

investment of US\$9 billion in the first of three Green Hydrogen Corridors, producing 2Mt of ammonia annually, principally for export by 2030.

In the revised NDC (national determined contributions) submission to the IPCC, Namibia plans to reduce its GHG emissions by 91% by 2030.

2.2.3 Financial, Institutional, Administrative, and Technical Barriers to Meeting GRN RE Goals

Increasing Renewable Energy Generation

In order to achieve these goals, the Government will need to attract massive amounts of foreign investment capital for project finance, and to complete the legal, regulatory, and programmatic preparation (not least with regard to environmental and social issues) required to support project implementation and oversight. In addition, the government needs to develop institutional structures for coordination of donors' and investors' projects. At the moment, the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) has little human resources capacity to deal with renewable energy, energy efficiency and rural electrification. It has no real-time monitoring capability (human or technological) and so lacks data on the status of the electricity sector. The Government long-term electricity sector planning has no defined strategy to attract the foreign investment required (nor personnel with the appropriate project financing expertise). Moreover, without enhanced institutional, managerial, and technical support at MME, coordination, and management of the welcome and significant donor support for increasing RE generating capacity and increasing electricity access threatens to become yet one more management problem.

The Green Hydrogen development programme, with its Implementation Authority Office (IAO) under MME is better situated to deal with the challenges of establishing a GH2 Programme and provides a counterpart for project developers and donors' partners. The IAO's focus will need to be broadened to assure that essential complementary actions by government entities not directly involved in the program are undertaken, not least being the training of the workforce required for the emerging GH2 industry and for the development of the common enabling infrastructure. Finally, and crucially, the IAO must reach out to maintain the support of civil society stakeholders in both Namibia and Europe by explaining the positive impacts of the program nationally and globally.

Skills development in renewable energy

The Green Hydrogen Strategy anticipates that up to 80,000 jobs will be created in the renewable energy and green hydrogen sector by 2030. Nonetheless, in order to make sure that young Namibians could seize the opportunities offered by the developing green hydrogen value chain, it is important that they are equipped with the relevant skills and competencies needed by the industry in the different phases of project development and operation. For this purpose, GIZ is carrying out a skills gaps analysis to define the profiles and qualifications needed at different levels (both in vocational and higher education) and avoid a scenario whereby skilled labour may have to be sourced from abroad. Based on the gap analysis, qualifications need to be revised and adapted and new training programmes developed. Moreover, these trainings need to support employment opportunities of those most at risk of falling behind, particularly the most vulnerable, including youth, women and people with disabilities, as well as those living in rural areas.

This may be a lengthy process which will require strong cooperation between national institutions, the private sector and international development partners.

2.2.4 EU Action to Overcome RE Development Barriers

The envisaged Namibian efforts to boost renewable energy generation and the green hydrogen economy, are highly relevant for the EU's global determination to promote a green, digital, just, and resilient recovery. As such, the EU will contribute to the increase of sustainable and cheaper energy production and more inclusive access, while also promoting gender-transformative job creation and skills development through TVET institutions.

The 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.

The EU intervention will be coordinated with the Member States for strong synergies and impact in a TEI approach. In particular, the support to the MME for energy planning, on-grid and off grid RE generation, will be leveraging the assistance provided by GET.pro (GET.invest and GET.transform) under a dedicated country window. Likewise, the support to the Implementation Authority Office will be part of a larger funding pool combining support from the Dutch government (EUR 3 million), the EU (EUR 1.2 million) and Germany (tbc).