

To Whomever this May Concern,

Below is our updated content for EduVentures Climate Change Exhibition panels numbered 7-12. The finalized panels are being redrawn with a new artistic style by Hangula Werner while the content is being updated by the WPI team. The content below is being sent to be verified and to receive any additional feedback.

The updated content is listed by each Panels Name and Order in the Sequence given to our team. Each section has a newly written and simplified structure along with the removal of some major parts of the panel. The content will be added to the physical panels once the illustrations are completed. We also felt that it was necessary to shift the mini dictionary to the climate change booklet along with some other information as it cluttered each panel with a lot of words.

If you find any sections are incorrect or are deemed too simplified, please let us know and we will be happy to make edits. The **highlighted yellow** sections below are comments explaining our thinking and understanding for specific parts of this exhibition. We had some difficulties finding and gaining access to future projection statistics regarding the area of cattle farming and small stock farms. If anyone has any information or sources that may, please send it our way.

Thank you for your time and cooperation,
Robert Doyle, Braeden Fruchtman, Sam Griffiths, Nick Moy

Panel 7: The Green City

The Green City

Mitigation can be complex, e.g. a plan for a new city or greening existing urban environments. Over the years, Namibia has experienced an increase in urbanisation, a trend that is expected to continue if not addressed. This places more pressure on the environment as more land is cleared for creating space for people. It is therefore necessary to plant more trees in urban areas, as they have health and environmental benefits. In Windhoek, areas like Katutura, Khomasdal and Wanaheda need more green spaces. Do you think this can be adopted in Namibia? Imagine Windhoek with technologies such as shown here.

PROTECTED BY LAW

Building in Harmony with Nature. From Engineers to Engineers!

The WML Indigenous Trees of Namibia Book-2016 Besides requiring less maintenance than other species, many indigenous plants attract birds, hummingbirds and beneficial insects. They can play a part in xeriscaping, a method of landscaping designed to eliminate the need for irrigation, as well as rainwater management.

Source: WML Consulting Engineers

Taxis, as gasoline-powered vehicles, also cause local air pollution and increase carbon emissions, and that's why the Innovation Design Lab at the Namibia University of Science and Technology has set out to create a viable, solar-powered electric taxi.

Urban farming is the process of growing and distributing food, as well as raising animals, in and around a city or in urban areas. Urban farming is different from rural agriculture because it is integrated into the urban economic and ecological system. Such linkages include the use of urban residents as laborers, use of typical urban resources (like organic waste as compost) and urban wastewater for irrigation) and direct links with urban consumers. In order for urban farming to be a successful method of sustainable food growth, cities must allocate a common area for community gardens or farms, as well as a common area for a farmers' market in which the foodstuffs grown within the city can be sold to the residents of the urban system.

Urban farming: Dagbreek school windhoek
Source: Namibia Travel News

Rent-A-Drum is a privately owned Namibian company and has grown into the biggest enterprise of its kind with an extended fleet of waste collecting and removal vehicles. This company's equipment resources are supported by an extremely focused, well-experienced and committed management team who consistently aim to source more cost-effective and environmental friendly solutions which makes it the leader in waste management and the leading organization in recycling in Namibia.

Our buildings are where we live, work, learn conduct life-saving and groundbreaking research. They are also where we consume an enormous amount of energy... heating and cooling alone accounts for 40% of our greenhouse gas emissions. The Green Building Council Namibia (GBC) promotes a transformation of the built environment towards one that is sustainable for future generations in Namibia.

RENEWABLE ENERGY

"POWERING THE FUTURE WE WANT"



MINI DICTIONARY

Carbon sink: any natural environment that absorbs more carbon than it releases carbon dioxide, such as a forest or ocean.

Indigenous plants: are those that occur naturally in an area having evolved there over thousands of years. Some indigenous plants have adapted to very limited, unusual environments or very harsh climates or exceptional soil conditions like we have in Namibia. This plants are essential components of our ecosystems and natural processes, and provide us with valuable renewable materials and other benefits.

Xeriscaping: is landscaping and gardening that reduces or eliminates the need for supplemental water from irrigation. It is promoted in regions that do not have easily accessible, plentiful, or reliable supplies of fresh water, and is gaining acceptance in other areas as access to water becomes more limited. Xeriscaping may be an alternative to various types of traditional gardening.

- Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation**
- Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**



Mitigation section: **Reworded section for clarity**

Mitigation strategies can often be large projects such as greening existing urban environments, but with small changes over time these strategies can become a reality. With an increase in urbanization in Namibia, the need for these strategies is ever growing.

Urban Farming: *Found new initiative to replace old*

Throughout Windhoek the practice of urban farming is becoming a norm with farms such as Farm Okukuna in Goreangab. Through these large projects as well as smaller individual horticulture projects, food can be locally sourced and reduce the need for imported produce. (*Urban Gardening Is Helping to Fight Hunger and Malnutrition in Goreangab, Windhoek City.* | *United Nations Development Programme, 2021*)

Green Building: *New Initiative to replace outdated ones*

The places we live, work, and learn account for 40% of our greenhouse gas emissions due to energy consumption and the use of heating and cooling. The Green Building Council of Namibia (GBC) promotes a future of environmentally conscious buildings and allows for a more sustainable future for all namibians. (*Green Building Council, n.d.*)

Electric Cars: *New Initiative to replace outdated ones*

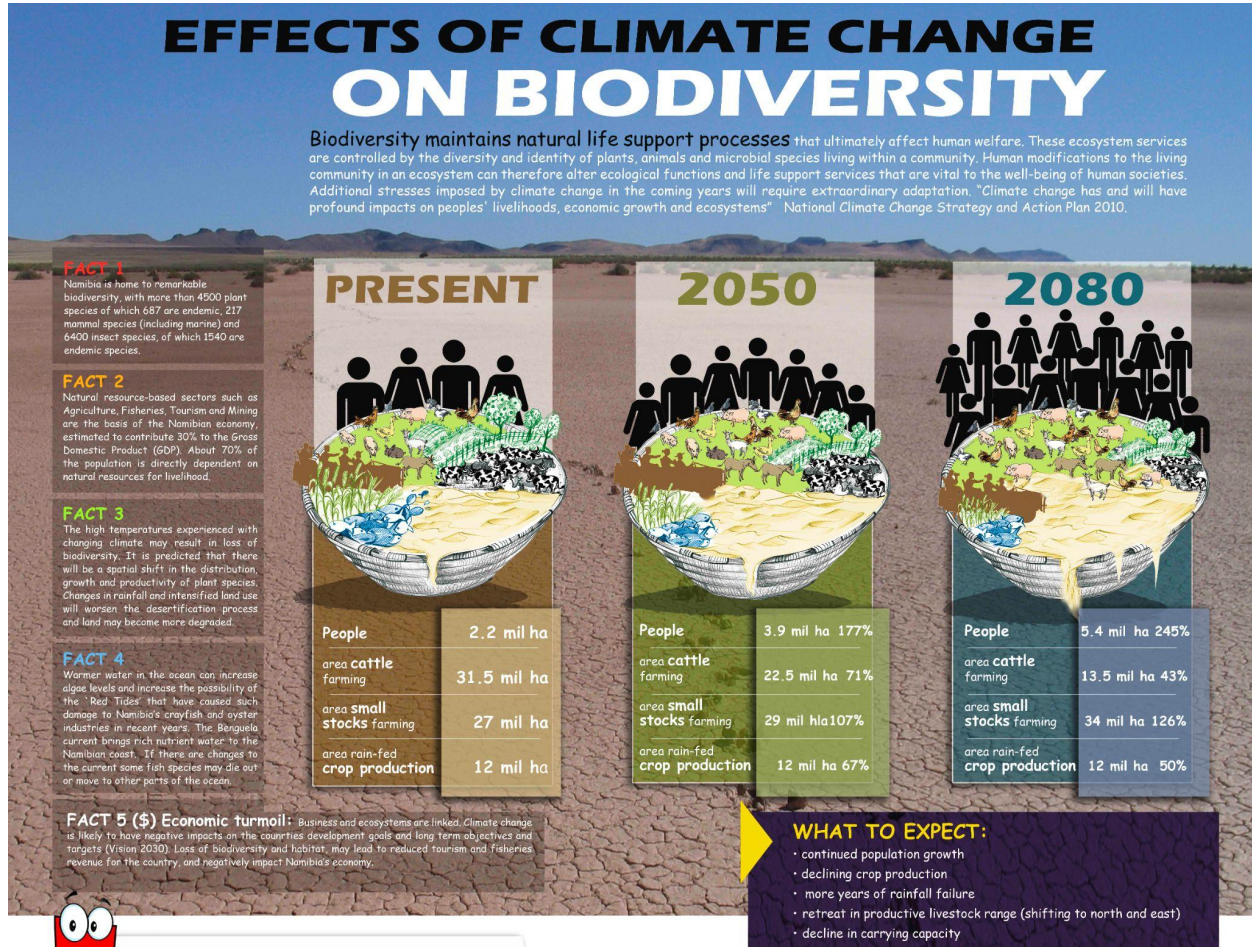
Petrol-powered vehicles cause local air pollution and increase carbon emissions. Throughout Namibia there is an ongoing push to increase the number of electric vehicles on the roads. Over the lifetime of a car, an electric vehicle can emit 30% less carbon than its gas powered counterpart. (*Benefits of Electric Cars on the Environment, n.d.*)

Rent-A-Drum: *New Initiative to replace outdated ones*

Is a company that aims to collect and remove waste from cities across Namibia. Utilizing their drums keeps cities clean and prevents land degradation due to litter. In addition to waste collection, the company sorts and recycles. (*Rent-A-Drum, n.d.*)

We are still looking for input on other initiatives we could talk about on this panel

Panel 8: Effects of Climate Change on Biodiversity



MINI DICTIONARY

Biodiversity:
The variability among living organisms on the earth, including the variability within and between species and within and between ecosystems.

Ecosystem:
A system involving the interactions between a community of living organisms in a particular area and its non-living environment

Ecosystem services:
The important benefits for human beings that arise from healthily functioning ecosystems, notably production of oxygen, soil genesis, food, raw materials, fresh water and medicinal resources.

Desertification:
The deterioration of the quality of soil, soil erosion and the long-term loss of vegetation

15 **SDG**

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

First Line: Reworded for conciseness

Biodiversity maintains the natural life support process that ultimately affects human welfare. Each ecosystem is controlled by the diversity of plants, animals and microbes living within a community. Human modifications in an ecosystem can alter and destroy the functionality and biodiversity, which can take years of adaptation to solve.

Data of food baskets: Hangula will be redrawing each basket with more content and clarity
<https://www.giz.de/en/downloads/giz2022-en-namibia-agriculture.pdf>

Present Data: *Data from Statista, need to be questioned about whether the area can be found or can just percentages be used*

- Population of 2.6 Million in 2023 (*Namibia Population 2023 (Live)*, 2023)
- Commercial Farming takes up 44% total land, supports 10% population
- Communal Farming takes up 41% total land, supports 60% population
- 47.1% of land used for agriculture
- Area of commercial cattle farming is 21.5% for commercial cattle farming (Engler et al., 2019)
- Area of small stocks farming is 275,000 square kilometers so it is 33.41 % of total land (Mendelsohn, n.d.)
- 260 square kilometers for intensive farming so 0.03 % land used for intensive

Future Data 2050 *Projected data and approximations*

- Population projected to be 3.78 million in 2050 (*Namibia Population 2023 (Live)*, 2023)
- Agriculture land use projected 47.38% of land used for agriculture (*Namibia - Agricultural Land (% Of Land Area) - 2023 Data 2024 Forecast 1961-2020 Historical*, 2021)
- Area of commercial cattle farming is
- Area of small stocks farming is 35.24 %
 - *If anyone has access to a data set for area of farms that would be appreciated as they are based off of the previous data set*
- Area of intensive farming is project to be

Future data 2080: *Projected data and approximations done by using average growth rates*

- Population projected to be 4.73 million in 2080 (*Namibia Population 2023 (Live)*, 2023)
- Agriculture land use projected to be 47.45% of land used for agriculture (*Namibia - Agricultural Land (% Of Land Area) - 2023 Data 2024 Forecast 1961-2020 Historical*, 2021)
- Area of commercial cattle farming projected
- Area of small stocks farming is projected to be 41.31%
 - *If anyone has access to a data set for area of farms that would be appreciated as they are based off of the previous data set*
- Area of intensive farming is projected to be

Simplification of the Facts: *Make the Facts into bullet points allowing for the background to be more of the entire panel, makes it a bit more clear, also make them up to date*

Fact 1: *Reword to a bullet point format and updated with information*

- Namibia's biodiversity contains over 4000 plant species (*WildWeb, 2023*), 223 mammal species, 4464 reptile species, over 10,000 species of birds, 3421 species of Amphibians and 4906 species of mollusk (*Mammals of Namibia, 2023*)

Fact 2: **Reword and updated statistics**

- Agriculture, Fisheries, Tourism and Mining are the basis of the Namibian economy, contributing to approximately 33% of the Gross Domestic Product. Seventy percent of the population depends on agriculture for income or livelihood (GIZ, 2019)

Fact 3: **Replace with a better up to date fact, still about biodiversity**

- Human activities are causing a loss of Biodiversity which leads to a decrease for the suitability of eco-tourism, along with limiting land productivity (*Namibia's NDC UPDATE, 2021*).

Fact 4: **Reword and explain why redwave is deadly**

- Human activities disturb ecosystems causing Harmful Algal Blooms or a red wave, to occur more often. HABs are toxic to the ecosystem and wildlife in it, killing fish, mammals and even humans in some cases (*NOAA, 2016*).

Fact 5: **New fact about improving the resilience to climate change**

- Bush thinning can improve resilience to climate change for the livestock industry, which accounts for 90% of Namibia's agricultural production as well as 60% of the population owning cattle (*Namibia's NDC UPDATE, 2021*).

Remove mini Dictionary

- *Shift definitions to the booklet.*

Remove What to Expect Section

- *Ideas can be placed in the booklet, essentially saying what will be stated about how each category above is changing. May need to update based upon what data has been found*

Move SDG over and enlarge so it is easier to read

~~~~~  
Kavango Region Land use

- Land will decrease due to desertification, loss of graze lands

# Panel 9: The Road to Reducing our Carbon Footprint

## The Road to Reducing our carbon footprint

In order to reduce our carbon footprint, we need to make mitigation efforts to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions that are warming our planet. One way that can be done is by using renewable energy sources instead of burning fossil fuels, such as petrol, oil and coal. Another way we can reduce greenhouse gas emissions is by planting more trees.

**According to experts,** Namibia can become self-sufficient with energy supply by using renewable energy sources. The use of renewable energy to generate electricity will be beneficial to Namibia's environment, and will ease the pressure on the economy, as Namibia spends large amounts of money every year on imported electricity. Two renewable energy sources that will be effective in Namibia are Solar and Wind energy.

**Bush to Energy**  
 Bush encroachment, defined as the densification of bushes at the expense of grasses have reduced the economic potential of farming land in the central part of Namibia. Approximately 26 million hectares of former savannah regions have been converted and resulted in the loss of approximately N\$ 700 million per annum for the economy and beef production. However, these bushes can be used to generate clean renewable electricity. Currently, there are experimentation projects underway through private initiatives including Ohorongo Generators. In addition, other initiatives includes CO2 absorbing project to make firebricks. On the other side of the coin, trees are carbon sinks and help reduce CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere. Therefore, there is an ongoing debate on debating between scientists and individuals.

**Solar energy** uses energy from the sun to generate electricity. On average, Namibia has 300 days of sunshine in a year, which makes it an ideal location to harvest solar energy. More importantly, solar energy can supply electricity on farms and rural areas too remote to have power lines constructed.

**Wind energy** uses the flow of wind through wind turbines to generate electricity. Innosun Energy Holdings, a French company located in Windhoek, has developed plans to construct a wind farm in the town of Lüderitz. Wind energy is effective in that it does not emit greenhouse gases during operation, and windmills do not require large plots of land to erect.

**Young people** have the potential to make great change. How to do this depends on the influence we have on people and institutions. Climate Change is very much a young person's problem because we will inherit most of the problems that climate change will bring. Every young person has some sort of way to make change in society. The free-standing tree is a way to see how young people if they get together can build a unified power in terms of change.



### MINI DICTIONARY

**Mitigation:** Efforts to reduce or prevent the release of greenhouse gases by, for example, using renewable energy instead of fossil fuels, such as wood and charcoal.

**Renewable energy:** is energy that is collected from renewable resources, which are naturally replenished on a human timescale, such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides, waves, and geothermal heat. Renewable energy often provides energy in four important areas: electricity generation, air and water heating/cooling, transportation, and rural (off-grid) energy services.

**Efficient energy -** Energy efficiency, is the goal to reduce the amount of energy required to provide products and services. For example, insulating a home allows a building to use less heating and cooling energy to achieve and maintain a comfortable temperature. Installing fluorescent lights, LED lights or natural skylights reduces the amount of energy required to attain the same level of illumination compared with using traditional incandescent light bulbs.

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.



First Line: **Reworded, was very wordy initially**

To reduce our carbon footprint, we need to make mitigation efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Renewable energy is a great alternative to burning fossil fuels that release these greenhouse gasses.

**According to Experts:** *Reword and add statistics. Also give a new title that makes more logic sense*

**Renewable Energy in Namibia:** *(New Title)*

Namibia plans to reduce its carbon emissions by 91% by 2030 (UNDP Climate Promise, 2021). To do this, renewable energy sources will play a huge role as they have zero carbon emissions. Solar, wind energy ,wave power and green Hydrogen can be extremely effective in Namibia

**Wind Energy:** *Reworded section on wind farms and included a better image of a windfarm*

Wind turbines use the flow of wind to generate electricity. Wind energy does not emit greenhouse gasses and does not require large amounts of land to operate.

- *Include a picture of wind farm*



(Zaafarana, 2007)

**Young People Section:** *Reword title and the section*

**Younger Generations:** *(New Title)*

Young people have the potential to make a great change. The youth will inherit the climate change problems and have the ability to make a change in society.

- *Maybe add example of how youth have changed society in Namibia*
- *Need examples from committee*



**Bush to Energy:** *Reworded and condensed slightly*

Unwanted invading bush is collected from cattle rangelands and burned into a suitable energy form. The project is implemented by Ohlthaver & List Group and was found to be effective and sustainable compared to the burning of fossil fuels (Fund, 2016).

**Solar Energy:** *Reword and verified the stat was correct*

Solar panels absorb energy from the sun and convert it into electricity. Namibia has 300 sunny days a year, which allows for efficient harvesting of solar energy. Solar panels can also be used in rural regions, allowing for electricity in remote regions of the country.

- *Solar panel picture included*

**Wave Power:** *Add New Section for Energy, may not be added but is an option*

Wave power is the energy harnessed from the up and down motion of the waves powering a turbine. Namibia's coastline is 1572 km Along the Atlantic ocean and has a potential of harvesting 21 TWh a year from the waves (*Wave Energy Potential Namibia -*, 2021). Namibia as a whole consumed 3.8 TWh in 2020 (*Namibia - Countries & Regions*, n.d.).

**Green Hydrogen:** *Add New Section for Energy, may not be added but is an option*

Green hydrogen is the process of using renewable energy such as wind and solar energy to split water into hydrogen and oxygen. The hydrogen can then be used to power cars, trucks, and other forms of transportation. (*What Is Green Hydrogen*, n.d.)

**Hydro Power:** *Add New Section for the energy*

Hydro Power is using rivers and dams to make electricity. Namibia Currently has the Ruacana hydro power station capable of generating 330 MW and the potential to generate 2250 MW of hydro electric power. (*Namibia: Country Profile | Hydropower & Dams International*, 2018)

**Remove singular photo of the wind turbine**

**Remove Mini dictionary**

- *Move to the booklet*

# Panel 10: Coping with Climate Challenge

## Coping with Climate Challenge

Adapting agriculture and integrated water resource management

**The majority of our population** depends on agriculture as the basis of their daily income. The main activity in the northern regions is subsistence agriculture, which is primarily rainfed. Crop production is low primarily due to infertile soil and unreliable rainfall patterns. Despite the crop losses that are already associated with climate change, very few small-scale farmers are applying climate-adapted cultivation methods.

**The joined project CuveWaters** developed and implemented measures to support the national process towards an Integrated Water Resources Management Approach (IWRM). The aim was to give people reliable long-term access to clean water, thus enhancing their livelihood and health and creating job opportunities. IWRM relies on solutions that use various sources, types and qualities of water for different purposes.

**The Embassy of Finland**, through their 'Fund for Local Cooperation' support Conservation Agriculture Namibia (CAN), a Namibian NGO with key focus on rangeland and marketing development support. The aim is to increase the awareness and active involvement of key stakeholders at the local, regional and national levels in climate change adaptation strategies related to rangelands, livestock, marketing and cropping. The major challenges that confront the program are: 1) drought, 2) grass poaching, with no recourse, 3) limited grazing areas due to fencing issues, and 4) no legal framework to apply grazing plans.

**Recently**, the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF) framed a comprehensive programme for extensive introduction of conservation agriculture in Namibia. The GETZ is an implementation partner and is conducting a project 'Adaptation of Agriculture to Climate Change in Northern Namibia'. Presently, farmers in the Karoo East, Karoo West and Zimbezi regions are given special training in Conservation Agriculture. The aim of the is to increase the number of farmers practicing Conservation Agriculture for protecting the soil and for ensuring harvests and therefore food security even in times of drought.

**Through**

**Emerita Ipinge** has two gardens, growing vegetables such as spinach, tomatoes, carrots, green-pepper and beetroots. "This house is always full of people coming to buy my produce. I make good money from my gardens," said Ipinge, during an interview with 'The Namibian' recently. Her gardening project was set up in 2009 as a pilot project by CuveWaters, specialising in rainwater harvesting to be used for gardening in the Cuvelai-Etoshia Basin. (THE NAMIBIAN, 19 January 2016)

**MINI DICTIONARY**

**Conservation agriculture**  
is a promising method for adapting agriculture to climate change and is based on three principles: soil is not tilled, crop rotation is practised using a variety of crops, and the soil is always covered with vegetation or plant residues. This makes it possible to increase soil fertility and reduce water loss.

**Rainwater harvesting**  
is the accumulation and deposition of rainwater for reuse on-site, rather than allowing it to run off. Rainwater harvesting provides an independent water supply during regional water restrictions and provides water when there is a drought. Rainwater harvesting to irrigate small-scale gardens enhances food self-sufficiency to overcome rural poverty.

**2** Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

**15** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Removing the bottom section allows for larger pictures and boxes for paragraphs.

### Majority of our population **Reworded the section**

- Sixty percent of the population relies on subsistence agriculture for income. Mainly used
- In northern regions, this type of agriculture is largely rainfed. Income in the area remains
- low due to limited market access and high-quality switch needs that can grow in drought
- conditions. Despite this, few farmers in the region are practicing climate adapted
- cultivation methods. (Sector Brief Namibia: Agriculture, n.d.)

### The joined project CuveWaters **Removed and replaced with new projects**

Recently (under male farmer) *Removed and replaced with new projects*

## Remove Embassy of Finland section

**F4R initiative** *New Initiative that is up to date about farming resilience in rural areas*

- GIZ in partnership with the ministry of agriculture, water, and land reform are conducting
- this initiative with the goal of making the farming sector of Namibia more resilient in the
- face of droughts. The initiative takes a holistic approach in helping smaller farms
- become more resilient by adapting both production and distribution aspects of these
- farms. (GIZ, 2021)

**The Green Schemes** *New initiative to replace outdated ones*

- The green scheme is a government initiative to maximize efficiency of irrigation to small
- stock farmers along the perennial rivers bordering Namibia. Agribank has begun work on
- this project implementing the Project Etunda for 82 small scale farmers. (*Green*
- *Schemes Agribank - Your All Season Bank, 2023*)

**Neckartal Dam** *Initiative that is ongoing and the irrigation process is coming*

- The Neckartal Dam stores 857 Million cubic meters of water with the primary purpose to
  - irrigate high-value crops and accelerate agriculture activity. Planning of the irrigation
  - scheme has begun as various stakeholders begin to collaborate on the initiative.
- (*Namibia - Agricultural Sector, 2022*)

# Panel 11: Meeting the Challenge



## Achieving the goals

On September 25th 2015, countries adopted a set of goals to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all as part of a new sustainable development agenda. Each goal has specific targets to be achieved over the next 15 years.

For the goals to be reached, everyone needs to do their part: governments, the private sector, civil society and people like you.



Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development



Hangula will clean up the drawings and the font - The drawings are nice and the point comes across well, the font can be hard to read at times

Text box sizes will be adjusted so that they are the same, more neat and appealing - Boxes on the bottom are different sizes and not aligned, just needs to be adjusted

Pictures remain the same - The point of the pictures comes across well and don't need to be changed

“Achieving the Goals” will be redundant from the SDG description on the first slide and will be removed - **No need to have two descriptions of the SDGs**

## Panel 12: Hand

# HANDS ON TAKING ACTION

### SCHOOLS & ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIETIES

- Enviro Club network
- Youth clubs (NUST and UNAM)
- Youth Coalition on Climate Change
- School environmental clubs

(Picture of Martha & Kachana with an Enviro Club T-shirt)

### PRIVATE SECTOR & BUSINESS COMMUNITIES

- Ohorongo Cement
- B2Gold
- SolarAge
- Green Housing Council
- Renewable Energy (NUST)

(Picture of Omburu Solar Farm near Grootfontein)

### INITIATIVES & NGO'S

- Namibia Nature Foundation
- Desert Research Foundation of Namibia
- Think Namibia Campaign
- Namib Desert Environmental Education Trust
- Gobabeb Research and Training Centre
- Namibia Environment and Wildlife Society
- Namibia Environmental Education Network

(Picture of the Ombombo Mobile Classroom)

### YOU AS AN INDIVIDUAL

- Farmers
- Teachers and educators
- Decision makers
- Engineers
- Cleaners and workhands
- Librarians
- Doctors

### GOVERNMENT & POLITICS

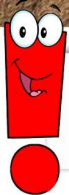
- Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (Conservation Agriculture Project and NAFOLA project)
- Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture - Teachers and Educators (BMCC and ResMob projects)
- Ministry of Environment and Tourism and GIZ
- Ministry of Trade and Industry - National Ozone Unit
- Ministry of Youth and Sport (NYC and Environmental Educators)

(Picture of parliament of Namibia)

# 4.4 MILLION HANDS in NAMIBIA

**about 4.4 million HANDS in NAMIBIA**

With a population of 2,2 million people in Namibia, we have 4.4 millions hands in Namibia. All these hands are needed in the fight against climate change. The fight is even bigger than the liberation struggle for independence and all hands are necessary to overcome the challenge. So, make your hands count and work for a better Namibia.



### In conclusion,

Climate Change does not know borders, it affects individuals, societies and the biodiversity and all services there off. It is therefore the responsibility of everyone as global citizens to act now and not wait for a neighbour or friend.  
 "Be the change you want to see."  
 (Ghandi)



Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development



**Will be redrawn by hangula**

**Will update initiatives.**

**Will update the population.**

**Current Population:** 2.6 mil (*Namibia Population (2023) - Worldometer, n.d.*)

## **Government and Politics**

### **Add updated policies and government agencies**

- Paris Agreement
- National Climate Change Committee (NCCC)
- Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)
- National Policy on Climate Change (NPCC)
- Harambe Prosperity Plan
- National Development Plan (NDP5) 30% reduction of emissions against Business as usual projection
- Namibian Environmental Education and Education for Sustainable Development Policy

## **Initiatives and NGOs**

- The Green Scheme
- F4R Initiative
- Rent-a-Drum
- Urban Farming

## **Schools and Environmental Societies**

- Fridays for Future Windhoek
- Goethe Institute 'Schools Go Green with Goethe'

## **Private Sector and Business Communities**

- Nedbank (Green Building Council)
- Namibian Community-based Natural Resource Management & Enhance Direct Access (EDA)

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