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ANNEX VI

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the Annual Action Programme 2019 (part III) for Environment and Climate Change under the Global Public Goods and Challenges Thematic Programme, to be financed from the general budget of the Union

Action Document for GCCA+ Support on Coordination and Implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) for Namibia

ANNUAL PROGRAMME/MEASURE

This document constitutes the annual work programme in the sense of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation and action programme/measure in the sense of Articles 2 and 3 of Regulation N° 236/2014.

1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number	GCCA+ Support on Coordination and Implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) for Namibia CRIS number: ENV/2019/042-158 financed under the Development Cooperation Instrument	
2. Zone benefiting from the action/location	Southern Africa, Namibia The action shall be carried out at the following location: Namibia.	
3. Programming document	Multi-annual Indicative Programme (MIP) 2018-2020 of the Global Public Goods and Challenges Programme (GPGC)	
4. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Main: SDG 13, 7 Others: SDG 5, 10, 11, 17	
5. Sector of intervention/ thematic area	Priority 1: Climate Change and Sustainable Energy – Action 3: Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA+)	DEV. Assistance: Yes
6. Amounts concerned	Total estimated cost: EUR 4 000 0000 Total amount of EU budget contribution: EUR 4 000 0000	

7. Aid modality(ies) and implementation modality(ies)	Project modality Indirect management with: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)			
8 a) DAC code(s)	41010 – Environmental policy and administrative management (40%) 15110 – Public sector policy and administrative management (35%) 43010 – Multisector aid (25%) 43060 – Disaster Risk Reduction (5%)			
b) Main Delivery Channel	10000 – Public Sector Institutions			
9. Markers (from CRIS 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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"/>
	Reproductive, Maternal, new-born and child health	<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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships	Global Climate Change Alliance Plus Flagship Initiative (GCCA+)			

SUMMARY

Namibia relies heavily on its fragile natural environment to support economic activity and livelihoods. Global warming and growing climate variability make Namibia one of the most climate-vulnerable countries in the world.

The Action will complement the European development policy framework and existing development partnerships by supporting Namibia's efforts to implement its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) made under the Paris Agreement.

To support its NDC, Namibia engaged with the NDC Partnership in 2018 to develop an NDC implementation framework or 'Plan', which elaborates specific actions for achieving the NDC and coordinates development partner support for each action. Several systemic barriers to implementation remain, including: (1) limited institutional, human and technical capacity, (2) inadequate financial resources and (3) insufficient expertise to formulate enough projects to achieve NDCs goals.

The Action will address these barriers by strengthening climate change policies, institutional frameworks and capacities, and coordination. It will also strengthen the development and implementation of evidence-based approaches to optimise national budget planning. The Action will provide policy and legal technical assistance to help operationalise the City of Windhoek's climate change strategy in the areas of water and energy efficiency. Lessons-learned will be shared with local authorities across Namibia's 14 regions.

Formulating enough projects and business models to support NDC implementation is key to the Government of Namibia's (GoN's) strategy to mobilise 90% of the estimated cost of the NDC. The Action will build additional capacities to mobilise financial resources, including from the private sector, for multi-sectoral NDC projects.

Lastly, the Action will support a pilot activity to enhance the ability of low-income households to access electricity for diversified livelihoods. A successful pilot could be expanded in the future to blend finance from a variety of sources, including multilateral, bilateral, institutional, philanthropic and private investors.

The Action is aligned to Agenda 2030 and will contribute, *inter alia*, to achieving SDG 13 to combat climate change, SDG 15 to halt the loss of, protect and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, SDG 17 promoting global partnership on sustainable development and disaster-risk reduction, and SDG 5, promoting gender equality and women's empowerment.

An indirect implementation management modality led by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) is proposed, capitalising upon GIZ's long-term in-country presence and comparative technical advantage, long-standing working relationships and access to other important line Ministries and government agencies. In addition, GIZ has strong logistical presence in the Namibia in the environmental and climate change arena, management capacities based on past project implementation and results with MET, and complementarity within their future programmes including the possibility of co-financing the Action.

1 CONTEXT ANALYSIS

1.1 Context Description

Namibia is one of the most arid countries in the world with highly variable climatic conditions including persistent droughts, unpredictable and variable rainfall patterns, high temperature variability and water scarcity.¹ Annual rainfall averages vary from less than 50 mm along the coast, to 700 mm in the north; less than 2% of the land is arable.² The economy relies heavily on the natural environment. The agriculture, forestry, fishery, and tourism sectors are key sources of GDP, employment and livelihoods, and 70% of the total population derive their income from agriculture.³ In the northern region, home to 42.6% of the population, women with small children and the elderly are the main participants in subsistence agriculture and maintain rural homesteads while men seek employment in urban areas.⁴ Since 2012 a persistent dry period has impacted communities, the economy, infrastructure and the environment. The country is currently experiencing drought. Since October 2018 more than 60,000 domestic animals have perished, and 500,000 Namibians are at risk of food shortages.⁵

Access to energy is limited and in 2016 only 51.8% of the population could access electricity.⁶ Energy demand outstrips supply and around 60% of Namibia's electricity is imported from South Africa. Achieving growth in Namibia's energy generation sector will be crucial to drive economic development and energy security. Renewable energy is set to play a key part. Namibia's NDC target aims to increase the proportion of renewable energy from 33% to 70% of the total energy mix by 2030.⁷ Leading the way, the photovoltaic solar (solar PV) market grew from 13 MW to 62.5 MW of installed capacity between 2013 and 2018.⁸ Constraints to further growth including grid capacity and distributor caps. Rural and peri-urban communities not connected to the grid remain dependent on diesel and biomass and are often energy-poor. Off-grid solar applications have great potential, but relatively high upfront costs and minimum loan requirements prevent poor households from accessing even the most basic technologies. In communities that lack basic energy access, women and girls face heightened physical security risks due to poor lighting and the need to walk growing distances to forage for biomass – which in turn increases desertification and biodiversity losses.

Water scarcity also limits Namibia's potential economic growth and undermines environmental and social development objectives. In urban areas such as the City of Windhoek rural-urban migration trends increase pressure on poorly maintained water infrastructure. Across the urban environment, water efficiency measures are *ad hoc*. Growing climatic variability adds further risk with successive droughts occurring over narrowing intervals since 2013. In addition, general public awareness about environmental issues and climate change impacts are still limited and not leveraging potentials for resource efficiency sufficiently – such as e.g. water saving measures or sustainable energy options.

¹ Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) of the Republic of Namibia to the UNFCCC, September 2015, p.5

² World Bank Data available at <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.ARBL.ZS?locations=NA>

³ NATIONAL GENDER POLICY (2010 - 2020) Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare (MGE CW), p. 12

⁴ NATIONAL GENDER POLICY (2010 - 2020), p. 12

⁵ BBC News, 7 May 2019 accessed at <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/48185946>

⁶ World Bank SE4ALL Database available at <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/eg.elc.accs.zs>

⁷ INDC of the RoN, September 2015, p.7

⁸ Solar Energy Africa 2018, Solar Plaza, Kigali, Rwanda, p.102

Historically strong economic growth of about 5% per annum since 2010 collapsed in late 2016 and the economy has since has been in recession. The Government's efforts to reduce the fiscal deficit have resulted in spending cuts that are an important contributor to GDP. Although an upper-middle-income country, Namibia suffers from dramatic inequality and 29% of the population are classified 'severely poor'.

1.2 Policy Framework (Global, EU)

The 2016 European Consensus on Development⁹ promotes the achievement of the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 by prioritising poverty eradication and synergising EU and member state development cooperation policies, including those focused on access to sustainable energy and enhanced climate change efforts. The Action will complement the European development policy framework and existing development partnerships by supporting Namibia's efforts to implement its NDC in a manner aligned to the 2030 Agenda. The Action also contributes to the realisation of objective 20 of the GAP II (2016-2020) 'Equal rights enjoyed by women to participate in and influence decision-making processes on climate and environmental issues'.

As an upper middle-income country Namibia has limited recourse to Official Development Assistance. European Development Fund (EDF) finance is therefore critical. There are strong synergies between Namibia's fifth National Development Plan and the 11th EDF National Indicative Programme (2014-2020). A € 68 million indicative allocation targets two focal sectors: Education and Skills, and Agriculture which provides employment and/or sustenance for the majority of Namibians.¹⁰

The Africa-EU Strategic Partnership's 2014-2017 roadmap identified the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) as a vehicle for tackling climate change in African countries. The European Commission's 2014-2020 Multiannual Financial Framework established a second phase - the GCCA plus flagship initiative (GCCA+), under the Global Public Goods and Challenges theme. The GCCA+ includes a mandate to support implementation of the NDCs that countries pledged under the Paris Agreement and complements the Intra-ACP Cooperation Strategy (2014-2020) focus on Namibia's climate change response as part of the broader Southern-African Development Community (SADC).

1.3 Public Policy Analysis of the partner country/region

Namibia's political commitment to protect the environment is embedded in the **Constitution**.¹¹ Successive national governments have framed Namibia's **long, medium-and short-term development priorities** within a context of cross-cutting environmental concerns. **Vision 2030** (2004) provides the overarching framework and principals for national development planning, including good governance, sustainable development, environment and people-centred economic development. The **Harambee Prosperity Plan (2016)**

⁹ *Proposal for a new European Consensus on Development: Our World, our Dignity, our Future*, Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, (COM (2016) 740 Final)

¹⁰ EU – Republic of Namibia National Indicative Program 2014-2020

¹¹ Article 95 (1) Constitution of the Republic of Namibia, on Promotion of the Welfare of the People

prioritises **access to basic needs**¹² including ‘guaranteed energy supply’ to all Namibians. So far reform of electricity markets has been the focus of efforts.

The **National Planning Commission** is responsible for planning and coordinating the implementation of Vision 2030 through successive five-year development plans. The current **fifth National Development Plan (NDP5)** highlights four pillars: economic progression, social transformation, environmental sustainability and good governance. Historically, the NPC has taken alternative routes to implement the mandate. A more rigid top-down approach combined with sectoral consultation defined NDP4. More bottom-up input from ministries helped to identify and prioritise the most important pillars for NDP5. While climate change is a key element of ‘environmental sustainability’, NDP5 neither creates nor seizes opportunities to mainstream climate action. A mid-term review of NDP5 due in early 2020 may provide opportunities for ministries, civil society, private business and academia to comment on progress to date. Used strategically, such inputs could create further opportunities to mainstream in NDP6.

The view that ‘climate change is a major threat to the economic development and the general welfare of the Namibian society’¹³ has guided climate change policy since 2009. The **National Climate Change Policy (2011)** gave oversight of Namibia’s climate change strategy to the Ministry for Environment and Tourism (MET). The **National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2013-2020** delegates implementation of sectoral actions to line ministries. Climate change policy and NDC coordination is executed by MET through a series of consultative committees. There is overlap between MET committees and those of other ministries resulting in uncertainty about institutional lines of reporting causing confusion, diluting coordination across the board. The Office of the Prime Minister coordinates the national response to emergencies and disasters under the **Disaster Risk Management Act (2012)** but is peripheral to climate change policy coordination and implementation.

The national policy framework together with sectoral policies (at varying stages of development) provides the rationale for the **NDC** tabled under the Paris Agreement. Namibia’s is among the most ambitious and pledges an **89% reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions below business as usual (BAU) by 2030**. As Namibia became a net source of emissions only after 2010,¹⁴ 82% of this reduction is anticipated to come from avoided emissions in the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses (AFOLU) sector. Reducing deforestation, reforestation, restoring grasslands and reducing removals of wood will contribute four of the five main sources of saved emissions to 2030. Increasing the share of renewables from 33% to 70% of the national energy mix ranks fourth out of the five. The estimated cost of fully implementing the NDC is US\$ 33 billion at 2015 values with US\$22.9 for adaptation, and 90% of the total anticipated from international sources.¹⁵

¹² The Office of the President, 2016

¹³ From the Preamble of the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) of the Republic of Namibia to the UNFCCC, September 2015, available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Namibia%20First/INDC%20of%20Namibia%20Final%20pdf.pdf>

¹⁴ See INDC of the Republic of Namibia as at above

¹⁵ IBID.

1.4 Stakeholder analysis

Duty bearers- Key Stakeholders:

NDC Partnership: The NDC Partnership is a global coalition that works directly with countries to elaborate NDC implementation needs into results-based frameworks. These ‘Partnership Plans’ coordinate development partners’ support around specific outputs for efficiency and impact. In September 2018, Namibia’s NDC Partnership Plan was validated by national stakeholders from government, non-government, civil society and private sectors.

MET Directorate of Environmental Affairs – Climate Change Unit (CCU): The CCU, as part of the Sub-Division for Multilateral Environmental Agreements, oversees the government’s domestic and international climate change agenda, including climate finance mobilisation and NDC implementation.¹⁶ The CCU is the UNFCCC National Focal Point.

National Climate Change Committee (NCCC): This cross-sectoral technical advisory group was created to support the CCU. It has a mandate to task working groups and coordinate climate policy but lacks the institutional structure and political gravitas to build multi-stakeholder consensus or politically agnostic climate change awareness.

Environmental Investment Fund (EIF): The EIF was launched under the MET portfolio in 2012. It is funded by an annual government allocation that will soon include 30% of environmental tax revenues.¹⁷ In 2017-2018 the EIF accessed US\$ 29.5 million in grants from the Green Climate Fund and signed a compact with AfD to operate Namibia’s €46 million SUNREF¹⁸ program, targeting private sector investment in solar technologies.¹⁹

City of Windhoek (CoW): Namibia’s NDC delegates responsibility for operationalising local NDC actions, including in water and energy services, to local authorities. CoW is Namibia’s largest local authority and will launch its Integrated Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (2019-2026) in July 2019. CoW is also responsible for providing energy access to peri-urban settlements. The CoW’s efforts are laying a foundation for local authorities in Namibia’s 14 regions to take strengthened climate action.

Ministry of Finance (MoF): The MoF oversees Namibia’s current program of fiscal austerity and allocates national budgets in close consultation with the National Planning Commission but has relatively limited interface with NDC implementation planning.

Other duty bearers- public stakeholders:

Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), Directorate of Energy Funds: MME administers Namibia’s Solar Revolving Fund (SRF) which was established in 1996 in order, *inter alia*, to provide access to suitable solar energy technologies for communities living in off grid areas.

Office of the Prime Minister (OPM): The OPM manages and executes Namibia’s Disaster Risk Management response. Its decisions rely upon accurate early warning systems’ data.

¹⁶ RoN National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2013-2020 p 52

¹⁷ EIF Press release available at <https://www.eif.org/na/post/eif-signs-n140-million-agreement-for-climate-change-action-in-kunene-region>

¹⁸ Sustainable Use of Natural Resources and Energy Finance program encourages local banks to finance projects in renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable agriculture and tourism market segments.

¹⁹ IBID

Meteorological Service (MS): The MS collects and disseminates data about climate, weather, water and vegetation patterns, to inform government policies and decisions related to water resources, agriculture, health, energy and disaster risks.

Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF): The MAWF's provides extension services to farmers, agro-based industries and others, integrating early warning data.

Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MoG): The MoG's cross-cutting social-inclusion interests aim to promote gender equality and equitable socio-economic development of women and men and the wellbeing of children.

Primary Stakeholders- Rights holders (population- beneficiary groups):

Civil society, private sector and academia: This heterogeneous group of actors have resources and know-how critical to successfully implement NDC plans. Expertise includes technical, project development and management experience, and financial resources. CSOs play an important role representing and promoting the recognition and integration of diverse populations in line with traditional processes, and to represent indigenous peoples and tribes adequately in legislative and administrative institutions and consultation process, nationally and regionally.

Beneficiary groups:

Vulnerable and poor households in off-grid rural and peri-urban areas: Current electrification programs that aim to increase access to energy often do not reach poor rural and peri-urban communities. Peri-urban dwellers pay significant water tariffs and could benefit from low-cost water efficiency solutions that minimise water-use and bills over the medium and long-term.

Women: Women are disproportionately affected by energy poverty. Energy poverty is closely associated with environmental degradation and the loss of biodiversity. Residents in informal settlements rely heavily on firewood for cooking and heating²⁰ driving the depletion of natural resources.

Farmers: 70% of Namibian's derive their income from agriculture. 57%²¹ of these are subsistence farmers and herders mainly in the northern regions.

Indigenous communities: Indigenous peoples in Namibia are often excluded from decision-making processes, at both at the local and national levels.

Private sector: Commercial finance institutions and technology will be encouraged to adopt neutral and positive minimum requirements such as the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, to ensure that women and populations living in socially vulnerable situations are not implicitly or explicitly discouraged from accessing finance and/or energy markets.

1.5 Problem analysis/priority areas for support

Three systemic barriers impede the full implementation of Namibia's NDC: (1) limited institutional, human and technical coordination and capacity; (2) inadequate financial resources to pay for NDC implementation; and (3) insufficient expertise to formulate enough

²⁰ City of Windhoek Integrated Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2019-2026 pp.34-35

²¹ US Laboratory of Medicine, available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6014045/>

climate projects to implement NDC goals. The Action will strengthen or deliver 14 of 60 output areas in Namibia's NDC Partnership Plan.

1) Strengthening Institutional, Human and Coordination Capacity and Governance:

Gaps in institutional and human capacity have challenged implementation coordination across national, sub-national, and sectoral portfolios. The NDC mandate of MET is siloed from the development mandate of the National Planning Commission so that opportunities to mainstream climate change action into national development policies and budgets have been repeatedly missed. Unclear mandates and lines-of-reporting between ministries and agencies have resulted in duplicative consultation bodies and committees with similar mandates, diluted participation, policy incoherence, and process driven agendas. National policy documents are sometimes at odds with NDC 'mandates', including those of the National Climate Change Committee. Finally, civil society, academia and the private sector could be better engaged especially at strategic moments such as the development of National Development Plans, to contribute knowledge and resources to build solutions and ensure minority and indigenous communities have a stake in future plans. The aims of these activities are to deliver the policy objective on public participation and good governance.

The availability of data about domestic climate finance flows is a key information gap impeding efforts to coordinate and optimise budgets²². The MoF has requested support for a suite of outputs in the NDC Partnership plan, including establishing a budget tracking system to facilitate improved coordination of government expenditures and activities to track international contributions, and improved policy mechanisms to support scaled-up investments by 2020. The aim of this activity is to deliver policy objectives on governance and more financial aid to environment.

The City of Windhoek as the country's largest local authority has developed a climate change strategy but lacks the capacity to transform out-of-date by-laws and regulations into enforceable instruments. The aims of these activities are to deliver the policy objective on public participation and good governance.

Early warning systems (EWS) exist but have not been fully operationalised due to technical capacity and budgetary constraints. Namibia lacks a multi-sectoral EWS to provide the real-time data required for proper planning. The action will provide some equipment and software to the Meteorological services to synthesise data and make available information on climate/weather hotspots to farmers. Capacity building will be supported by other MET projects. The aim of this activity is to deliver a NDC Partnership Plan output and to improve governance and, aid to environment and in line with Rio Markers on adaptation and gender.

2) Improving Project Formulation and Scaling Finance: Formulating enough bankable projects and business models to support NDC implementation is key to the GoN's NDC strategy for attracting international finance (up to 90% of the overall NDC cost). Highly skilled project formulation experts with the right mix of financial, sectoral and limited project preparation expertise is heavily oversubscribed. Training and on-the-job mentoring is needed

²² Global Climate Finance: An Updated View 2018; Climate Policy Initiative, pp 10-11, available at <https://climatepolicyinitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Global-Climate-Finance-An-Updated-View-2018.pdf>

to build expert teams capable of formulating numerous projects at increasing scale. Added to this, the scarcity of international public resources will require project formulators to leverage blended finance sources, domestic and international, public and private. The aims of these actions are to deliver on policy objectives on good governance, aid to the environment, and Rio Markers on Adaptation and Mitigation.

3) Enabling Communities Living in Vulnerable Situations to Access Finance and Off Grid Solar Technologies:

The focus of national electrification programs in Namibia is on installing energy plants to increase local energy generation capacity from 629 MW in 2017/18 to 755MW in 2021/22; reforming electricity markets and increasing competition; and expanding transmission infrastructure.²³ However on-grid solutions do not reach many poor and households living in vulnerable situations in off-grid rural and in peri-urban areas. Off-grid solutions are few. Notably, the Solar Revolving Fund (SRF) aims to provide access to suitable technologies to communities living in off grid areas through highly concessional small loans. However, it has never been sufficiently capitalised to have real impact and since 2011, has financed only 3968 solar systems amounting to N\$109.9 million (equivalent to EUR 6.9 million).²⁴ As a national fund the SRF has not sought access to international finance, though this is currently under review. Minimum loan requirements including proof of identity, employment records and six-month's worth of bank statements, as well as red tape, put the fund beyond the reach of many poor and communities living in vulnerable situations.

Finally, deterioration of natural resources displaces communities, especially those living in poverty, of whom the majority happen to be women. Poverty and environmental degradation are closely related. Depletion of natural resources adds significantly to women's poverty and increases the burden of work for women and girls. As a strategy for gender mainstreaming, women should be involved in interventions to achieve the objectives of environmental sustainability. The aims of these actions are to deliver on Rio Markers on biodiversity, gender, mitigation and adaptation.

2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Risks	Risk level (H/M/L)	Mitigating measures
Institutional and policy changes. Elections in November 2019 could result new policy priorities, champions and or blockers and could slow project implementation.	L	The governing party has been in power since independence. The supports the goals included in National Development Plans and strategies which guide the country's actions in the short and long term.
Limited engagement of the key stakeholders in the implementation of the project activities	L	The NDC Partnership Plan as well as the Action have been designed in collaboration with national and local actors. The Action aligns with their requests.
Insufficient capacity to embed new skills in the targeted Ministries/agencies.	M	Technical capacity will add essential skills. Learning by doing and more formal training will be integral to building long-term

²³ NDP5 Implementation Plan, pp 41-42, available at https://www.npc.gov.na/?wpfb_dl=298

²⁴ Briefing provided by the MME on 11 May 2019.

		capacity. Monitoring and evaluation will be ongoing.
Absorptive capacity for learning about governance level is low.	M	Appetite for learning is assumed. Political positioning is possible. To counter this, local engagements will be prioritised. Learning by doing will encourage skills transfer to permanent positions
Current ‘austerity’ policies create resistance to spending public budgets on climate outcomes.	M	Support to build evidence to policy decisions will help the GoN bas policy decisions on data, and to integrate climate action into development programming.
Targeted beneficiary households do not respond to especially tailored measures	L	Communication, community and public awareness campaigns will be a key element of the Action. Monitoring and Evaluation will allow implementors to respond to low demand early.
Neglect of the cross-cutting issues and the needs and interests of people living in vulnerable situations	M	Specific attention during project implementation to the rights-based working principles (applying all rights, non-discrimination, participation, accountability and transparency) and ensuring key stakeholders are integrated into the Action during inception.
Assumptions		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Namibian government remains committed to the implementation of its Climate Change policy and maintains its interest in this Action. 2. High-level national government commitment to prioritising climate change an integrated approach translates into greater efforts to mainstream climate action in NDP6. 3. Actions, which are complementary and relevant to this Action, are being implemented accordingly and within the expected timeframe, in particular, the development and installation of a Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system. 4. Lessons are learned and documented, allowing stakeholders to improve their coherence, complementarity and efficiency. 		

3 LESSONS LEARNT AND COMPLEMENTARITY

3.1 Lessons learnt

In 2018 the Climate Change Unit of MET together with the NDC Partnership and stakeholders finalised the NDC Partnership Plan. Sixty outputs across multiple sectors and levels of government were identified. During the formulation mission, the NDC Partnership, MET and the GCCA+ met with key stakeholders to better understand the current status of the Partnership Plan outputs and whether additional needs or contextual circumstances existed that may affect overall implementation of key NDC activities.

There is insufficient support to strengthen the technical and coordination capacity directed at mainstreaming climate action. The Action targets MET technical coordination and capacities and institutional coordination needs including to support the efforts of other key agencies, such as the National Planning Commission, to deliver NDC-aligned mandates. A key opportunity will emerge in early 2020 when the NPC begins reviewing National Development Plan 5 – the first step in formulating NDP 6. Strengthening the National Climate Change

Committee, in line with the vision expressed in the NDC, would improve coordination between the two ministries.

Climate, development and budget planning are siloed. The Ministry of Finance does not participate heavily in developing climate change responses. Coding budget lines to identify climate finance volumes, sources and uses, and instruments through which finance is delivered, would help the government to address barriers and develop targeted policies and instruments to better attract private investors.

The EU Delegation has learned through experience that support for individual interventions is less likely to deliver outcomes unless individual outputs and outcomes are systematically aligned to and organised within the impacts sought in the national commitment recorded in the NDC.

A major element of the Action aims to discourage the *ad hoc* development of projects that could dilute outcomes by systematically organising and boosting project formulation capacities inside the government's premier environmental finance institution. The EIF which has proven success in, but limited capacity to formulate projects to access international financial resources. The Action will boost this capacity including by developing capacity to unlock multiple financial sources including local private and household investments. Supporting the EIF to formulate a well coordinate multi-sectoral portfolio of projects that attract blended finance options.

The NDC Partnership Plan requires formalisation and regular updating. Formalised, the NDC Partnership Plan could be used by different line ministries to guide bilateral discussions with development partners on climate related collaboration, multilateral updates etc.

3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

The NDC Partnership Plan prioritises specific Plan outputs for NDC implementation and matches these to support on offer. Partners so far are AFD, KfW, AfDB, the German Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources (BGR), EU, FAO, the French Geological Survey (BRGM), GIZ, UNDP, Millennium Institute, USAID Southern Africa Energy Programme, WFP, and World Bank. Strong interest has also been expressed from several banks, including the Namibia Development Bank and NedBank, in investing in climate-smart projects. A growing community of development partners, private sector and government institutions is assembling behind the call for action to address Namibia's climate change priorities.

Currently, Germany supports Namibia's NDC implementation objectives across the five overarching outcomes of the Partnership Plan. This mirrors the focus of Namibian-German development on the management of natural resources, sustainable economic development and transport. NDC-relevant support implemented by GIZ focuses on sustaining and improving agricultural production, strengthening community-based natural resource management in conservancies and advising the GoN on sustainable energy production in line with the SDGs (SDG Initiative) as well as support to land reform with the Ministry of Lands and City of Windhoek. The proposed action will complement the different interventions of GIZ in the areas of Natural Resource Management and Climate Change in a comprehensive manner. KfW contributes to the Partnership Plan's sectoral project financing priorities supporting climate-related infrastructure projects, namely access roads and drainage structures for flood prevention, wastewater treatment for energy generation, renewable energy, and energy efficient houses.

In terms of UN Agencies, UNDP is currently working in the areas of sustainable landscape management, agroforestry and about to start implementing a MVR support system for climate response in Namibia. FAO currently implements actions in the areas of natural resources management and agriculture including livestock. WFP is currently reinforcing the Disaster Risk Management of the Office of the Prime Minister, by putting in place a food and nutrition security monitoring system as well as supporting national early warning systems that further need strengthening national capacities as this action proposes.

The World Bank has recently developed strategies to strengthen sustainable management of natural resources, particularly land, forests, and water through an integrated landscape and watershed management approach. They are linking the NDC's needs to their identified areas of action. Their project should start being implemented in Mid-2019.

The EU globally and in Namibia is dedicated to working closely with all partners to increase support for countries to further develop and implement their climate action. In this regard, the EU has supported in Namibia initiatives in areas such as environmental research/education, biodiversity, food security, conservation agriculture, rangeland management, renewable energies and sustainable livestock production. Currently under the 11th EDF, one of the main support areas aims to improve livestock production systems and resilience to climate change in a comprehensive manner through the government.

This project will ensure complementarity with the Intra-ACP Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (Part 2) programme, since it would strengthen Namibia's readiness to participate and implement their national climate change response strategies as part of the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

4 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 Overall objective, specific objective(s), expected outputs and indicative activities

The overall objective (expected impact) of the Action is to enable Namibia to contribute to global climate action in line with a 1.5 degree pathway.

The specific objectives (expected outcomes) of the Action are three-fold:

SO1: To enable conducive policy and institutional environments for strengthened national, regional and municipal climate action;

SO2: To facilitate evidence based, gender sensitive NDC projects and business models to support scaled up implementation and finance for climate action (Adaptation and Mitigation);

SO3: To facilitate expanded access to affordable solar technologies by poor off-grid households..

The expected results /outputs are:

Results related to SO1

O1.1 Government institutions have clear mandates to coordinate, implement and report upon climate change actions in a participatory and gender responsive manner.

O1.2 Namibia's 2020 NDC updates reflect whole of government progress and is ambitious and gender responsive

O1.3 Windhoek has capacity to develop and implement by-laws which support increased water efficiency in urban areas, and access to solar energy in informal settlements.

Results related to SO2

O2.1 Budget coding clarifies and informs decisions about the source and use of all climate finance spent in Namibia and is gender responsive.

O2.2 A portfolio of NDC projects and business models is formulated anticipating a mix of investment from a range of international and domestic sources, in a cross-section of sectors

Results related to SO3

O3.1 Appropriate solar / renewable energy technologies selected and promoted with tailored financial products for targeted communities

Main Indicative Activities:

Activities related to SO1

- a) Conduct a gender analysis of the Action and recommend options to ensure gender is a consideration in actions to increase capacity and improve coordination at every level of NDC implementation
- b) Review and update Namibia's NDC Partnership Plan in time to inform 2020 UNFCCC processes
- c) A coordination mechanism operationalised (Sector Working Group) to implement the NDC and priority SDGs and national development policies and climate plans, with participation from relevant ministries, the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Economics, the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) and relevant development partners
- d) Conduct a best-practice review of climate governance structures in a selection of countries and recommend and test options to strengthen the mandate and composition of the National Climate Change Committee
- e) Develop guidelines for mainstreaming climate change priorities into national, regional and local development planning processes, promoting women participation and gender responsive results
- f) Develop training modules for lead ministries on best-practices to mainstreaming climate change into portfolio implementation policies, including monitoring and evaluation, promoting women participation and gender responsive results
- g) Review and update key regulations and by-laws of the City of Windhoek to promote water and energy efficiency.
- h) Provide equipment to Meteorological Services in order to synthesise data and make available information on climate/weather hotspots to farmers.

Activities related to SO 2

- i) In partnership with the Ministry of Finance and in consultation with line ministries, establish a short-term technical task force to develop and implement a budget coding system using OECD DAC Rio markers

- j) Devise and facilitate surveys to collect information from donors and non-state actors regarding climate finance commitments and or disbursements
- k) Analyse data and publish a ‘national landscape of climate finance’ tracking the life cycle of climate finance in Namibia and recommending options for the government to improve finance flows

Moreover a NDC project formulation team will be established within EIF to undertake the following:

- l) In consultation with ministries, civil society and the private sector, prioritise a set of NDC outputs that require finance from a range of public and private sources to achieve implementation
- m) With a national academic institution (The University of Namibia has already started engaging with EIF), develop a curricula or internship to build a cohort with quantitative skills necessary formulate complex projects and business models across a variety of sectors and technologies using blended finance
- n) In consultation with the MoF, MET and other line ministries, develop high quality, bankable NDC projects for submission to a broad range of entities, including multilateral and bilateral development funds, and sources of blended finance
- o) Regularly report lessons learned for both approved and unapproved projects, including steps to improve success rate

Activities related to SO 3

- p) Define target beneficiaries in rural areas and in peri-urban settlements in Windhoek and identify barriers preventing access to existing concessional finance and solar technology packages.
- q) Review solar technologies supply chains and develop a list of approved technologies/providers, including where possible, indigenous technology developers
- r) Review existing mechanisms (such as the Solar Revolving Fund from the MME) and assess options for delivering innovative financial solutions to lower costs and minimise risks that prevent targeted beneficiaries from accessing finance for solar technologies
- s) Explore options for and establish a learning exchange with a Namibian tertiary institution, such as an internship, or course on project formulation for finance students
- t) Support communications, education and public awareness strategies to target beneficiaries in rural and peri-urban areas in solar affordable technologies and water and energy efficiency, and on climate change in general.
- u) Monitor the number of loans made to beneficiaries
- v) Monitor loan repayment and default rates

4.2 Intervention Logic

As an upper middle-income country, Namibia has unique potential to achieve key NDC objectives quickly and build momentum for strengthened climate action in the SADC region and beyond.

Building upon the problem analysis, this Action follows a clear intervention logic by proposing a series of strategic interventions to address three systemic barriers. It seeks to inject the necessary technical capacity needed to support coherent policies and streamlined, coordinated institutional collaboration enabling, the Namibian government to move quickly from existing ad-hoc, siloed approaches to climate action, toward systemic, evidence-based strategies. Activities seek to build synergies across multiple levels to generate mutually reinforcing outputs and outcomes while clarifying accountabilities for individuals and institutions responsible for delivering progress. In particular, improving the mandate of the NCCC to transform it into authoritative source of climate policy decision making and advice to the Cabinet is possible with relatively few adjustments.

The Action is aligned with Namibia's NDC and national climate change strategy, which recognise that climate action must occur cross-sectorally, at the development sector level. New technical capacity is linked with on-the-job-learning and formal training programs across the Action to encourage national ownership and capacity. A focus on multi-layered governance provides an important interface between line ministries, local authorities, and the communities they serve with the aim encouraging community participation in planning and implementing climate change responses. It also encourages the private sector, civil society and academic institutions to contribute important resources and know-how, increasing prospects for successful implementation and broad-based support.

The Action recognises that many NDC actions will be implemented locally where communities work, trade, commute, and generally dwell. The City of Windhoek (CoW) is home to approximately 10% of Namibia's 2.6 million people²⁵ and shares a range of challenges with other municipalities. CoW has benefited from regional capacity support focused on cities but has much to do before strategies become enforceable. Lessons learned by the CoW to implement its localised NDC implementation goals can help other local authorities in deciding their policy pathways. Targeting a small element of CoW's informal community who lack access to on-grid electricity connections could demonstrate how similar peri-urban communities may benefit from partnerships like its own with EIF, to make off-grid clean energy available to marginalised communities.

By focusing support on Namibia's NDC Partnership Plan, the Action reinforces and highlights the strong communal and international partnerships already underway. Steep expectations that international grants will pay the lion's share NDC implementation actions are held by many countries. Indeed 90% of Namibia's NDC financing is conditioned on international support. The MET is responsible for mobilising climate finance through the Environmental Investment Fund (EIF) which sits within its portfolio, has the country's strongest track record of developing successful climate finance proposals. Its unique environmental mandate, strong political backing, growing loans and investment portfolio, and network of international partners demonstrates the EIF's ability to move beyond 'plain vanilla' finance solutions and to explore opportunities to blend international finance with investments from the private sector, including venture capital and pension funds.

The Action's support for budget coding will inform project formulation efforts and national budgetary planning. A budget coding system would arm the MoF with tools to track finance from a range of sources, through to its end uses. Such information is crucial to inform analysis about how to generate better value for public money by for example, helping corporate

²⁵ World Population Review available at <http://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/namibia-population/>

private actors to address risks and returns for small, medium and large-scale investments through tailored use of public finance and fiscal policy instruments. Where private actors can balance risks and returns, investment will always follow.

The Action acknowledges that the ability of households to access electricity is also a key enabler of economic development. With access to energy, households can access resources such as heating, lighting, information, safety, and importantly, time, which can begin to unlock new opportunities. New micro and small business are key drivers of improved livelihoods and economic growth. To date, on-grid solutions do not reach many poor and vulnerable households in off-grid rural and in peri-urban areas. Outcome 5 of the NDC Partnership Plan prioritises a number of finance-for-energy projects, including upscaling the Solar Revolving Fund in order to improve access to suitable technologies to communities living in off grid areas through highly concessional small loans including for individual solar energy systems, micro and mini grids. Although the SRF has made available nearly 4000 household systems since 2011, it has never been sufficiently capitalised to have real impact and because of its relatively high loan qualification requirements, has mainly benefited middle-income class citizens. A pilot to develop and fund (possibly under the SRF but not limited to it) and a suite of new financial products tailored to drive access to an expanded suite of solar technologies could be expanded to low income groups, and more regions and communities if it is successful.

In terms of implementation modalities, a coherent project management approach is preferred given that multiple service agreements are likely to have difficulty forging the coherence and coordination necessary to make this action a success.

Exit measures include embedding project formulation in the curricula of academic institutions, phasing out 'supervisory' TA, increasing access to blended finance options, and monitoring the pilot to learn lessons. Efficient and effective project closure will help to capture the benefits and lessons learnt.

This Action will progress and/or deliver at least 16 of 60 outputs identified in the NDC Partnership Plan. These include four outcomes (1,2,4 and 5) of the five proposed under the NDC Partnership Plan, including actions that target for example revising and re-costing the national NDC implementation strategy, reviewing policy frameworks for the use of voluntary markets mechanisms to fund low carbon business operations, developing and operationalising climate finance tracking and monitoring tools, clarifying national climate finance architecture, building the capacities of national advisors to integrate climate change and gender indicators into sector strategies and national development plans, and the provision of equipment to operationalise the early warn system, among many others.

It will also realise three priority areas of the GCCA+ flagship initiative by encouraging (i) the mainstreaming of climate change into poverty reduction and development efforts; (ii) increasing resilience to climate-related stresses and shocks; and (iii) supporting the formulation and implementation of integrated, sector-based climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies.

4.3 Mainstreaming

A thorough gender-responsive analysis of the population concerning this Action is necessary to identify potential barriers, champions, and blockers to ensure that girls and boys, women

and men benefit from progressive climate action in Namibia. This analysis has not been conducted to date. In making recommendations for improvements, the analysis will consider women and youth as agents of change and enablers of sustainable development. The EU Strategic Engagement for Gender Equality 2016 – 2020 (Gender Action Plan II – GAP) will guide strategies to mainstream gender into activities and indicators. Consultations and training in climate change adaptation and mitigation will be conducted as parallel activities for women and men and will include specific interventions that apply women’s needs and skills if necessary. Data on rights holders benefitting from the Action will be disaggregated by age and sex.

A Right Based Approach will be adopted which will include the recognition of the interdependence of human rights and environmentally sustainable development. Civil society participation will play a crucial role in realising a Rights Based Approach.

Environment is integral to the Action and activities will seek to identify environmental co-benefits through climate change mitigation and adaptation actions and finance mobilisation. This is especially relevant for enhancing biodiversity (in line with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans adopted pursuant to the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)), reducing polluting emissions and enhancing natural resources management. In addition, Namibia is currently developing a ‘Rio Synergies’ approach and road map, promoting and maximising the benefits of actions to the objectives of all three Rio Conventions (UNFCCC, CBD, UNCCD) in alignment with the SDGs.

4.4 Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The proposed Action aligns with elements across the Agenda 2030. SDG 13-combating climate change and its impacts is a principal objective. It seeks to integrate climate measures into national policies and institutions (13.2), improve human and institutional capacity and awareness (13.3), and promote mechanisms to increase mobilisation of climate finance (13.5). Improving access to clean and affordable energy (SDG 7) should in turn reduce inequality (SDG 10), promote safe and sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11), enhance the protection of terrestrial systems (SDG 15), and promote a global partnership on sustainable development (SDG 17). Promoting gender equality and women’s empowerment will sit across the activities (SDG 5).

5 IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Financing agreement

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

5.2 Indicative implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 48 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 by amending this Decision and the relevant contracts and agreements.

5.3 **Implementation of the budget support component**

N/A

5.4 **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 measures.²⁶

5.4.1 **Indirect management with Member State Organisation.**

A part of this Action may be implemented in indirect management with the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

This implementation entails the whole of the Action as described in section 4 of this Action Document.

The envisaged entity has been selected using the following criteria:

- Specific experience in climate change and natural resource management, including climate financing.
- Specific experience in developing climate change policies and integrating them into government policies in a development context.
- Specific experience in multi-sectorial responses and with working with Government institutions.
- Previous experience in the sector in region and/or country.
- Sufficient operational, logistical, management and financial capacities.

This implementation entails overseeing the technical and financial management of all project components, including administrative tasks, with the exception of evaluation and audit.

The above suggested implementation modality has been agreed by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism.

In case the envisaged entity would need to be replaced, the Commission's services may select a replacement entity using the same criteria. If the entity is replaced the decision to replace it needs to be justified.

If negotiations with the above-mentioned entity fail, that part of this action may be implemented in direct management in accordance with the implementation modalities identified in section 5.4.2.

5.4.2 **Changes from indirect to direct management mode due to exceptional circumstances (one alternative second option)**

Should the indirect management modality described in section 5.4.1 prove not be able to be possible for reasons outside of the Commission's control, then the Action would be implemented under direct management as follows:

5.4.2.1 **Procurement (direct management)**

Part of the Action supporting SO 1 and SO 2 would be implemented by a service contract.

²⁶ 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.

Subject:	Indicative type (works, supplies, services)	Indicative trimester of launch of the procedure
Capacity support to NDC	Service	1 st trimester 2020
Capacity support to NDC	Supply	2 nd trimester 2020

5.4.2.2 Grants: (direct management)

Part of the Action supporting SO 3 would be implemented by a grant contract.

(a) Purpose of the grant(s)

The grant(s) would support a pilot project for developing and testing financial products making solar renewable energy technologies available to off-grid communities in rural and peri-urban areas.

(b) Type of applicants targeted

Environmental investment funds, conservation trust funds, regional and multilateral development organisations and development banks.

5.5 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.

- a) The Commission decides that natural and legal persons from the following countries having traditional economic, trade or geographical links with neighbouring partner countries shall be eligible for participating in procurement and grant award procedures: South Africa. The supplies originating there shall also be eligible.
- b) The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of products and services in the markets of the countries concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this Action impossible or exceedingly difficult.

5.6 Indicative budget

	EU contribution (amount in EUR)	Indicative third party contribution, in currency identified
5.4.1 Indirect management with GIZ	3 670 000	TBC

5.9 Evaluation	85 000	N.A.
5.10 Audit/Expenditure verification	45 000	N.A.
5.11 Communication and visibility (included in section 5.4.1)	N.A	N.A
Contingencies	200 000	0
Total	4 000 000	0

5.7 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

Namibia's NDC is implemented and coordinated by the multi-sectoral CCU, supported by the NCCC, with the help of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Economics, Natural Resources and Public Administration, and MET. The Ministry for Environment and Tourism (MET) is the coordinating lead agency for Climate Change in Namibia. MET is also the National Focal Point to the UNFCCC, will report on NDC activities to the UNFCCC. This platform serves for the overall monitoring of the NDC Partnership Plan implementation.

A Climate Change Unit (CCU) in the Department for Environmental Affairs (DEA) has responsibility for planning, development, and coordination of climate change related activities at local, regional and national levels. The implementation of NDC related projects and measures falls under the responsibilities of the respective Ministry in charge for the relevant sectors, namely water, agriculture, forestry, biodiversity, transport and mines.

MET will appoint a Programme Coordinator who, in partnership with the implementation agency's team leader, will ensure the overall coordination and coherence of the Action. MET will also nominate an implementation task team mostly composed by officials from the Ministry and portfolio entities, such as the Environmental Investment Fund. The implementation agency will be responsible for day-to-day coordination of the Programme, monitoring and adjustment of the Programme, if required.

Both the MET Coordinator and the team leader from the implementation agency will be in close contact with the EU Delegation.

A Programme Steering Committee (PSC), chaired by MET, will further guarantee the coherence and quality of all activities. The terms of reference and membership for the Steering Committee will be proposed by MET to the Contracting Authority for approval. The EU Delegation will attend the PSC meetings, as an observer. The implementation agency will provide the secretariat to the PSC. Technical/administrative working groups across line-ministries may also be created, as required.

5.8 Performance and Results 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 the 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 gender sensitive and/or sex-disaggregated indicators, using as reference the Logframe matrix.

SDGs indicators and, if applicable, any jointly agreed indicators, as for instance in a Joint Programming document, should be taken into account.

Reports shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the action. The final report, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the action implementation.

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).

5.9 Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the Action, a mid-term and final evaluation will be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission. Multidisciplinary teams should be set up to that effect, including experts on gender and rights-based approaches.

The mid-term evaluation will be carried out for learning purposes, in particular with respect to maximise the implementation, sustainability and impact of the programme.

The final evaluation will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account in particular the fact that the Action will contribute to the implementation of government policies.

The Commission shall inform the implementing agency and partners at least one month in advance of the dates foreseen 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 shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

Evaluation services may be contracted under a framework contract.

5.10 Audit

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 audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

It is foreseen that audit services may be contracted under a framework contract.

5.11 Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU.

This action shall contain communication and visibility measures, which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

The Communication and Visibility Requirements for European Union External Action (or any succeeding document) shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

It is foreseen that a contract for communication and visibility will be covered by the Contribution Agreement.

[APPENDIX - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX (FOR PROJECT MODALITY) ²⁷]

	Results chain: Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators (at least one indicator per expected result)	Sources of data	Assumptions
Impact (Overall Objective)	OO: To enable Namibia to contribute to global climate action in line with a 1.5 degree pathway	OO1. Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions avoided (tons CO2eq) with EU support** disaggregated by age/sex OO2. Renewable energy generation capacity installed (MW) with EU support** OO3. Value of climate finance, mobilised with EU support to support Namibia's NDC implementation actions	1. UNFCCC National GHG Inventories, IEA estimates, Project Progress reports 2. Project Progress report	<i>Not applicable</i>
Outcome(s) (Specific Objective(s))	SO1: To enable conducive policy and institutional environments for strengthened national, regional and municipal climate action SO2: To facilitate evidence based, gender sensitive NDC projects and business models to support scaled up implementation and finance for climate action (Adaptation and Mitigation) SO3: To facilitate expanded access to affordable solar technologies by poor off-grid households	1.1 No. of recommendations approved to improve NDC Governance and coordination among responsible public entities including ministries and local authorities (authorities (Offices, Ministries and Agencies OMA)s) 2.1 No. of NDC projects and business models formulated with EU support 2.2 % of approved projects prioritised to support an inclusive/gender approach 3.1 Number of targeted beneficiaries with access to financial services with EU support: a) firms, b) individuals** disaggregated by age and sex 3.2 Number of individuals with a) new or b) improved access to electricity with EU support ** disaggregated by age and sex	1. Project Progress Report, NDC Partnership Monitoring, National Audit Reports, UNFCCC Transparency Reports 2. Project Progress Reports, EIF Annual Audits, CoW Annual Reports 3. Project Progress Reports, MME Annual Reports, EIF Annual Reports, Ministry of Gender Reports, Reports to the UNFCCC	The Namibian government remains committed to the implementation of its NDC Plan Namibian Government I National Planning Commission mainstreams climate action into NDP6
Outputs	O1.1 Government institutions have clear mandates to coordinate, implement and report upon climate change actions in a	1.1.1 Climate change coordination mechanism established and are in place 1.1.2 No. of climate change priorities captured in NDP6 1.1.3 % of development plans taking steps to mainstream	1.1.1 -1.1.4 Project Progress Reports, NCCC reports, Academia, Civil society, private	Government willingness to review or strengthen mandate of NCCC

²⁷ Mark indicators aligned with the relevant programming document mark with '*' and indicators aligned to the EU Results Framework with '**'.

	participatory and gender responsive manner.		climate change action	sector submissions, NDP 6.	GoN commits to progressively mainstream climate change action into sectoral policies and into National Development Plan 6 (NDP6) Lessons are learned and documented, allowing stakeholders to improve their coherence, complementarity and efficiency.
	O1.2 Namibia's 2020 NDC updates reflect whole of government progress and is ambitious and gender responsive	1.1.4	Number of submissions made by civil society, academia and private sector actors to inform National Development Plans, national climate policies and international negotiating mandates		
		1.2.1	No. of NDC outputs validated annually	1.2.1 – 1.2.3 Project Progress Reports, NDC Partnership Plan Progress Reports,	
		1.2.2	No. of public consultations held to stocktake progress toward NDC goals		
	O1.3 Windhoek has capacity to develop and implement by-laws which support increased water efficiency in urban areas, and access to solar energy in informal settlements.	1.3.1	No. of by-laws or regulations updated targeting water management and energy efficiency		
		1.3.2	No. of cities with climate change and/or disaster risk reduction strategies: a) developed, b) under implementation with EU support**	1.3.1-1.3.5 Project Progress Reports, City of Windhoek Audits	
	O2.1 Budget coding clarifies and informs decisions about the budget expenditure and the origin and use of all climate finance spent in Namibia and is gender responsive.	2.1.1	No. of budget lines coded to track climate relevant activities, including gender-sensitive markers	2.1.1-2.1.3 Project Progress Reports, National Budget Audits, MoF Annual Reports, Annual Updates of Namibia Climate Finance Landscape	
		2.1.2	% of national budget allocated to climate change adaptation and mitigation actions recorded biannually disaggregated by sex		
		2.1.3	% of total climate finance flows sourced from private sector sources recorded annually disaggregated by sex		
	O2.2 A portfolio of NDC projects and business models seeks investment from a range of sources and sectors	2.2.1	No. of EU supported projects and business models approved for financing from a range of sources	2.2.1 – 2.2.2 Project Progress Reports, Annual Reports of the Environmental Investment Fund, MME Annual Reports	
		2.2.2	Number of private sector entities engaged with for investment in NDC projects by 2024		
O.3.1. Appropriate solar / renewable energy technologies selected and promoted with tailored financial products for targeted communities	3.1.1	No. of solar/ RE technologies made available with tailored financial assistance	3.1.1 -3.1.2 Project progress reports. Financial offers agreements.		
	3.1.2	No. of financial offers accepted by target communities			

