



Ministry of Environment
and Environment



NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

2013 – 2020



What is climate change?

Climate change refers to any change of the average weather patterns in an area over a given period of time due to global warming. Global warming is primarily a problem of too much carbon dioxide (CO_2) in the atmosphere—which acts as a blanket, trapping heat and warming the planet. Burning of fossil fuels like coal, oil and natural gas for energy or the cutting down of forests to increases the amount of CO_2 in the atmosphere, thereby causing global warming.

National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (NCCSAP)

National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan was developed in order to implement the National Policy on Climate Change. Furthermore, it address the growing concerns focusing on climate variability and climate change risks as well as impacts affecting Namibia's social, environmental and economic development potential. It gives comprehensive mechanism and practical tool in which operation and implementation can happen. Namibia has set up measures to adequately respond to climate change because it presents real threats to the achievements of its developments objectives.

NCCSAP Aims

To build Namibia's adaptive and mitigation capacities by identifying potential adaptation options and, where development and actions also have mitigation benefits, committing to pursue these opportunities to bring the country on to a low carbon development pathway. It helps to clarify national goals and objectives regarding climate change and lay out a plan for implementing, reporting and monitoring a series of priority activities in pursuit of this aim. Finally, it enables Namibia to be more active participant to global effort to combat climate change.

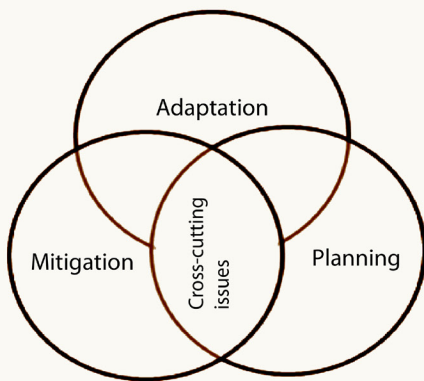
NCCSAP Objectives

- To reduce climate change impacts on Namibia's key sectors and vulnerable communities.
- To integrate climate change issues (adaptation and mitigation) into sectoral policies, and national development planning at all levels.
- To develop and enhance capacities at all levels and strengthen institutions to ensure successful implementation of climate change response activities.
- To facilitate funding for effective mitigation and adaptation investment necessary for effective implementation.
- To provide institutional framework to guide international and national climate financing modalities and support climate finance readiness.

Guiding principles

- Mainstreaming climate change into policies, legal framework and development planning.
- Sustainable development and ensuring environmental sustainability.
- Stakeholder participation in climate change policy implementation.
- Awareness generation, education, training and capacity building blocks.
- Development should be based on notions of human rights and equity.
- Promote and address 'adaptation' and 'mitigation' as key approaches.
- Promote Public Private Partnerships to foster involvement of all sectors in sustainable development.

NCCSAP main components



Adaptation thematic area

Theme A1: Food security and sustainable resource base

Theme A2: Sustainable Water resource base

Theme A3: Human health

Theme A4: Infrastructure

Mitigation thematic area

Theme B1: Sustainable energy and low carbon development

Theme B2: Transportation

Cross – cutting issues thematic area

Theme C1: Capacity building, training, and institution strengthening

Theme C2: Research and information needs

Theme C3: Public awareness, participation and access to information

Theme C4: Action plan for disaster reduction and risk management

Theme C5: Financial resource mobilisation and management

Theme C6: Action plan for international cooperation and networking

Theme C7: Technology development and transfer

Theme C8: Action plan for legislative development

Theme C9: Gender issues and child welfare



Glossary of terminologies

1. Climate Change adaptation – refers to the capacity to deal with climate change challenges by changing and adapting lifestyles, farming practices and overall land use to address the expected changes.
2. Climate change mitigation - refers to ways of reducing the emissions of damaging greenhouse gases that lead to changes in the earth's atmosphere – a main cause of climate change.
3. Climate change impacts – are the consequences of climate change on natural systems.

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