

# Namibia

**Mr. Reagan Chunga**

**Project coordinator – BTRs, NCs and CBIT  
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism**



Republic of Namibia  
Ministry of Environment and Tourism

# Outline

- Background
- Institutional arrangements for GHG inventory
- Inventory preparation process
- Archiving
- GHG inventory
- Experiences
- Challenges
- Lessons learnt



# Relevant facts

- Namibia is an upper middle income country situated in South-Western Africa
- Population of 3 Million
- Namibia is one of the biggest and driest countries in sub-Saharan Africa
- Rainfall ranges from an average of 25 mm in the west to over 600 mm in the northeast
- Thus making it one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change
- More than 50% of the population depend on rain-fed agriculture
- Imports more than 60% of its energy needs



# Background

- INC – 2002 with the GHG inventory of the year 1994
- SNC – 2011 with the GHG inventory of the year 1994 and 2000
- BUR1 – 2014 with the GHG inventory of the year 2010 (1994 and 2000 recalculated)
- NC3 – 2015 with the GHG inventory of the year 2000 to 2010
- BUR2 – 2016 with the GHG inventory of the year 2000 to 2012
- BUR3 – 2018 with the GHG inventory of the year 1994 to 2014
- NC4 – 2020 with the GHG inventory of the year 1991 to 2015
- BUR4 – 2021 with the GHG inventory of the year 1990 to 2016
- Combined BTR1 and NC5 with a NID for the year 1990 to 2022
- Namibia has gone through 4 ICA and FSVs
- Namibia has also gone through the first TER

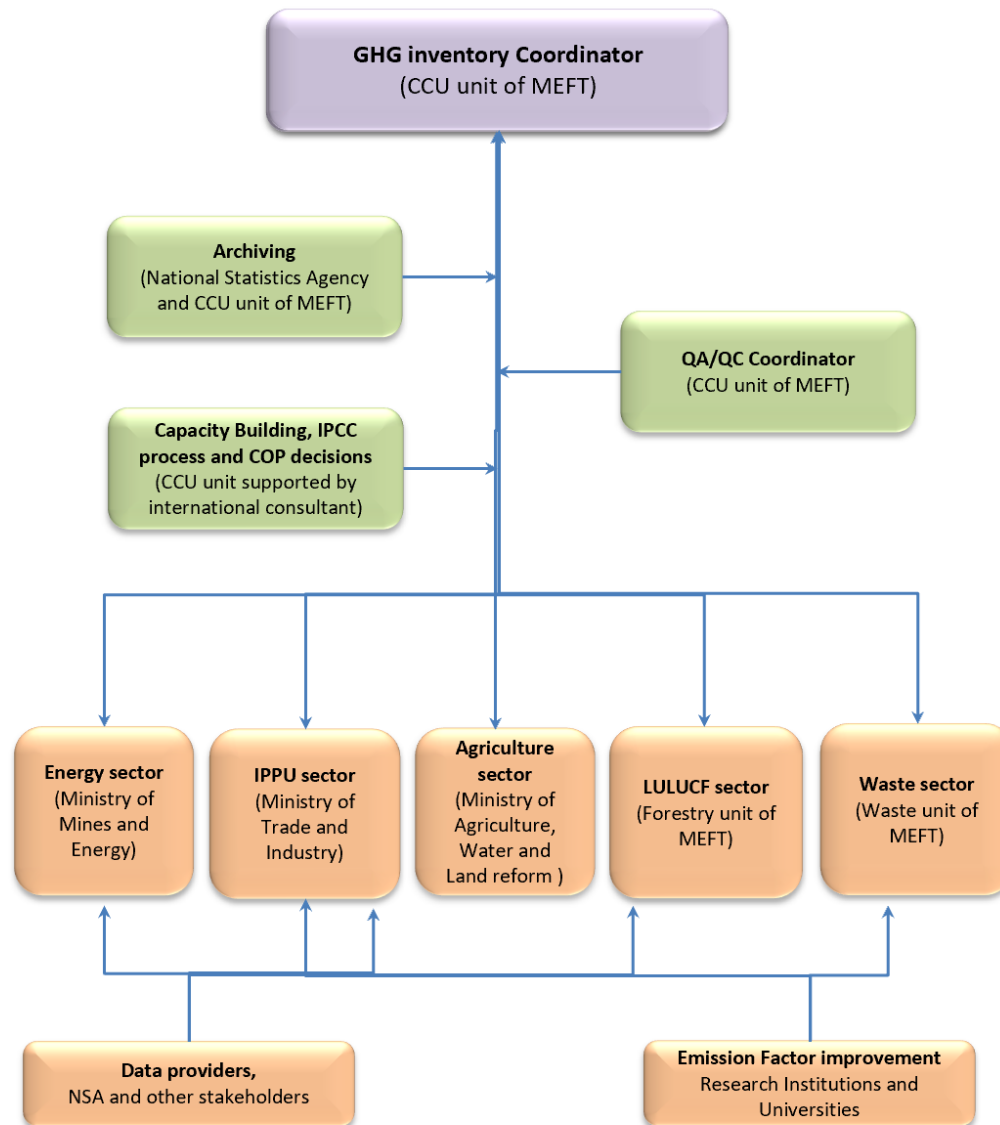


# Institutional arrangements for implementing the convention

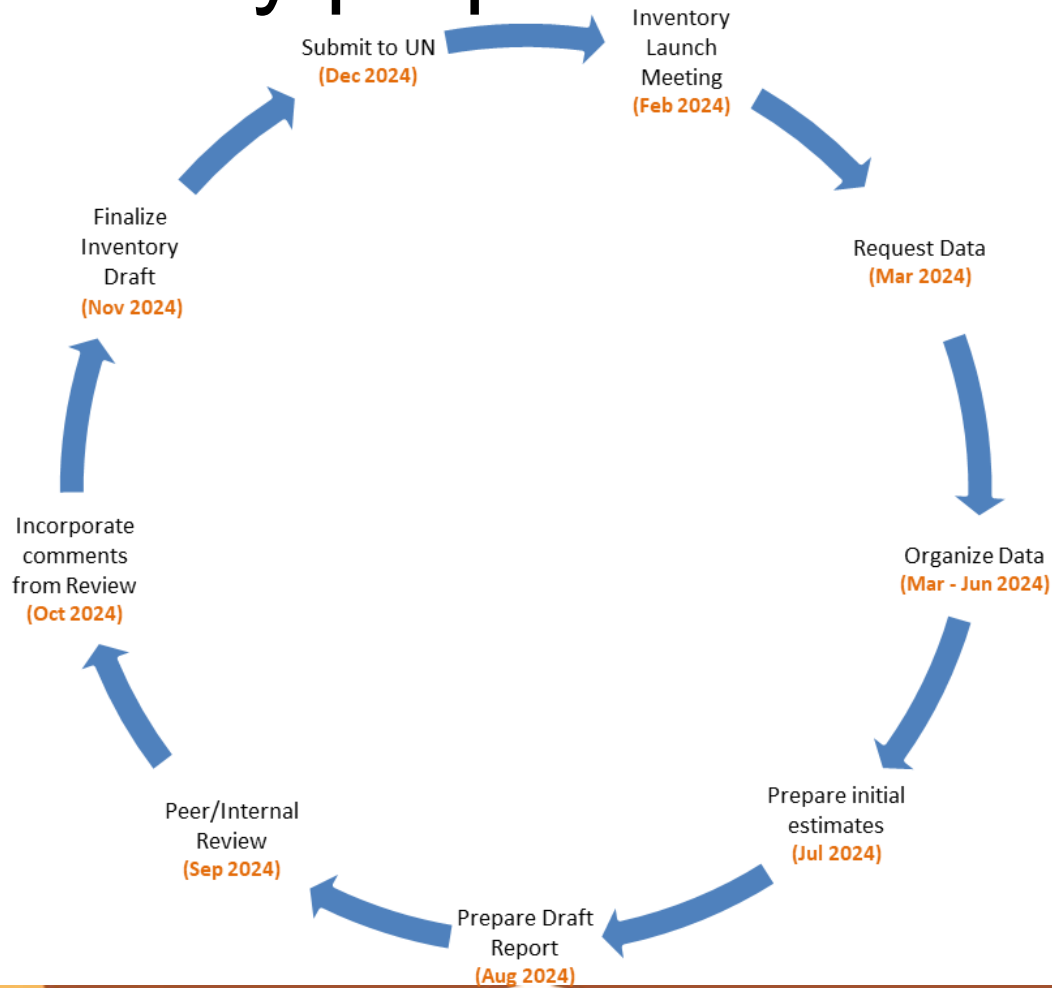
- Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism through the Climate Change Unit is the focal point to the UNFCCC
- A Climate Change Unit was established to oversee the implementation of the convention in the country
- Namibia has a National Climate Change Policy of 2001
- With an accompanying National Climate Change Strategy and action plan which is currently under review
- A multi-sectoral National Climate Change Unit oversees the implementation of all climate change related issues in the country
- The country is currently developing MOA to strengthen existing IA
- MRV portal being developed to be hosted by the NSA



# Institutional arrangements for GHG inventory



# Inventory preparation Process



# QA/QC

- Namibia has its own national system for Quality Control (QC) of data which are collected by the different Ministries, Departments and Agencies
- All data are QC at different stages of the process until the final QA is made by the NSA before archiving in national databases
- The private sector also implements its own QC within its data collection and archiving processes
- Thus, the initial phases of the control system remained beyond the GHG inventory compiler and may not fit the QA/QC process of the IPCC exactly
- In order to improve this, Namibia has developed a QA/QC plan and rolled it out during the data collection step of the BTR1/NC5.
- The initial steps for QC have been integrated in the AD collection template which is completed by the data collector or provider
- The overall QA/QC coordinator rests with the CCU of MEFT with the IPCC sector leads overseeing the QC when data are collected
- Further strengthening of the QA/QC process will take place during BTR2 data collection



# Archiving

- The NSA of Namibia is the repository of all national data pertaining to the socio-economic development of the country
- Moreover, they have the knowledge and facilities to archive data while also supporting the compilation of the GHG inventory through provision of data and other information on the different IPCC sectors as applicable
- NSA is a member of the GHG inventory working group and is playing an active role in including in their census some of the data needed for the inventory
- Thus, NSA and CCU will be archiving all data, workings and other information on the compilation of the NID1
- The KCA was performed using the tool available within the IPCC Inventory Software

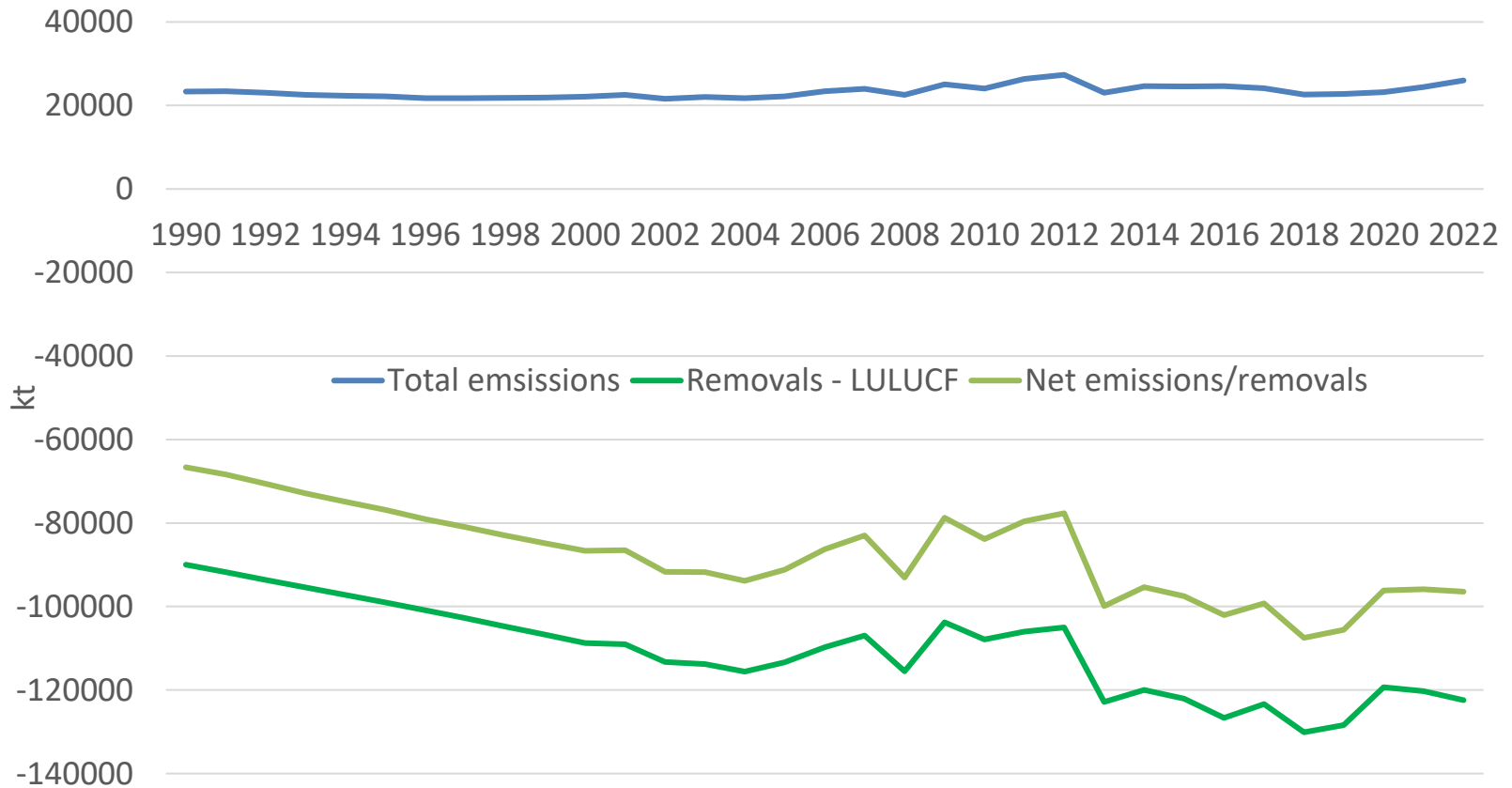


# Methodology

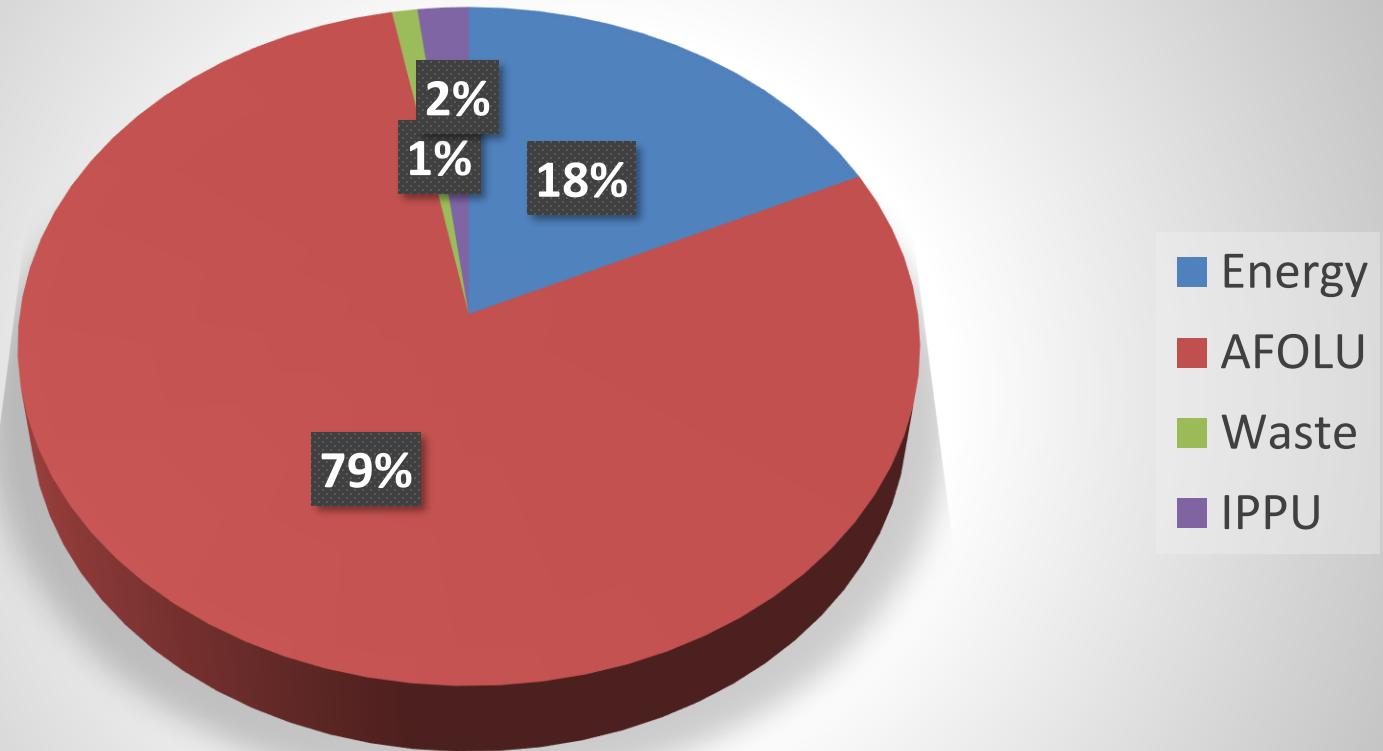
- Namibia is using the 2006 IPCC guidelines and Software
- A combination of tier 1 and 2 was applied
  - Road Transportation (1.A.3.b)
  - Enteric Fermentation (3.A.1) for Dairy Cows
- The latest NID covers the period 1990 to 2022
- Activity data was collected from all sectors and all sub-categories
- Default emission factors from the IPCC database
- Various data collection templates have been developed and used for AD collection
- QA/QC plan has been developed



# National GHG emissions



# Emissions per sector



# Lessons from TER

- Namibia's NID is rated as excellent as it is well organized according to the MPGs with a maximum amount of information available. Even the shortcomings of the tools and issues with the software were explained.
- Transparency can be boosted by improving the in-text referencing to previous submissions – Giving page numbers, table numbers over and above the link to the document
- Information shared once in the NID in specific sections can be cross referenced in other sections for example at category level to improve understanding.
- Quality assurance of the GHG inventory could be enhanced. Mention of QA exercise in the text is important particularly checking with international databases.
- Assumptions, methods or any other methodological issues from previous submissions must be mentioned concisely again to improve understanding.



- The CRTs produced by the tools supplied by UNFCCC are not error proof and have to be checked thoroughly prior to submission. CRTs to be corrected manually as per suggestion from TERT. These issues may have been corrected in new versions of the software and the tool.
- Minor categories could be estimated using alternative methods if national statistics are not available or resources not enough to organize collection.
- The National Inventory Improvement Plan must be more explicit with estimates of needs and timelines to complete particularly for all categories that have to be estimated at Tier II level.
- National Energy Balance is a must to produce by the competent Ministry/Department/Agency
- How to give more information without making the document too long
- Understanding of the MPGs may differ
- NDC tracking of PAMs needs to be improved
- Issues of projections



# CHALLENGES

- Lack of formalised institutional arrangements for both data sharing and archiving
- Limited institutional capacity within NSA, academia and coordinating unit in MEFT
- Lack of activity data and data confidentiality issues
- Absence of a hosting platform
- Staff turn-over
- Lack of inter-ministerial and ministerial coordination
- Lack of a legal framework
- Lack of EFs to better represent national circumstances.



## Lessons Learned and/or Best Practices

- Development of templates for data collection
- Consultations collaboration with stakeholders is key
- Avoiding gaps between one report to the next
- Establishing working groups and identifying sector leads.
- Having a dedicated unit to coordinate the GHG management system
- Use already existing structures and frameworks



# Next Steps

- Operationalise the MRV portal for data storage and archiving
- Develop a full National Inventory Improvement Plan (NIIP)
- Develop country specific EF for emerging key categories
- Implementation of a full QA/QC plan
- Continue with data collection to fill data gaps in order to improve transparency
- Implement MoAs with data providers and NSA for archiving and data storage
- Further capacity building of the working group members
- Establishing a transparency platform for UNFCCC reporting, knowledge management, communication and streamlining climate change in national planning
- Data collection for key categories



# THANK YOU!



**The Ministry of Environment, Forestry &  
Tourism  
Department of Environmental Affairs & Forestry  
Private Bag 13306  
Windhoek  
Namibia**

**[www.meft.gov.na](http://www.meft.gov.na)**