namibia, cognisant of the importance of engaging local stakeholders in the development of the new industry, is planning public consultations together with the private project developers.

The Action intends to facilitate this democratic participation process and public dialogue, by strengthening the technical capacities of CSOs in fulfilling their advocacy and watchdog role in a relative new sector. The CSO's role will be key to empower citizens and bring expertise from the ground to the upper levels of government and to devise policies that meet people's needs and respond to their rights.

The programme will facilitate a participatory process with the CSOs and local communities to ensure that their voices and concerns, especially of women and youth, are heard and considered in decision-making processes.

Additionally, the programme will support measures aimed at strengthening access to information, transparency and accountability. Among the expected measures, the project will support Namibia's access to the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI) as set out in the Harambee Prosperity Plan II.

This programme will equally contribute to the implementation of the commitments on Trade and Sustainable Development contained in the EU-SADC Economic Partnership Agreement.

By working on transparency and environmental governance, the Action will contribute directly to the implementation of one of the key pillars contained in the MoU, which alludes to 'the cooperation to leverage Environmental, Social and Governance standards (ESG)'. The promotion and alignment to ESG international standards is, indeed, particularly relevant in the case of extractive industries, which are traditionally more prone to possible environmental fallout or untransparent business practices.

The action is complementary to the programme "Good Governance and Gender Equality" funded under AAP 2022 as well as to the other Action "Accelerating the Energy Transition in Namibia" under AAP 2023. Support to CSOs and promotion of citizen engagement represents also an integral component of the **Team Europe Initiative** for "Inclusive Green Growth" in Namibia.

The action will be implemented through grant calls for proposals to civil society organisations as well as through service contracts to conduct information campaigns, capacity building and training activities.

² One of the key outcomes of the CSO consultation held by the EU Delegation held in March 2023.

2 RATIONALE

2.1 Context

Namibia is an upper middle income country characterised by a low population density and a high vulnerability to climate change. Despite its good development trajectory since independence, Namibia has serious structural challenges such as high inequality, multidimensional poverty and youth unemployment. The structure of the economy based on the exploitation of its natural resources, mainly mining (diamonds, uranium) does not create enough jobs for the growing youth population.

Politically, the country established an overall good governance record and enjoys relative political stability since independence in 1990. The ruling party SWAPO, currently under President Geingob's presidency, held a two-thirds majority in parliament from 1994 to 2019, although its political dominance declined in recent election results.

Namibia has been in recession or only registered negligible economic growth since 2016, leading to a high and rising public debt (above 70% in 2021 – despite being just 15% in 2011). Following a deep recession in 2019-2020 due to COVID-19 pandemic, the macroeconomic situation is recovering with a 3% growth rate recorded in 2021 and 2022, thanks to a rebound in mining, tourism, and fishery activities. The Namibian macroeconomic outlook remains however weak, due to the high public debt (over 70% of the GDP) and a rising inflation (over 6%), within a context of Government's limited fiscal space.

In 2021, President Geingob launched the *Harambee Prosperity Plan II (HPPII) 2021-2025*, the government's strategy for economic diversification and recovery, with a special emphasis on green growth, governance and social inclusion. Among the main drivers of growth, the HPPII identifies renewable energy and the development of the green hydrogen cluster. Since it was first announced, the Government was successful in attracting significant interest from international investors, positioning Namibia as a frontrunner in the production of green hydrogen in Africa. The future development of "Green Hydrogen³" (GH2) industry and the creation of diversified and local value chains in the mining sector has the potential to be a real game changer for Namibia in terms of economic and social development.

In this context, the signature of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on green hydrogen and critical raw materials (CRM) between the Republic of Namibia and the European Commission at the COP27 conference in Egypt, is of particular importance.

Through an open tender process (supported by the EU), Namibia has attracted a whole number of investors (mainly European). The Hyphen project alone, which was awarded preferred bidder status for the development of the Southern Corridor Development Initiative (SCDI), is expected to mobilise EUR 9 billion in investments (equivalent to the country's GDP), install 5GWh of renewable energy capacity, produce 300,000 tpa of hydrogen (equivalent to 1,700,000tpa of ammonia) and employ 16,000 people during the development phase.

Likewise, the production of low-cost green hydrogen in Namibia is likely to attract other downstream investments in the value chains, e.g., for e-fuels, derivatives and other energy intensive industries, such as green steel. The transformative impact of these developments on the country's population could be profound and lift many people out of poverty.

Despite the evident benefits, there are however also various risks associated with the scale of the planned investments in the context of a small economy and in a sensitive and fragile environment.

Local communities need to be consulted and understand the benefits of the various investments, otherwise without local ownership and acceptance the overall green hydrogen project is poised to fail.

The Government is committed to civic participation mechanisms and transparency, which are policy objectives included in the Harambee Prosperity Plan II. In addition, the national Green Hydrogen Strategy emphasizes citizen engagement as a key enabler for its success. The MoU, signed with EU also stresses the importance in cooperating in the area of Environmental, Social and Governance standards.

³National Green Hydrogen and Derivatives Strategy <https://gh2namibia.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Namibia-GH2-Strategy-Rev2.pdf>

Through the Support Measures to Civil Society the European Union intends to facilitate the citizen engagement process, by facilitating dialogue with local communities to ensure that their voices and concerns are heard and considered in development of the industry.

2.2 Problem Analysis

Namibian CSOs have the potential to play an important and successful role in influencing policy and public opinion in Namibia, in part because of the rise of vocal social movements, but also because the CSO sector dealing with the environment is particularly strong and well organised.

CSOs' capacity to perform their roles as independent development actors is however limited by financial and technical capacities, with the pool of well-trained and experienced Namibians still relatively small. Funding for CSOs is also in a declining trend due to the Upper Middle Income Status of the country.

While there is consensus that the development of the green hydrogen and CRM sectors could be a real game changer for Namibia, there are also critical voices especially among local CSOs.

CSOs argue that the development of green hydrogen could have *negative environmental impacts* and put a strain on natural resources and ecosystems. This concern is particularly relevant in the case of the Southern Corridor Development Initiative/Hyphen project, which is located in the Tsau/Khaeb national park. The park is considered an arid biodiversity hotspot hosting a large number of endemic species. Similarly, the development of mining activities for the exploitation of CRM resources could lead to contamination of soil and water as well as competition for the water use, which is a scarce resource in Namibia.

The narrative of "*energy neo-colonialism*" has recently emerged to describe the suspicion that Namibia is being plundered of its natural resources by foreign companies with little benefits for the local communities.

Similarly, Namibia is importing around 70% of its electricity from South Africa and the neighbouring countries and more than 50% of the population does not have access to electricity, especially in the rural areas. Many people therefore question the choice of installing mega-scale solar and wind plants for the production of an export commodity (hydrogen molecules), rather than prioritising local energy goals for the direct benefit of the population.

CSOs active in the training sector are calling for an accelerated and strategic plan for professional *skills development*, so that the Namibian youth can fully profit from the prospective developments.

Specific development needs concerning a sustainable and inclusive *urban development* – particularly of the coastal cities of Lüderitz and Walvis Bay have equally been voiced. It is foreseen that the City of Lüderitz could double its population within the next 5 years if the investments in oil/gas and green hydrogen value chains will materialise as planned.

In addition, despite the relatively good ranking of Namibia in the 2021 *Corruption Perceptions Index* (within Africa), corruption and governance issues remain a prominent topic on the domestic agenda. The possible joining of Namibia to the **Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)** is another important development that opens a window of opportunity for the EU to support CSOs and multi-stakeholder groups (including trade unions) to enhance transparency and accountability in the extractive industries in Namibia⁴ and in the emerging renewable energies sector, a new area of activity for the EITI. Transparency about what companies pay for exploiting oil and gas fields or mineral deposits increases government revenues, enables local communities and civil society organisations to hold the government accountable for the use of these resources, and for ensuring adequate consideration of the environmental and social costs that can result from their exploitation. Systematic disclosure of information under the EITI will ensure greater transparency and accessibility to data, which in turn, can be used to inform public debate and influence policy reform.

In summary, CSOs' meaningful participation policy development and advocacy will be one of the main guarantees that the socio-economic benefits for the local population are maximized, without detriment to the environment and social advancement.

⁴ <https://eiti.org/sites/default/files/2022-10/EITI%20Mission%20Critical%20Report%202022.pdf> Recommendations to both CSOs and multi-stakeholder groups are mentioned in the most recent EITI report published in November 2022: Mission critical Strengthening governance of mineral value chains for the energy transition.

However, the capacities of civil society must be enhanced to enable them to participate meaningfully in the public dialogue⁵. Namibian civil society organizations are currently faced with several challenges that limit their effectiveness in promoting civic engagement and drive inclusive social change. These include limited funding, lack of technical capacity including digital skills for advocacy, as well as knowledge and skills in the sectors concerned, and limited collaboration and networking opportunities. Particularly the lack of technical knowledge in the energy and CRM sector limits CSOs ability to meaningfully participate in national debates, to implement advocacy actions and to be perceived as resourceful partners and interlocutors by the government and other decision makers (e.g. Parliamentarians).

Additionally, access to information, including to (online) legislative information and environmental processes⁶, remains a major concern, and processes related to industrial developments must adhere fully to the criteria of transparency and accountability as set out in the Harambee Prosperity Plan II.

The proposed programme under the support measures intends to address the above gaps by supporting capacity building of CSOs capacities to access information, engage in dialogue with in-line ministries and agencies and other key stakeholders, promote consultations in relation to strategic issues, projects and services that can lead to cooperative solutions that better respond to national and local needs and fulfill human rights needs for an equitable and inclusive access to natural resources, the renewable energy and critical raw materials sectors in Namibia combined with strengthening transparency, accountability and participatory processes.

Identification of main stakeholders and corresponding institutional and/or organisational issues (mandates, potential roles, and capacities) to be covered by the action:

The stakeholders of the action include civil society organizations (CSOs) from a whole range of sectors (environment, democracy, human rights, women, youth, community groups, CBRNM networks, coalition of CSOs), non-profit organizations, multi-stakeholder organizations and their networks, as well as youth and women groups. These stakeholders are working towards transparency, good governance, labour standards, anti-corruption, environmental governance and rights, climate, natural resources, conservation issues, and sustainable energy. In addition, local authorities, government ministries and agencies are also crucial stakeholders of the action as duty-bearers, together with universities, and other research institutions. The private sector and main project developers involved in large scale investments will be partners and integral part of the outreach and public consultations initiatives. The ultimate right-holders of the action are the people of Namibia who will benefit from improved inclusive development planning, effectiveness, and implementation of a country's green development strategy meant to be sustainable, equitable and inclusive.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

3.1 Objectives and Expected Outputs

The **Overall Objective** (Impact) of this action is to **strengthen and promote democracy and inclusive democratic processes (EURF)**.

The **Specific(s) Objective** (Outcome) of this action is to:

1. Enhanced CSO participation, engagement and advocacy capacity in the definition and implementation of the country's development agenda (EURF) with a special focus on sustainable, equitable and inclusive green growth and governance.

The **Outputs/Results** to be delivered by this action contributing to the corresponding Specific Objective (Outcome) are:

⁵ In general, citizens exercise their right to freedom of expression without fear. However, self-restriction is often exercised due to traditional and cultural practice (FES & MISA Namibia, African Media Barometer: Namibia, 2018)

⁶ For example, the EIA Regulations of Namibia (2012) in its section 21(6) includes provisions that limit public participation - e.g. only registered parties may submit comments on a final EIA.

- 1.1 Strengthened CSO capacities in promoting policy advocacy, transparency, accountability and participatory democracy in the areas of green growth, anti-corruption, environmental, social governance and labour standards, gender mainstreaming.
- 1.2 Strengthened CSOs' research and advocacy capacities for evidence-based policy analysis and participation in decision-making (EURF).
- 1.3 Increased citizen participation and engagement opportunities, including of youth and women groups, in green economy policy development (EURF) and implementation.

3.2 Indicative Activities

Activities relating to Output 1.1:

- Capacity building to CSOs for policy analysis, advocacy and the monitoring of legislation and sectoral policies implementation particularly in the inclusive green growth, green hydrogen and extractive industries sectors, mainstreaming the needs of women, youth and vulnerable people;
- Promoting knowledge dissemination, coalition building, networking opportunities for CSOs through the support to platforms, coordination mechanisms and sector associations (e.g. under the EITI and with trade unions, youth and women groups, environmentalists);
- Provision of legal and policy advice on social, labour and community rights related to environmental legislation, access to natural resources, land tenure, and other environmental and climate related issues;
- Support to civil society and media to fulfil their watchdog functions on budget transparency and budget advocacy, including on expenditure analysis, government procurement, licensing, anti-corruption and anti-money laundering.
- Strengthening of CSO's digital skills for advocacy

Activities relating to Output 1.2:

- Support think tanks and CSO coalitions, for developing common CSO positions and share learning on various topics within different sectors of the green economy, including aspects related to gender, youth and vulnerable people and digital rights (particularly in relation to access to information and e-governance)
- Facilitation of partnerships and knowledge exchange (including legal and regulatory knowledge) between Namibian and European CSOs and other stakeholders in the renewable energy and critical raw materials sector;
- Development of studies, research and position papers related to ESG and the green hydrogen/CRM sectors
- Organisation of workshops and seminars to divulgate fact-based science and research papers that involve women, youth, vulnerable people and can facilitate the participation of people with disabilities.

Activities relating to Output 1.3:

- Supporting actions aimed at fostering collaboration and dialogue between CSOs and the private sector;
- Organisation of roundtables and public consultations to engage key national stakeholders (civil society, labour unions, traditional communities and duty-bearers) in building Namibia's green and hydrogen economy.
- Organisation of awareness raising and information campaigns about green hydrogen and green transition and its role in creating decent jobs for all,
- Organisation of awareness raising and information campaigns about equitable and inclusive access to renewable energies at community level and its management, including specific actions for the active involvement of women, youth and vulnerable people, including people with disabilities.
- Facilitate tri-partite dialogues to strengthen the relation with duty-bearers and private stakeholders (e.g. under the EITI initiative)

The commitment of the EU's contribution to the Team Europe Initiative to which this action refers, will be complemented by other contributions from EU Member States and/or European financing institutions following a Team Europe approach. It is subject to the formal confirmation of each respective member's meaningful

contribution as early as possible. In the event that the TEIs and/or these contributions do not materialise, the EU action may continue outside a TEI framework.

3.3 Mainstreaming

Environmental Protection & Climate Change

Inclusive green growth, environmental protection and good governance, particular of natural resources, are important objectives of the bilateral MIP for Namibia as well as of the MoU on renewable hydrogen and raw materials. The support measure for Civil Society funded under this Action will be used to provide capacity building in a wide sense to local CSOs to enable them to participate in policy advocacy, and to request accountability, citizen participation in decision making and transparency from duty-bearers and the private sector. The support measures will be highly complementary to the action “Sustainable Energy and Renewable Hydrogen Support Programme”, equally presented under the AAP2023. The latter proposed action will facilitate public and private investments in renewable energy/hydrogen, combined with flanking measures regarding investment climate, regulatory reforms, capacity building and skills development.

Outcome of the SEA screening (Strategic Environmental Assessment – relevant for budget support and strategic-level interventions): The action does not meet the conditions that require an SEA and will therefore not be undertaken

Outcome of the EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) **screening:** An EIA is not required.

The proposed actions (Support Measures in Favour of Civil Society) have no environmental aspects to be addressed. On the contrary, they will complement and strengthen the EU interventions in the area of the “inclusive green growth” and “governance” (particularly anti-corruption) (Objectives 2+3 of the MIP).

Outcome of the CRA (Climate Risk Assessment) **screening:** This is a climate low-risk project and there are no climate related risk aspects that will be addressed.

Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls

As per the OECD Gender DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as G1. This implies that Gender will be a significant objective. This action will directly contribute to the implementation of the [Gender Action Plan III \(2021-2025\)](#), as gender will be integrated as a crosscutting priority and women and youth CSOs will be specifically involved among those CSOs that will participate in the action. Special attention will be given to ensure that the funded actions also increases women empowerment and equally benefits youth and the most marginalised people, including people living in remote areas, and their organisations. The action will also use sex-disaggregated data and GAP III indicators to monitor its contribution to the EU commitments to gender equality.⁷

Human Rights

Weak governance, corruption and lack of inclusive involvement of civil society can seriously undermine all human rights - civil, political, economic, social and cultural, as well as the right to development. The action operationalises the human rights-based approach by ensuring that all rights are respected and that empowerment, participation, non-discrimination, accountability and transparency are promoted. It will capacitate "rights-holders" in claiming their rights and partially also "duty-bearers" in meeting their obligations. The HRBA will be applied at all stages of the intervention cycle, to enhance national and local capacities of the “rights-holders” to access to their natural resources, including access to renewable energies and their opportunity to live in an uncontaminated environment (e.g. clean water and air, and protection of their landscapes and biodiversity). Special attention will be paid to integrate vulnerable communities and people living in remote areas as beneficiaries of the actions.

Disability

As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as D1. This implies that people with disabilities will be included in all planned activities and that disability will be, like gender equality, a crosscutting priority. The action will take in consideration that all its public activities will facilitate the participation of people with disabilities as e.g., in its seminars and workshops and in its awareness and communication campaigns. CSOs with and for people with disabilities will be included in the consultation processes.

Democracy

⁷ Note that the AAP2022 includes a dedicated action programme to advance gender equality and to combat Gender-Based-Violence.

<p>Democracy and the enhancement of democratic participation are at the very core of this action. Systemic and systematic marginalisation and exclusion of any segment of the population in democratic processes undermines the very promise of democracy. By strengthening local civil society organisations, this action will directly contribute to advancing democracy in Namibia. The action will empower rights holders to demand their rights and through a vocal civil society duty bearers will be under more public scrutiny to comply. Some actions will be directed to the promotion of selected human rights, such as the Right to Clean, Healthy, and Sustainable Environment and the Right to Clean water and sanitation.</p>
<p>Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience Although not the core focus of this action, support to civil society organisations is also relevant for conflict prevention, resilience and security in all contexts. Support to inclusive, participative democracy enhances trust in representative democracy, democratic institutions and political actors.</p>
<p>Disaster Risk Reduction Not applicable.</p>
<p>Other considerations if relevant Not applicable.</p>

3.4 Risks and Lessons Learnt

Category	Risks	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating measures
<p>The risk (category) can be related 1-to the external environment; 2-to planning, processes and systems; 3-to people and the organisation; 4-to legality and regularity aspects; 5-to communication and information.</p>		<p>(High/ Medium/ Low)</p>	<p>(High/ Medium/ Low)</p>	
1	<p>Potential shift of political priorities after the presidential elections of 2024.</p> <p>Resource curse: declining engagement with civil society actors on the extraction of Namibia’s natural resources (oil and gas, hydrogen, raw materials).</p>	L	H	<p>Dialogue with the new Government.</p> <p>EU-Namibia strategic partnership. Team Europe Initiative on Inclusive Green Growth.</p> <p>EU political and technical support to Government of Namibia on EITI application.</p>
5	<p>Low capacity of CSOs to apply for grants</p>	L	L	<p>CSO’s (local and international) experienced with EU grant applications will be encouraged to partner with less experienced local CSOs.</p> <p>Capacity building activities to strengthen smaller CSOs capacities.</p>

2+3	Only a small number of CSOs are active in “inclusive green growth” and “governance” and those who are have limited technical knowledge in renewable energy production, green hydrogen, critical raw materials/ mining, EITI processes etc.	M	M	<p>The few CSOs active in the sector will be encouraged and supported to more actively with the EU on these topic.</p> <p>Involvement of CSOs working with gender, youth and disability are supported in including energy and climate change as part of their actions in support of their right-holders</p> <p>Some funds to be provided to large international CSOs who can train and capacitate Namibian civil society</p> <p>Promotion of collaborations between national and international think tanks and research organisations active in this sector.</p>
2+3	Namibia has a small number of strong CSOs working on advocacy, legal advice, and public policy research able to contribute meaningfully to policy dialogue However, their efforts can be hampered by limited access to information and the limited space for dialogue with the Government.			The EU Delegation can engage in in higher level policy dialogue and support CSOs in their advocacy efforts.

Lessons Learnt:

The EU Delegation to Namibia provides support to various CSO activities, both through our bilateral 11th EDF Programme “Enhancing Participatory Democracy in Namibia” and through thematic programmes. Currently, the delegation is funding CSO in a number of sectors such as governance, combatting GBV, rural development, culture, nutrition and food security, forestry management, water/sanitation/hygiene, youth and women organisations empowerment, just to name a few.

As the impact of the green hydrogen development is expected to be significant, it is important that the EU facilitate stronger engagement between the private developers, the duty-bearers and the CSO in order to promote a transparent and inclusive dialogue with local communities in order to make sure that their voices are heard and their concerns taken into account, including their rights to access to renewable energies and their right to clean water, air and protected landscape and biodiversity.

Among the lessons learned from past engagement with CSOs, is that operational support needs to include even more capacity development as a tool to enhance technical and operational skills of local CSOs especially in these new sectors. Capacity development must be implemented by strong international CSOs to be able to tap into regional and global knowledge and best practices and to include Namibian CSOs in to regional and global advocacy networks and

alliances. Specialised multi-stakeholder and non-profit organisations with a global outreach focussing on particular aspects relevant to this action⁸ are likely to be the better placed to implement trainings for local CSOs.

⁸ Examples such as the International Centre for Sustainable Development <https://www.iisd.org> ; the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) <https://ggi.org/> , WWF https://wwf.panda.org/discover/people_and_conservation/civil_society_organisations/, just to name a few

3.5 The Intervention Logic

The underlying intervention logic for this action is that with the EU's support measure for civil society, inclusive democratic processes in Namibia will be promoted and strengthened.

The action intends to, through the specific activities highlighted in chapter 3 of this document, a) Strengthen capacities of CSO capacities in promoting policy advocacy, transparency, accountability and participatory democracy in the areas of green growth, anti-corruption, environmental, social governance and labour standards, gender mainstreaming [*Output 1.1*]; b) strengthen CSOs' research and advocacy capacities for evidence-based policy analysis and participation in decision-making (EURF) [*Output 1.2*] and c) improve citizen participation and engagement opportunities, including of youth and women groups, in green economy policy development and implementation (EURF) [*Output 1.3*].

A core assumption for the successful implementation of the activities and for the attainment of subsequent outcomes is that Namibian civil society organisations will be eager and capable of developing new skills and technical capacities, particularly in the various sectors covered under the overall heading "inclusive green growth".

If these three outputs are delivered and the assumptions at the level of Outputs hold true, this will ensure the realization of the [*Outcome 1*], an Enhanced CSO participation, engagement and advocacy in the definition and implementation of the country's development agenda (EURF) with a special focus on inclusive green growth and governance.

A core assumption for the attainment of the is that the Namibian government will be open to a structured engagement and dialogue with local CSOs in the "inclusive green growth" sector.

If the Outcome is achieved and the assumptions at this level hold true, this will in turn contribute to the long-term objectives of the Action to Substantially reduce to strengthen and promote democracy and inclusive democratic processes (EURF) [*Overall Objective/Impact*].

3.6 Logical Framework Matrix

This indicative logframe constitutes the basis for the monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the intervention.

On the basis of this logframe matrix, a more detailed logframe (or several) may be developed at contracting stage. In case baselines and targets are not available for the action, they should be informed for each indicator at signature of the contract(s) linked to this AD, or in the first progress report at the latest. New columns may be added to set intermediary targets (milestones) for the Output and Outcome indicators whenever it is relevant.

- At inception, the first progress report should include the complete logframe (e.g. including baselines/targets).
- Progress reports should provide an updated logframe with current values for each indicator.
- The final report should enclose the logframe with baseline and final values for each indicator.

The indicative logical framework matrix may evolve during the lifetime of the action depending on the different implementation modalities of this action.

The activities, the expected Outputs and related indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix may be updated during the implementation of the action, no amendment being required to the Financing Decision.

Results	Results chain (a): Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators (a): (at least one indicator per expected result)	Baselines (values and years)	Targets (values and years)	Sources of data	Assumptions
Impact	To strengthen and promote democracy and inclusive democratic processes (EURF)	1. Country ranking according to the Bertelsmann Transformation Index (BTI) (OPSYS core indicator) - Sub-indicator: The Governance Index Consensus-Building	1. 2022: 6.4	1. 2027: > 6.4	BTI Atlas ⁹	<i>Not applicable</i>
Outcome 1	Enhanced CSO participation, engagement and advocacy in the definition and implementation of the country's development agenda (EURF) with a special focus on sustainable, equitable and inclusive green growth and governance	1.1 Number of civil society organisations engaged in advocacy on OECD Due Diligence Guidance or similar framework 1.2 GERF 2.29/ EURF 2.25 Number of national or regional policies developed or revised with civil society organisation participation through EU support (OPSYS core indicator) (Number of) 1.3 Number of gender-responsive policies approved by partner government in the green economy sector (GAP III)	1.1 2022: 0 1.2 2022: 0 1.3 2022: 0	1.1. 2027: >0 1.2 2027: > 0 1.3 2027: > 0	1.1 International databases (OECD Secretariat) 1.2, 1.3. Intervention M&E system	
Output 1 relating to Outcome 1	1.1 Strengthened CSO capacities in promoting policy advocacy, transparency, accountability and participatory democracy in the areas of green growth, anti-corruption, environmental, social governance and labour standards, gender mainstreaming.	1.1.1 Country score according to the CSO Sustainability Index – Organisational capacity score 1.1.2 EURF: Number of members of CSOs trained by this Action in analytical/ advocacy/negotiation skills (disaggregated by gender and disability) (Number)	1.1.1(2022): 4.5 1.1.2 /2023) 0	1.1.1(2027) < 4.5 1.1.2 (2027) 25-50	1.1.1 Sustainability Index ¹⁰ 1.1.2 EU intervention monitoring and reporting systems (Database of participants)	

<p>Output 2 relating to Outcome 1</p>	<p>1.2 Strengthened CSOs' research and advocacy capacities for evidence-based policy analysis and participation in decision-making (EURF)</p>	<p>1.2.1 Country score according to the CSO Sustainability Index – Advocacy Score</p> <p>1.2.2 Number of policy papers, studies published with EU support</p>	<p>1.2.1: (2022) 3.3</p> <p>1.2.2 (2023): 0</p>	<p>1.2.1 (2027) <3.3</p> <p>1.2.2: 10</p>	<p>1.2.1 CSO Sustainability Index¹¹</p> <p>1.2.2. EU intervention monitoring and reporting systems (Database of participants ; Pre- and post-training test reports)</p>	
<p>Output 3 relating to Outcome 1</p>	<p>1.3 Increased citizen participation and engagement opportunities including of youth and women groups, in green economy policy development (EURF) and implementation</p>	<p>1.3.1 Number of public consultations held</p> <p>1.3.2 Number of public information campaigns conducted, disaggregated by location and type of right-holders targeted (e.g. women, youth, vulnerable groups)</p>	<p>1.3.1 (2023) 0</p> <p>1.3.2.2 (2023) 0</p>	<p>1.3.1 (2027) >0</p> <p>1.3.2.2 (2027) >0</p>	<p>1.3.1 EU intervention monitoring and reporting systems (Database of participants ; Pre- and post-training test reports)</p> <p>1.3.2.2. EU intervention monitoring and reporting systems (Database of participants ; Pre- and post-training test reports)</p>	

⁹ https://atlas.bti-project.org/1*2022*CV:CTC:SELNAM*CAT*NAM*REG:TAB
https://atlas.bti-project.org/1*2022*CV:CTC:SELNAM*CAT*NAM*REG:TAB

¹⁰ <https://ippr.org.na/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Namibia-FINAL.pdf>

¹¹ <https://ippr.org.na/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Namibia-FINAL.pdf>

4 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Financing Agreement

In order to implement this action, it is envisaged to conclude a financing agreement with the Government of Namibia.

4.2 Indicative Implementation Period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 3 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 60 months from the date of entry into force of the financing agreement. Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's responsible authorising officer in duly justified cases.

4.3 Implementation of the Budget Support Component

N.A.

4.4 Implementation Modalities

The Commission will ensure that the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures¹².

4.4.1 Direct Management (Grants)

Grants: (direct management)

(a) Purpose of the grant(s)

The purpose of the grants, to be awarded through a call for proposals, is to achieve the expected results listed in section 3.1. The calls for proposals will aim to increase capacity of local CSOs at all levels in sectors relevant to "inclusive green growth" and to promote citizen engagement and public participation in decision making (outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3)

(b) Type of applicants targeted

Non-governmental organisations, local and international civil society organisations, associations, academia, international organisations, think-tanks, multistakeholder organisations.

4.4.2 Direct Management (Procurement)

Part of the activities foreseen in Section 3.1 related to capacity building, training programmes, communication campaigns or for ad-hoc specialised studies will be carried out through direct management/procurement (output 1.1)

4.5. Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply subject to the following provisions.

¹² www.sanctionsmap.eu. Please note that the sanctions map is an IT tool for identifying the sanctions regimes. The source of the sanctions stems from legal acts published in the Official Journal (OJ). In case of discrepancy between the published legal acts and the updates on the website it is the OJ version that prevails.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of services in the markets of the countries or territories concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where application of the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult (Article 28(10) NDICI-Global Europe Regulation).

4.6 Indicative Budget

Indicative Budget components	EU contribution (amount in EUR)
Implementation modalities – cf. section 4.4	
Objective 1 /Outputs 1.1 ,1.2, 1.3 composed of	
Grants (direct management) – cf. section 4.4.1	2 300 000
Procurement (direct management) – cf. section 4.4.2	450 000
Evaluation – cf. section 5.2 Audit – cf. section 5.3	may be covered by another Decision
Contingencies	0
Totals	2 750 000

4.7 Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

A financing agreement will be signed with the Republic of Namibia. The action will be managed by the EU Delegation to Namibia in centralised management. The active participation of the Partner Country will be sought as part of the governance structures established to steer the action.

To this end, a Steering Committee shall be set up to oversee the overall direction and progress of the actions implementation. The project steering committee shall meet twice a year. The steering committee is organised and chaired by the EU Delegation to Namibia.

The project steering committee shall be made up of:

- One representative of the Ministry of Mines and Energy
- One representative of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MoET)
- One representative of the Implementation Authority Office for green hydrogen
- One representative of the National Planning Commission.
- One representative of the Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare
- One representative per grant receiving CSO under the call for proposals (max 5)
- One representative from youth and gender representative organisations
- One representative of the EU Delegation

As part of its prerogative of budget implementation and to safeguard the financial interests of the Union, the Commission may participate in the above governance structures set up for governing the implementation of the action.

5 PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

5.1 Monitoring and Reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process, and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (Outputs and direct Outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix of the project. Indicators shall be disaggregated at least by sex. All monitoring and reporting shall assess how the action is taking into account the human rights based approach and gender equality and where opportune refer to people with disabilities.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

Roles and responsibilities for data collection, analysis and monitoring:

While the implementing partners will be responsible for data collection, analysis and monitoring of their own projects (grants), the Commission will be responsible for collecting, analysing and monitoring the data related to the logical framework of this overall action.

5.2 Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the action, a final evaluation will be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission. The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least 15 days in advance of the dates envisaged for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities. The evaluation reports may be shared with the partners and other key stakeholders following the best practice of evaluation dissemination. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, apply the necessary adjustments. All evaluations shall assess to what extent the action is taking into account the human rights-based approach as well as how it contributes to gender equality and women's empowerment. Expertise on human rights and gender equality will be ensured in the evaluation teams. Evaluation services may be contracted under a framework contract. The evaluation will be funded through a separate decision (technical cooperation facility).

5.3 Audit and Verifications

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audit or verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

6 STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

The 2021-2027 programming cycle will adopt a new approach to pooling, programming and deploying strategic communication and public diplomacy resources.

It will remain a contractual obligation for all entities implementing EU-funded external actions to inform the relevant audiences of the Union's support for their work by displaying the EU emblem and a short funding statement as appropriate on all communication materials related to the actions concerned. This obligation will continue to apply equally, regardless of whether the actions concerned are implemented by the Commission,

partner countries, service providers, grantees or entrusted or delegated entities such as UN agencies, international financial institutions and agencies of EU member states.

However, action documents for specific sector programmes are in principle no longer required to include a provision for communication and visibility actions promoting the programmes concerned. These resources will instead be consolidated in Cooperation Facilities established by support measure action documents, allowing Delegations to plan and execute multiannual strategic communication and public diplomacy actions with sufficient critical mass to be effective on a national scale.