

Namibia's

Challenges, Experiences and Lessons Learned in Implementing the ETF

Consultation of the GEF support to the ETF

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Outline

- Context
- Transitioning to ETF
- Key challenges with ETF implementation
- Lessons learned

Context

- The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism is the Focal to the UNFCCC and GEF
- A multi-sectoral Climate Change Committee was established in 2001 to provide overall oversight
- The country has a National Climate Change Policy in Place
- Namibia has prepared and submitted four NCs and four BURs:
 - a. Initial National Communication – 2001
 - b. Second National Communication – 2009
 - c. First Biennial Update Report – 2014
 - d. Third National Communication – 2015
 - e. Second Biennial Update Report – 2016
 - f. Third Biennial Update Report – 2019
 - g. Fourth National Communications – 2020
 - h. Fourth Biennial Update Report – 2021
- Namibia is also implementing the CBIT project which is ending in 2023
- The CBIT aimed at:
 - Building Capacity of the working groups on the IPCC 2006 guidelines and software and other tools
 - Formalizing institutional arrangements through MoAs
 - Developing tools and templates for data collection as well as a data depository
 - Support the revision of the NDC

Transitioning to ETF

- Namibia has accessed resources to prepare its combined BTR1 and NC5 to be submitted in 2024
- At least 25 Local experts have undergone training on the IPCC guidelines and software
- An MRV portal has been developed to serve as a data depository
- A revised economy wide NDC in place with clear indicators and targets
- MoAs developed
- Namibia has also began the process to access funding for CBIT 2

Key challenges with ETF implementation

- Engagement of the wide group of stakeholders/ One on one meetings and aiming at win-win situations to capture their interest
- Limited staff in Institutions making it difficult for some key ones to assume leading roles/ Still difficult to address
- Limited financial resources for the country to employ and train the staff to be dedicated to a fully fledged ETF/ Convincing Government to increase budgetary allocations to employ required staff in key institutions
- Data confidentiality from private sector/ Proving how confidentiality of data made available will be kept
- Insufficient capacity of stakeholders/Conduct capacity building sessions as far as permissible in EA and other CB activities
- Legislations still quite weak/ Enact more stringent legislations

Lessons learned

- Avoiding gaps and maintaining the team from one report to another is key to building institutional memory
- Capacity building and awareness raising with key stakeholders is key
- Stakeholder involvement at all levels
- Political buy-in
- Good working relationships between the IP and GEF agency
- Having a data depository in place
- There has been progress but it is still not the ideal situation. Namibia will be seeking for support for CBIT 2 to further strengthen capacity, and further strengthen institutional arrangements through an Act of Parliament
- Access CBIT2 funds and invest it in CB of the highest number of stakeholders from the widest sources alongside a centralized data collection and sharing network