



UNITED NATIONS
NAMIBIA



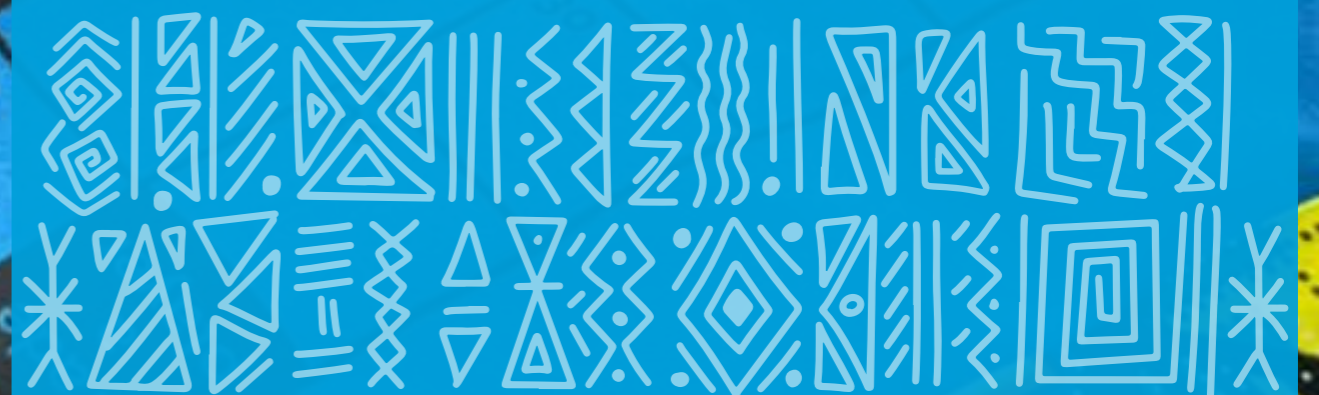
2022 UN Country Annual Results Report

MARCH 2023



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1 FOREWARD

BY THE RESIDENT COORDINATOR



I am pleased to present the Annual United Nations (UN) Country Results Report 2023. With this report, UN Namibia highlights the progress achieved in implementing our UN Partnership Framework (UNPAF) 2019-2024 results, in support of the Republic of Namibia's development agenda to increase socio-economic growth and reduce inequalities, particularly for marginalized and vulnerable groups, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This has been on the back of enormous challenges, including the Ukraine and Russia war with its impact on global food, fertiliser and energy supplies and the devastating impacts of COVID-19, which set back the country in realizing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Many Namibians faced further distress, intensified by long-standing inequalities from youth unemployment, gender-based violence, food insecurity and malnutrition. Working in close partnership with the Government, partners and stakeholders across different sectors, UN Namibia as a trusted, neutral and impartial partner of choice provided coordinated and effective support to alleviate poverty and build resilience.

The UN continued to support economic progression, particularly for the micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), namely owned by women and youth, which were negatively affected by the lockdowns, as a result of COVID-19 by exposing them to the opportunities to be derived from access to the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). Efforts to address unemployment continued to be thrust of the UN in sectors, such as tourism and agriculture, including fisheries through initiatives including the Accelerator Lab and supporting the roll out of the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) and the National Employment Policy.

On social transformation, through its various agencies, funds and programmes, the UN responded to the high rates of malnutrition for children and malnourished populations, including people living with HIV. Healthcare workers were capacitated to provide good quality health services and improved emergency preparedness and response. Several initiatives to improve sexual reproductive and health rights services were undertaken. The UN engaged in efforts to end gender-based violence through the development of a national tracking system on the implementation of recommendations from various human rights treaties and capacity building of service providers. On education, the UN worked closely with the Government and stakeholders to prepare for the Transforming Education Summit, several regional workshops were held, and the outcome was a commitment paper. Countrywide training was undertaken for educators and teachers in Information Communication Technologies (ICT) competencies. Interesting work was undertaken to provide early identification of disability and timely linkages and access to services; service providers were sensitized on the rights of children with disabilities; and a disability audit tool was piloted in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions. The UN contributed to the development of the Integrated Beneficiary Registry (IBR) and the Social Protection Policy that was launched.

On environment sustainability, some of the highlights include the ongoing work of the UN with the Government to update the National Determined Contributions (NDCs) and the development of a Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) portal with accompanying training modules to encourage transparency of reporting and

accountability to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat under the Paris Agreement. Technical support was provided to the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR) on the formulation of the National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP) and the Strategic Action Plan for an Integrated Flood and Drought Management Plan for Namibia (SAP IFDMP).

Lastly, on good governance, the UN's work was focused on supporting various Government Ministries and agencies on improving data and statistics through capacity building, development of databases and surveys. The interventions undertaken by the UN, in collaboration with its partners were premised on the principle of leaving no-one behind, the fundamental promise of the 2030 Agenda. Civil society groups played an instrumental role in advocating for specific agendas (e.g. LGBTI rights, inclusive rights and employment of people with disabilities, migrants and refugees and against gender-based violence), more visibly in the public space. In 2022, the benefits of working more and better together were clear, demonstrating that Delivering as One, through increased joint UN actions and programmes, particularly in a context of constrained resources, given Namibia's Upper Middle Income Country (UMIC) classification have a greater impact on the people of Namibia and must be the basis for the UN's work.

The future ahead is still fraught with many setbacks and at the halfway point to the target date of 2030 for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) means that more will be expected of the UN, in terms of innovation, strengthened collaboration and leveraging non-traditional partnerships. Based on what the UN and its partners achieved in 2022, we are hopeful that in 2023 much more can be realised, and this will require our concerted efforts. Without the extraordinary efforts of the Namibian Government, UN Country Team, staff, stakeholders, development partners and the broader civil society community over the past year, we would not have been reporting such results towards the advancement of the 2030 Agenda and its global goals, seeking equality for all.

Hopolang Phororo
UN Resident Coordinator to Namibia



2 KEY DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

Namibia's UN Development System collaborates closely with the Government's National Planning Commission to foster vital development partnerships within the country. With a constantly expanding roster, Namibia has garnered over 100 diverse development partners, spanning the private sector, academia, and civil society.

The Development Partners Forum, a collaborative effort between the UN and the National Planning Commission, serves as a platform where more than 150 partners convene on average.

Throughout 2022, numerous prominent organizations actively engaged in programs and collaborations with the UN in Namibia. Notable partners encompassed a wide array of entities, including:

-  THE EUROPEAN UNION
-  THE JAPANESE EMBASSY
-  US GOVERNMENT
-  GERMAN EMBASSY INCLUDING KFW AND GIZ
-  THE UK HIGH COMMISSION
-  FRENCH EMBASSY INCLUDING THE FRENCH DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (AFD)
-  THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
-  THE WORLD BANK
-  THE SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
-  EMBASSY OF EGYPT



Civil Society dialogue session with UN Country Team (UNCT) on 2022 achievements and 2023 joint priorities

3 KEY NATIONAL AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

In 2022, Namibia witnessed an improvement of over 1% in domestic economic growth. The Gross Domestic Product's (GDP) growth of 2.7% in 2021 to 3.9% in 2022 was attributed to the robust increase in diamond mining, as well as sustained growth for most industries in the secondary and tertiary sectors.

Social sectors, particularly education and health, continued to receive the bulk of public resources at an estimated 46% of the national budget. The budget for the financial year 2022/2023 had been themed "Reimaging, a Better Future for the Youth" further directing the resources allocation to this key population group, in the immediate post-COVID-19 recovery phase.

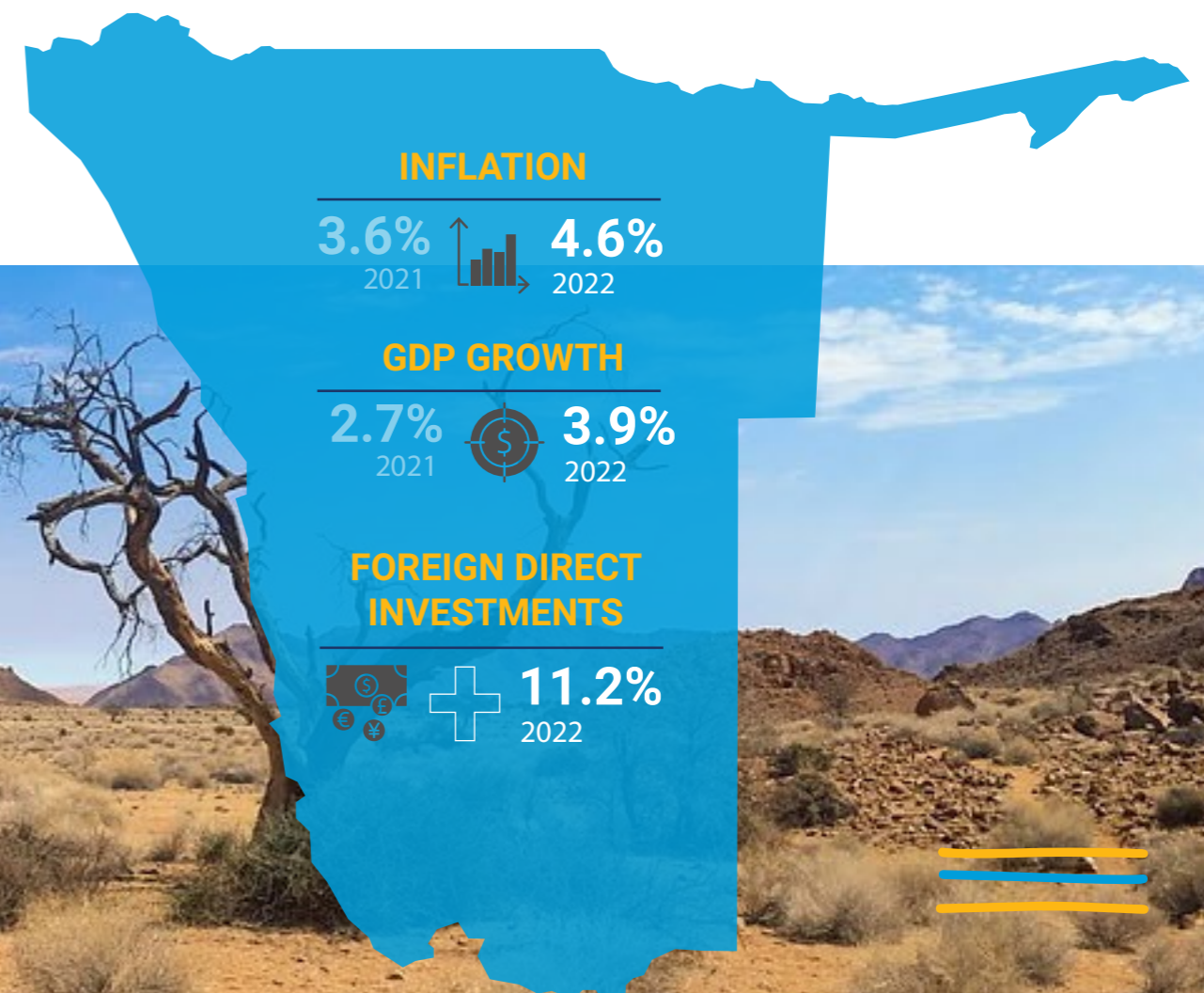
The outbreak of the Russia-Ukraine war in February 2022 disrupted economic recovery and risks emanated from global oil and food price shocks, adding to financial burdens on already-pressured household budgets and corporates. The average inflation rose from 2.2% in 2020 to 3.6% in 2021 and 4.6% in 2022 through to 2023. Food price inflation on basic food staples worsened food insecurity and transportation was a challenge, as the value of disposable income decreased and interest rates rose.

On the upside, mining production—a traditional driver of growth—almost doubled compared to initial forecasts. Tertiary sectors of health and manufacturing also posted much higher growth rates than were expected. Additionally, in 2022 Namibia launched the National AfCFTA Implementation Strategy and Action Plan, aimed at tapping into the benefits of global and regional trade, particularly following the removal of all COVID-19 restrictions.

Investments have increased as Namibia commits to attracting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). FDI has increased by over 11.2%, partially driven by reinvestment of earnings by mining and financial companies, as well as renewable energy project investments, especially green hydrogen. Improved FDI inflows are also a result of intensive marketing of Namibia by the Namibia Investment Promotion and Development Board (NIPDB), geared towards attracting investors. Commitment towards trade strengthening was also witnessed through the work of the High-Value Fruits Productivity Taskforce and the Meat Value Chain, aimed at addressing the constraints identified in private sector consultations.

Mobilizing alternative sources of development finance has also born fruit as International Financial Institutions (IFIs) have committed to financing, among others, climate action and following COP27, Namibia received a NAD2 billion loan from Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) towards economic development programs expected to create 350 jobs through water and road rehabilitation projects; this Namibia Water Sector Support Program (NWSSP) is also funded by the African Development Bank (AfDB). KfW granted another €20m towards NamPower for large-scale electricity storage and also availed an initial grant of NAD144.5 million (EUR 7 million) towards the establishment of an "Urban Development Fund". The World Bank engaged with Namibia on energy, digital technology and agriculture. Namibia launched the Welwitschia Sovereign Wealth Fund, aimed at ensuring inter-generational prosperity for Namibians, and to serve as a fiscal and official reserve stabilization mechanism.

Economic transformation, climate action and the importance of transboundary issues remain priorities as seen in the draft White Paper of the NDP 6. For the UN, NRAs—including International Labour Organisation (ILO), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UNWOMEN), United Nations Office of Drug and Crime (UNODC), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) – continue engaging support for capacity building and policy development during this Decade of Action in areas such as data, development finance, African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), IFFs, trade, gender equality, climate change, economic diversification and transformation.



4 NARRATIVE REPORT: OUTPUTS AND RESULTS

PROGRAMMATIC RESULTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK 2019-2023

In November 2022, the UN DCO granted a one-year extension to the UN Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) in Namibia for the United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPAF) 2019-2023. This extension was requested by the Government to align the planning process of the next Cooperation Framework with the formulation process of the Sixth National Development Plan (NDP 6). Consequently, the current UNPAF duration was extended until 2024. In 2022, the UN Namibia initiated the roll-out of the Common Country Analysis (CCA) and the evaluation of UNPAF, which will continue in 2023 due to the extension. The updating of the CCA and United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) roll-out will incorporate the national priorities identified in the HPP2 and NDP6, ensuring the alignment of the UN strategic programming document with national ownership.



Accelerator lab with an investment of USD 50'000 providing expanded market opportunities for previously disadvantaged MSMEs

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1

ECONOMIC PROGRESSION

In line with the UN SDG Fund Joint Programme, 76 members of parliament and civil servants were trained in the area of gender and employment-responsive budgeting to enhance their skills and knowledge. In support of this initiative, the UN developed a gender budgeting and planning curriculum for parliamentarians and civil servants to ensure that gender and employment are mainstreamed in the development planning and budgeting process. The UN also developed an employment and gender budgeting toolkit to equip the target group with the necessary tools to support the mainstreaming process, which will promote inclusive and equitable development in line with the Sustainable Development Goals. During the period under review, the UN system also supported the Government of Namibia through the Ministry of Finance and Public Enterprises (MoFPE) to undertake and produce the digital finance ecosystem assessment and strategy, which assessed the digital finance landscape of the country and proffered strategies aimed at promoting financial inclusion and access, as well as financial intermediation by tapping into the potential and the benefits of digital finance. Overall, the UN continued to support the Government under the SDG Fund Joint Programme to establish a sustainable financing architecture through an Integrated National Financing Framework. This strategic initiative has continued and is expected to be finalized in 2023 under the leadership of the MoFPE and the National Planning Commission.

The UN generated evidence on the alignment of the Budget to SDGs through detailed sectoral budget analysis focusing on health, education, social protection, WASH, Gender and employment. The aim of the analysis, which focused on 2019/20-2021/22 was to identify spending patterns and highlight size, composition, equity, efficiency and financing in these sectors, key to the achievement of SDGs. The outcome of the analysis informed advocacy efforts and the design of tools to strengthen budgetary outcomes in these sectors. In particular, the employment budget analysis is now part of the advocacy tools to promote mainstreaming of employment and decent work in national development plans and policies - including the drafting of the NDP6 and the roll-out of consultations on the 3rd National Employment Policy (NEP3). Through tailor-made training, the capacities of the National Planning Commission (NPC), Ministries of Finance and Labour as well as representatives of business (Namibian Employers Federation (NEF), Parliamentarians and labour (Trade Union Congress of Namibia (TUCNA), were

strengthened to mainstream employment in the budget as well as enhancing efficiency and equity of the budget towards SDGs. In addition, over thirty stakeholders from OMAS also received capacity-building training on new-generation employment policies and employment impact assessments (EmpiA) and now form a key part of the National Technical Working Group spearheading the formulation of NEP3.

An awareness campaign and export training series on the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) were carried out across various national and sub-national trade forums to increase awareness of the opportunities and benefits presented by AfCFTA.

The campaign reached 300 participants from the public sector; micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs); and students across eight regions. The UN provided financial and technical support to cross-border MSMEs to strengthen their value chains for export readiness and to enhance competitiveness at the industry and enterprise levels. Innovative financing schemes were also rolled out to improve productivity and trade, resulting in increased competitiveness of MSMEs. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Accelerator Lab (AccLab) provided support to 180 entrepreneurs through Old Mutual's OM SEED business mentorship programme. Additionally, Tambula, an online platform for the informal sector, was established and launched through AccLab with an investment of about USD 50,000, providing expanded market opportunities for previously disadvantaged MSMEs.

The continental AfCFTA Agreement was localized through UN support, enabling the Ministry of Industrialisation and Trade (MIT) and related institutions to easily prepare a National AfCFTA Implementation Strategy and Action Plan. This initiative has the potential to promote trade and economic growth in Namibia by creating a more favourable business environment and increasing access to regional and continental markets. Overall, these results have the potential to contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal 4 (Quality Education), Goal 5 (Gender Equality), Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), and Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) and promote inclusive and equitable development in Namibia.

Having launched the Namibia Multidimensional Poverty



Index (NaMPI) in 2021, 12 of the 14 regional authorities were capacitated on the multidimensional poverty methodology and how to use the NaMPI as an effective tool for planning. The Regional engagements helped to strengthen the regional governments' capacity to embed multidimensional poverty in their regional development plans and budgets and influenced advocacy efforts towards an equitable decentralized resource allocation framework, as part of a well-coordinated broad-based and multistakeholder approach towards ending multidimensional poverty among men, women and children, in line with SDG 1.

Additionally, under the UNSDG Joint Programme on Financing, the UN collaborated with the Government to develop a robust macroeconomic model, for use by the Government in the design of macroeconomic policy and national budget frameworks. The model was also applied by the UN to undertake the socio-economic situation analysis, as part of the Common Country Assessment (CCA), to inform appropriate programming by the UN in the next UNSDCF.

In addition, with funding under the UNSDG Joint Programme, the UN supported the Government to develop an integrated national financing framework, aimed at enhancing the quality and scale of financing for SDGs and investments in children. The key milestones for 2022 included the finalisation of the study to estimate Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs) in Namibia, which showed that the country was losing significant revenues through illicit means, thereby undermining investments in socio-economic growth and development. Further support was provided by the UN to the Government to establish an IFF Unit within the Bank of Namibia. It is envisaged that strengthening the institutional architecture for measuring and combating IFFs (IFF Unit) will help the country plug revenue leakages, thereby enhancing fiscal space towards economic development and SDGs. The expected impact of these interventions is increased economic growth and reduced inequalities, particularly for marginalized and vulnerable groups, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals.

The UN, Mobile Telecommunications Company (MTC) and Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST) are finalizing the review of a draft Memorandum of Understanding to be signed and launched by the end of the first quarter in 2023 for the Drone and UPSHIFT projects. In February 2022, The UPSHIFT project provided seed funding to 18 out of the 55 young people from the 2021 cohort to support the development of their ideas into economically viable projects. Additionally, in 2022, the UN and the Ministry of Sport, Youth and National Service (MSYNS) capacitated 320 adolescents and young people in three regions through social innovation

workshops, mentorships, linkage to industry, and access to seed funding, supporting them to participate economically in the UPSHIFT model. The UPSHIFT pilot has successfully capacitated 320 adolescents, including three with disabilities.

The UN has been supporting the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform in its surveillance and pest management activities. The support culminated in the development of a surveillance plan and a National Integrated Pest Management Strategy finalized in 2022. In addition, the same UN project supported the development of an Agricultural Management Information System (AMIS), which was finalized and operationalized in 2022 and hosted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform. AMIS allows for capturing and management of agricultural data/information and for sharing with data users to facilitate evidence-based planning and decision-making.

The UN supported the National Commission on Research, Science and Technology (NCRST) to develop a National Bio-economy Strategy (2023-2028). In 2022 the draft National Bio-economy Strategy (2023-2028) was produced and handed over to NCRST for final design and submission to the government (Ministry of Higher Education, Technology and Innovation (MHETI) for endorsement.

The UN trained over 60 community members of Snyfontein in the South on fisheries post-harvest and best practices to improve the value addition of fisheries products from the Neckartal Dam. In addition, the UN provided technical support to the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR) after which a feasibility study and risk assessment reports were produced for the development of inland fisheries and aquaculture resources for the Neckartal Dam.

In 2022, the UN conducted a countrywide baseline survey on small-scale fisheries with a focus on women and youth participation in this subsector. The survey was conducted by UN-trained enumerators mostly fisheries graduates men and women.

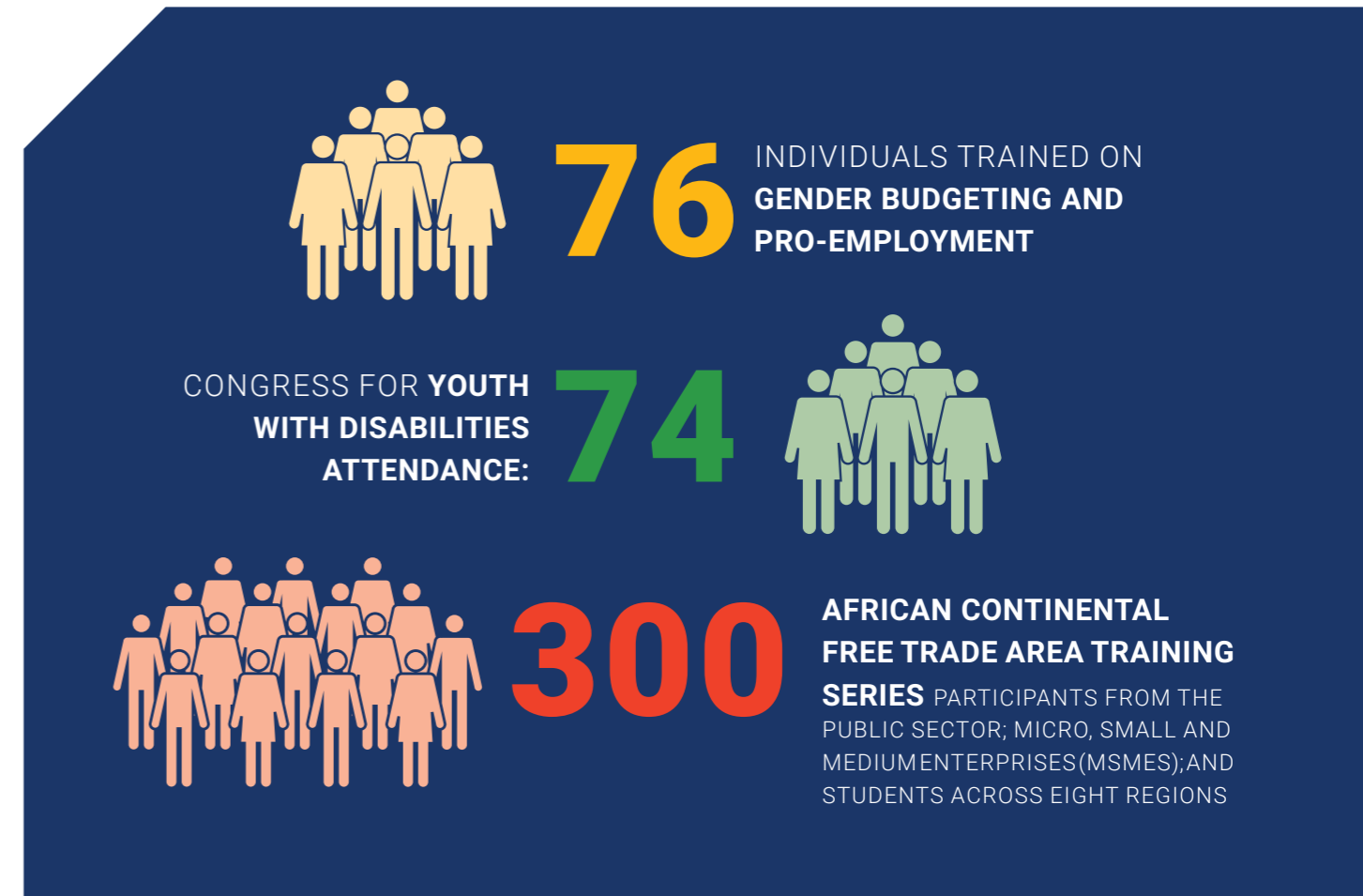
The UN, with support provided by the EU under the Sustainable Supply Chains to Build Forward Better project linked to the fisheries sector in Namibia published a deep dive report into decent work challenges and opportunities in the fishing supply chains with information about employment trends and working conditions in the industry after the COVID-19 pandemic. The report's recommendations have informed the development of an action plan to advance decent work in the fisheries sector through the coordination of the National Tripartite Advisory Committee bringing

together government, through the Ministries of Fisheries and Marine Resources, Works and Transport and Labour, Industrial Relations, and Employment Creation and employers and workers' representatives. The tripartite constituents have decided to convert the Committee into a standing National Commission on Decent Work in the Namibian Fisheries Sector, and this will become the first tripartite body to address decent work challenges and opportunities in the supply chain and to ensure coordination between all concerned stakeholders as recommended in the ILO Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188), which Namibia ratified in 2018. In November 2022, the UN supported the first-ever joint pilot labour inspection onboard fishing vessels by three competent authorities Ministry of Works and Transport, Fisheries and Marine Resources, and Labour, Industrial Relations, and Employment Creation, directly impacting 306 fishers onboard fishing vessels, 294 workers employed by the companies, and 12 vessel managers. Several capacity-building activities were offered to the constituents including the publication of a toolkit on the fisheries supply chains, a Basic Safety and Familiarization training was organized for 15 Labour and Industry Inspectors from the Ministry of Labour Industrial Relations and Employment Creations to equip them

with the necessary skills and certification to conduct inspections on board vessels, a training programme on occupational safety and health provisions on fishing vessels certified 42 labour inspectors, shop stewards, fisheries inspectors, and fisheries observers, and the development of standardized employment contracts for workers in the industrialized marine capture fisheries based on Namibian national laws and the ILO Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188).

The UN trained 14 MAWLR Extension Officers in the seven crop-growing regions of Namibia on Crop Assessment to analyze the country's agricultural production in 2022 and to assess households' food security conditions. The extension officers were trained to carry out their duties as well as training trainers to train other staff members in the ministry. As a result of this, the trained extension officers trained 60 other staff members from the ministry's extension office.

The 4th Africa Youth in Tourism Innovation Summit & Challenge (AYTISC) provided an opportunity for youth to learn about youth entrepreneurship, innovation, small enterprise development, personal transformation, and self-actualization, as well as the creation of



conducive environments for start-ups and SMEs to thrive. The UN through a key donor GIZ supported the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism with the physical participation of youth through the provision of accommodations and conference packages for 68 youth (Female 42 & Male 26). The youth benefited from various topics including masterclasses on Youth and Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise (SMME) Digital and Social Media Marketing. One of the key outcomes of the Summit was the immediate establishment of the Africa Tourism Innovation Hub (ATIB), aiming at incubating young and innovative entrepreneurs across the tourism ecosystem and related industries while accelerating youth enterprises across the continent. Since Namibia won the bid to host Africa Youth in Tourism Innovation Summit & Challenge (AYTIS) for three years (2022 – 2024), the 5th edition will take place in 2023.

The UN led by UNECA Sub-regional Office for Southern Africa supported the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism to launch the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) in Namibia in May 2022, to gain a comprehensive understanding of the importance of tourism to the country's economy. As a result, a National TSA Steering Committee comprising key stakeholders was established to spearhead the development of the National TSA. 42 participants including members of the Steering Committee were capacitated in TSA standardized methodology and the development of tourism data collection instruments. The second workshop is planned for 2023.

The UN promoted local food production, capacity building and rural transformation by supporting Government and communities to pilot 35 integrated community-based food systems projects on vegetables and poultry in 12 of the 14 regions. Through these projects funded by key donors such as the Government of Brazil, and the African Group of Ambassadors, the UN developed skills, promoted technology, strengthened logistics networks, enhanced education on nutrition, and linked 117 smallholder farmers to markets to improve food and nutrition security. As part of its efforts to increase market access and profits and reduce national post-harvest losses for smallholder farmers, the UN partnered with Tololi Online, a youth-led digital start-up to develop an e-commerce marketplace. Four primary schools are participating in the pilot home-grown school feeding programmes with 22 smallholder farmers. The result of this linkage is expanding market access for smallholder farmers, enabling the tracking of procurement through a digitalized system, and connecting schools to nutritious dietary sources.

Finally, the UN worked to ensure vulnerable populations,

including women and youth, could meet their food and nutrition needs by complementing national government strategies and partner activities. The UN partnered with the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture (MoEAC) to strengthen programmes that reduce the effects of poverty and exclusion through the home-grown school feeding programme (HGSFP). HGSFP introduced a diverse diet, including protein and vegetables, rather than the maize blend (porridge) provided in traditional school feeding programmes and reached 11,730 learners (nearly 50 per cent girls) across 29 primary schools selected by the MoEAC, and the regions from an overall 1,514 primary schools, helping to keep children in school. HGSFP decreased absenteeism in participating schools, increased learning outcomes and improved nutritional statuses by facilitating access to diverse and appetizing diets. In addition, capacity-building training for cooks in participating schools on meal preparation enabled food to be prepared up to safety standards while retaining nutritional value.

The UN supported 14 MAWLR Extension Officers in the seven crop-growing regions of Namibia with Crop Assessment Training of Trainers (ToT) to analyze the country's agricultural production in 2022, and to assess households' food security conditions. The ToT further trained and continues to train 60 participants from the MAWLR Extension Officers in the specified regions.



The UN promoted local food production, capacity building and rural transformation by supporting Government and communities to plot 35 integrated community-based food system projects on vegetables and poultry.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2

SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

HEALTH

In response to the increasing levels of acute malnutrition, especially in marginalized communities, in 2022, the UN provided a comprehensive response to high rates of malnutrition in the Omaheke Region by establishing soup kitchens to feed vulnerable children under five and providing necessary training for healthcare workers and community health workers on the prevention and management of severe acute malnutrition.

Additionally, the UN strengthened the capacity in eight regions including Omaheke to prevent and manage malnutrition through training of community health workers and roll-out of the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative Implementation Guidelines. As part of this comprehensive malnutrition prevention and treatment package, the capacity of 450 Community Health Extension Workers (CHEWs) was strengthened in nutrition task-shifting skills including prevention and management of malnutrition, the treatment of diarrhoea with Oral Rehydration Solutions (ORS) and the natural element zinc and empowering parents and caregivers to screen and identify acute malnutrition and seek timely care. Eighty-eight per cent (88%) of Community Health Workers in Omaheke, Omusati, Kunene, and Ohangwena have been thus capacitated. This led to an increase in Vitamin A supplementation coverage from 56% in 2021 to 77% in 2022, improved availability of therapeutic foods for malnutrition treatment, and timely community-based identification of children with wasting and treatment continuity for defaulters.

To address the food insecurity faced by people living with HIV (PLHIV) due to the loss of their livelihood as a result of COVID-19, a total of 570 food packs were distributed to PLHIV as part of the Partnership to Accelerate COVID-19 Testing (PACT) Initiative implemented in three high HIV and COVID-19 occurring regions; namely Khomas, Erongo and Oshana. The UN also initiated poultry and horticultural projects to support two groups of persons living with HIV (PLHIV) on treatment with a total of 108 members selected by the regional councils of Stampriet and Schlip. The primary aim of these projects was to improve food security for people living with HIV (PLHIV) who are undergoing ART treatment.

In 2022, the Vulnerability Assessment Analysis (VAA) was conducted, which strengthened the capacity of the Government to improve the nutrition status of the most vulnerable members of the population. The study included a biochemical analysis of food samples from the VAA

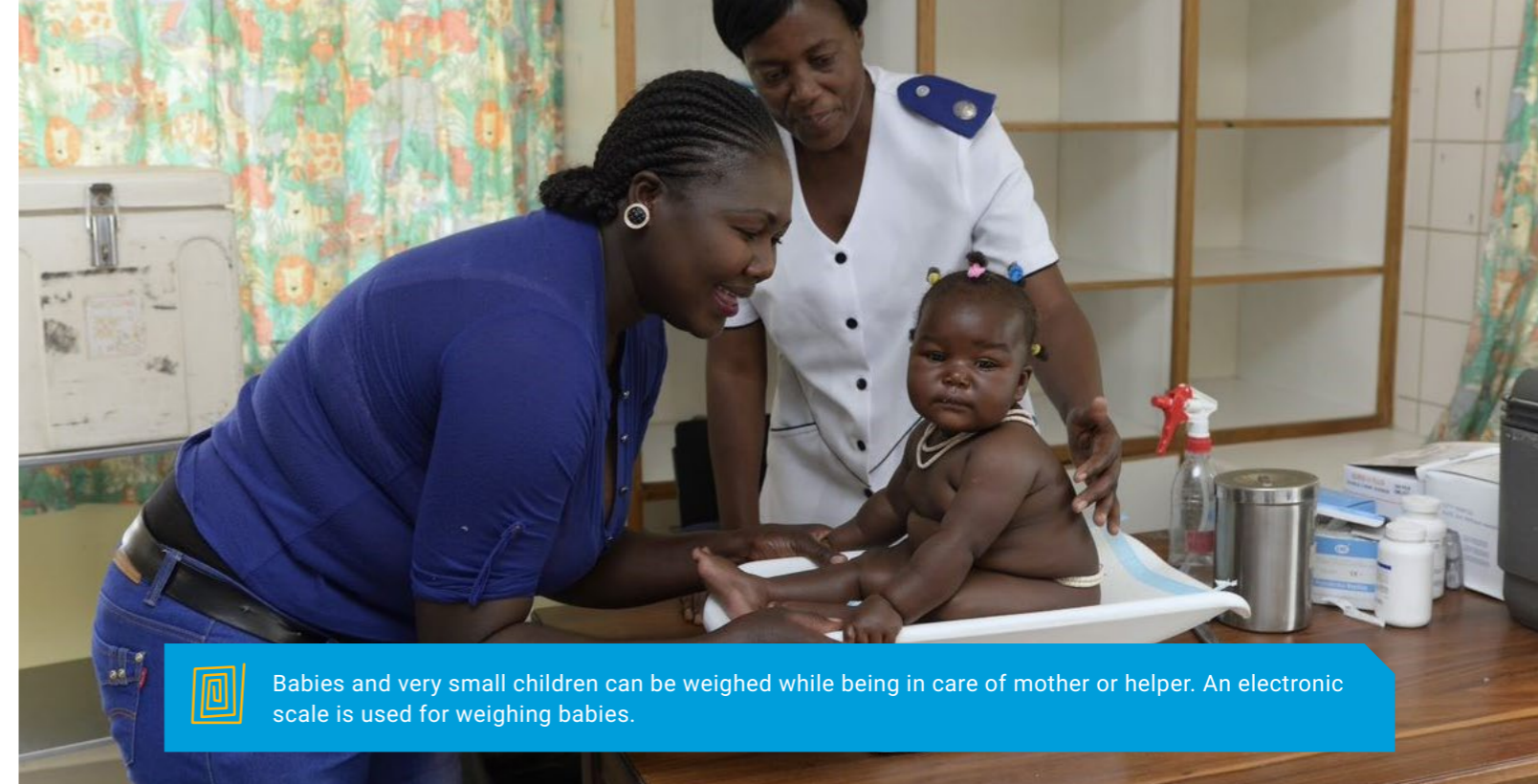
simplified nutrition modules, conducted by University of Namibia (UNAM), which tested micronutrient levels for iodine, iron, and Vitamin A in fortified food as a reliable mechanism for the monitoring of large-scale fortification. The study also strengthened the Government's capacity to monitor vulnerability among different population groups by collecting disaggregated data by ethnic language. This will strengthen the national response to addressing malnutrition.

The UN strengthened the capacity of the health system to provide good quality health services and improved emergency preparedness and response. This was done through capacity building, quality improvement, health system strengthening and health programming initiatives in the health and related sectors.

The UN, to improve the quality of Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH), strengthened the capacity of healthcare workers, developed guidelines, and conducted quality improvement interventions. Over 300 community and facility-based health care workers were trained and guidelines were developed to improve perinatal death surveillance and response, antenatal, intrapartum, and postnatal care, comprehensive clinical post-abortion care, and prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and Syphilis. The UN carried out system-strengthening activities, including assessments in Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) in maternity wards of 21 hospitals, Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) readiness, essential health service package and Hospital Quality Standards Baseline in four hospitals.

To reach every child with immunisation and strengthen Polio Eradication in Namibia, the UN supported training, guideline development and system strengthening. The UN empowered 984 healthcare workers with knowledge and skills on Immunization in Practice (IIP) and strengthened the vaccine management capacity for 36 health districts and at the national level through the deployment of Essential Programme on Immunization (EPI) Officers and the provision of cold chain equipment and supplies. Over 296,000 children and 20,000 adults were reached through supplementary immunisation activities.

The National Emergency preparedness and response was strengthened through the continued support of the National COVID-19 Response, training of 100 healthcare workers, and initiation of a flagship project to fast-track implementation of the National Action Plan for Health Security 2021-2025 strategy. The UN supported the implementation of the Community - The based Response Initiative (CBRI) project to support the national efforts to contribute to the reduction of COVID-19 cases and deaths through early detection and interruption of COVID-19 transmission events in 14 selected hotspot



Babies and very small children can be weighed while being in care of mother or helper. An electronic scale is used for weighing babies.

districts in Namibia. The community based to based response strengthened active case finding, diagnosis, home-based isolation and care, infection prevention and control in the community. Additional support to community engagement for COVID-19 prevention and an increase in the demand for COVID-19 vaccines particularly in schools and amongst vulnerable populations was done through the implementation of the COVID-19 Community Engagement Strategy and capacity strengthening of 155 regional Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) members. As a result of the continued support of the UN, the Hepatitis E Virus outbreak was declared over in 2022, and an After-Action Review was conducted to strengthen future emergency responses.

The UN accelerated the national response to malaria, TB and HIV and neglected communicable diseases, through strengthened programming, policy and guideline development and capacity building. The UN supported the end-term review of the National Strategic Framework for HIV and AIDS Response, Tuberculosis and Leprosy and Malaria in Namibia, for the period 2017/18 to 2021/22, to reflect on the progress from the last five years and inform the development of the new strategic framework.

To improve the quality of HIV, SRH and COVID-19 services, the UN supported the implementation of Community-Led Monitoring (CLM) in all 14 regions to collect qualitative and quantitative data on access, availability, affordability, accessibility, and acceptability indicators. Report findings were used at district, regional and national levels to improve program implementation and service delivery. The UN strengthened the country's capacity to develop HIV estimations and projections and

develop HIV profiles to identify inequalities for all health districts in Namibia. The decentralized HIV profiles integrated key indicators such as social determinants data (education, sexual, gender-based violence, poverty, and COVID-19) to understand the inequalities between the affected population and the local response. The UN assisted with the integration of a multi-sectoral health and HIV data system, incorporating correctional services and other civil society organisations (CSOs) into the national system. As a result, correctional service facilities in all 14 regions now utilize electronic patient management for HIV, with reports being shared with MHSS quarterly.

To enhance the decentralized health and HIV responses; and the coordination of health, HIV and social services at the regional level, Regional AIDS Coordinating Committees (RACOCs) from all 14 regions were bolstered to improve coordination and collaboration between the regional councils and various sectors, especially health, education, agriculture, gender and social welfare for improved livelihoods and health outcomes.

To improve Sexual Reproductive and Health Rights services (SRHR) in the country, several activities were carried out, including reaching 28,588 young people with SRHR information and services in nine regions through mobile and static clinics and conducting 21 "Condomize" campaigns targeting young people in eight regions. 60 adolescents with disabilities, as well as those living with, and affected by, HIV were empowered with sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) information, communication, life skills and on using the Global AIDS Strategy as an advocacy tool. The UN supported the National Assembly and members of the technical working group on various capacity-building workshops

aimed at strengthening the capacity of parliamentarians to advocate for the promotion and protection of the rights of adolescents, young people, and other key populations.

The UN provided support to the Ministry of Health and Social Services in the advocacy and development of the FP2030 commitment. The FP2030 Commitment is a public financial, policy and programmatic pledge aimed at advancing rights-based family planning. The Namibia commitment was launched by the Minister of Health and social services and outlines key strategies that Namibia will implement to achieve the targets under family planning.

The UN supported Health system strengthening through the review and development of policy frameworks including the National Health Policy Framework, Universal Health Policy Framework Roadmap, National Medicines Policy, Medicines Pricing Policy, Community-based health policy and Social Contracting Policy to enhance governance in the sector. The Health Information and data capturing systems were strengthened through the implementation of the E-Health Strategy, and the roll-out of GO-Data software.

Additionally, the Ministry of Health and Social Services (MOHSS) pharmaceuticals procurement system has been strengthened for timely and cost-effective procurement of medical supplies. This was done through the institution of a functional National Health Procurement Committee and supported the development of the medicines pricing policy to ensure the availability and affordability of

pharmaceutical products and reduction of out-of-pocket expenditure to ensure pharmaceutical cost containment to benefit the poor. National mechanisms for conducting forecasting and quantification for Reproductive Health were strengthened with UN support to ensure adequate family planning and maternal health commodities for the period from 2022/23 to 2024/25.

The UN supported MAWLR to raise awareness of the impact of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) and inappropriate antimicrobial use (AMU). The next step is to support MAWLR with AMR surveillance of poultry, with the required lab reagents, surveillance equipment and poultry already procured.

Over 12,119 people gained access to basic sanitation and hygiene in informal settlements, and seven urban blocks were certified Open Defecation Free (ODF), resulting in an additional 5,368 people living in ODF areas. To ensure that no one is left behind in the provision and access to health services, 40 healthcare workers and 20 law enforcement officers were trained in basic sign language to facilitate easy access and confidentiality for people with disabilities, especially those with hearing impairments.

PRIORITY HIGHLIGHTS

- > **Soup kitchens** established in the Omaheke region to feed vulnerable children under five
- > **Vulnerability Assessment** Analysis conducted
- > **Nutrition task-shifting skills:** 450 community health extension workers empowered
- > **570 food packs** distributed to people living with HIV
- > **ARV** re-initiations
- > **Sphere Standards:** 2
- > **Immunization** best practices graduates: **729**
- > **Vaccinations:** over 296,000 children and 20,000 adults
- > **Sexual Reproductive and Health Rights** services campaign reach: 28,588 young people
- > **Basic sanitation and hygiene** in informal settlements: +12,119 people gained access
- > **An additional 5,368** people living in Open Defecation Free areas

EDUCATION

Namibia recognizes that inclusive quality education and capacity building, combined with good health is part of human capital development and a critical enabler for achieving sustainable development. As part of the UNPAF, the education and skills sub-pillar aims to attain equitable access to inclusive quality education and life-long learning in Namibia, by 2023. Therefore in 2022, the UN continued to support the government in various education initiatives, including the Transforming Education Summit (TES), National Education Conference (NEC) and countrywide training of teachers and educators in ICT Competencies.

The TES and NEC addresses many of the concerns raised in the regional consultation processes while advocating for accelerated actions to transform education. As a result of the TES national consultations and NEC, the country formulated a commitment paper that outlines four priority areas to transform education, namely: (i) Resourcing Quality Education, (ii) Regional (Sub-national) Office Transformation, (iii) Teacher training transformation and (iv) National Literacy and numeracy Campaign.

The UN produced the 2022 Education Budget Brief analysis and advocated for efficient and effective resource allocation to the basic education sector, with a particular focus on early learning, primary education, and infrastructure development. The Education Budget Brief was utilized as a background document that informed the Education conference.

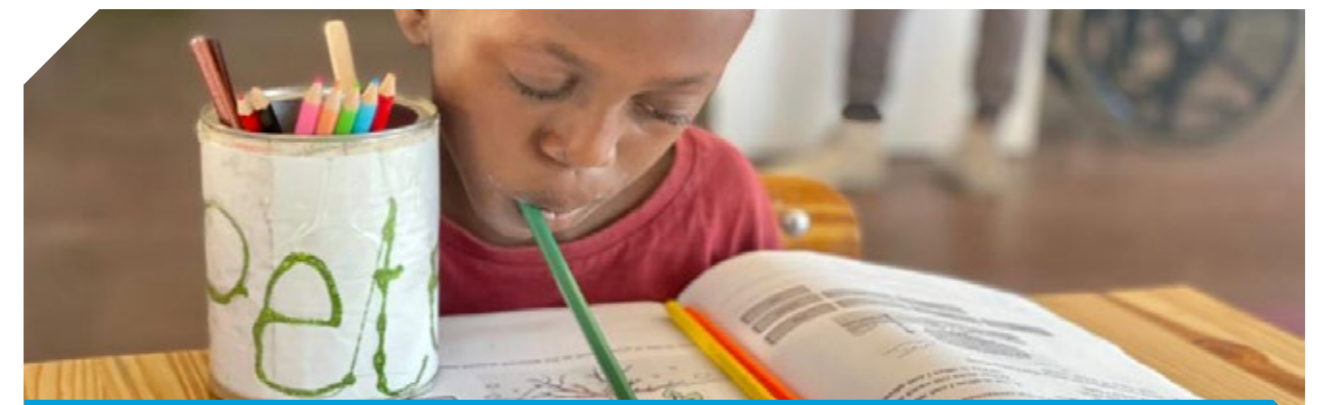
Furthermore, recognizing the importance of using Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in education as well as the digitalization of learning and teaching, the UN collaborated with ProFuturo, Education institutions in improving ICT competencies among teachers and educators to maximize the usage of available


digital platforms and open education resources—to improve access to data, content and best practices. As a result, 196 teachers and educators were trained across all 14 regions.

The UN also worked to strengthen the capacity of the implementing partner, Side by Side, to scale up interventions for the early identification of disability and timely linkages to care and support services. This helped to increase the availability of services for people with disabilities and improve their quality of life. Support was also given to increase the capacity of disability-focused and disability-inclusive programmes through the increased availability of interns of pre-service students from the University of Namibia (UNAM). This initiative aimed to provide students with practical experience and promote the inclusion of people with disabilities in all areas of society.

The UN efforts enabled 454 children (51% female) to access disability services, while 520 parents (78% female) were capacitated to access services. Further, 129 service providers (81% female), including social workforce, law enforcement, educators, and healthcare providers sensitized on the rights of children with disability and disability-inclusive service delivery.

Furthermore, the UN mobilized support through the UN Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNPRPD), for the implementation of a multi-country project on “Ending Stigma and Discrimination, Breaking the Cycle of Poverty and Marginalization of Persons with Disabilities”, within Organizations of People with Disabilities (OPDs) and Technical, Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Institutions. The project focuses on breaking the barriers that inhibit people with disabilities from accessing TVET services, and about 15 organizations of people with disability participated. A notable outcome of this UNPRPD multi-county project is the designing and piloting of a disability audit tool in TVET institutions.



 Peter, 12, shows off the masterpiece he created using only his mouth, despite his physical disability, as he proves that disability does not mean inability.

To promote safe schools, the UN supported the training of 1,130 school boards from 10 regions, on their roles and responsibilities to support schools, to improve positive teaching and learning outcomes under the motto of "quality education is a shared responsibility". This initiative aimed to promote quality education and provide better learning opportunities for students across Namibia. As part of the school health program, 215 personnel (life skills teachers, hostel superintendents, and inspectors of education) and two regional school health committees were trained on school health and safety, including sexual violence and abuse, learner pregnancies, and health-promoting school initiatives. Subsequently, to the training, regional action plans were drafted to strengthen the implementation of school health program

Within the YouthConneKT Africa framework, the Namibian YouthConneKT chapter was launched, attracting over 400 young people from all 14 regions. The launch facilitated the dissemination of the third National Youth Policy (NYP) and prompted dialogues with duty bearers, on four pillars of the third NYP (education and skill development, health and wellbeing, economic and youth empowerment and Civic and political participation). Additionally, the UN supported various national and international events such as National Youth Week, Menstrual Health Day and International Youth Day, reaching over 5,000 young people and providing a platform to discuss emerging issues affecting adolescent sexual and reproductive health.

Through UN support, 530 pre-service teachers and in-service teachers were equipped with the comprehensive

knowledge and skills necessary to deliver effective sex education in schools. In addition, 30 youth networks across seven regions were equipped with skills and knowledge to advocate for SRHR and youth development. Moreover, the UN trained close to 1,659 teachers from 120 schools in Kavango West, Kunene, and Omusati regions, benefitting 44,730 learners on school health, safety, mental health, psycho-social support, and referral services.

UN partnered with the Ministry of Education, Art and Culture (MoEAC) to implement the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSFP) benefited 11,730 learners (nearly 50 per cent of girls) across 29 primary schools, reducing the effects of hunger and keeping vulnerable children in school.

PROTECTION AGAINST VIOLENCE (GBV)

To contribute to more effective efforts to combat GBV and Violence against children (VAC), the UN supported the procurement of equipment, review of the Namibian Police GBV database and capacity building of service providers to produce evidence on GBV, online sexual exploitation and abuse. The UN also supported the development of a national data tracking system based on the implementation of recommendations from various human rights treaties to ensure the availability of national capacity to track the implementation of recommendations from various human right treaties. Overall, these initiatives resulted in an enhanced ability to collect, analyze, and utilize data for prevention and response services, including strengthening case management, monitoring and accountability, and fostering collaboration and partnerships.



Using dance to raise awareness against Gender-Based Violence (GBV). The picture illustrates (in the form of art) physical abuse, which is one of the most prevalent type of GBV in Namibia

The UN supported the improvement in knowledge and ability of 1221 service providers to deliver multisectoral services which resulted in 4525 women and children utilising prevention, support, or care services related to GBV, Trafficking in Persons (TIP) and VAC including health, police, shelter, justice, life skills education, and livelihood support.

As part of the prevention of GBV, VAC and TIP, Government and CSOs were capacitated to engage communities (young, men, boys, women, girls, gatekeepers) and conducted 53 dialogues, reaching 11461 individuals which resulted in a greater sense of empathy and understanding towards survivors, while recognizing warning signs and risk factors associated with violence and the importance of prevention and reporting. The above elements are key in social norm change.

The UN has also continued to support the campaign to end violence and harassment in the world of work, with over 79 change agents drawn from government ministries, local authorities, regional councils, and public and private sector enterprises trained to take the lead in campaigns and promotions to create safe and violence free workplaces. The change agents are now leading workplace sensitization programmes to raise awareness of respect for human dignity and the protections offered by the labour laws.

As part of its commitment to implementing the UN Secretary General's initiative for the Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), the UN in Namibia supported a series of interventions including the development of an internal PSEA governing framework (SOPs, TORS, Referral pathways, Complaint report mechanism) which resulted in the nomination of UN PSEA focal points and development of work plan and implementation.

UN support resulted in 405 CSO staff members knowledge and the ability improved to prevent and respond to SEA in respective institutions. UN also supported partner self-assessments for sexual exploitation and abuse risk to improve awareness and knowledge to develop responsive action plans.

SOCIAL PROTECTION

In 2022, social sector spending accounted for 53% of the total budget, demonstrating the government's commitment to protect vulnerable groups, including children. The UN contributed to the strengthening of the national social protection system by providing food assistance worth USD 500,000, funded by the Government of Japan, to address urgent food needs of 5,263 households affected by COVID-19 and droughts, who were not covered by existing programs.

To strengthen the response to violence against children, multi-sectoral teams consisting of 104 individuals (36M/68F) were trained on Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), while 20 police officers and social workers were trained on the Child Care and Protection Act (CCPA), and 450 community health workers were trained on how to identify and refer children who are in need of protective services.

The development of the Integrated Beneficiary Registry (IBR) was completed in September 2022, and work is currently underway to finalize the modalities for full deployment. In a significant move towards social inclusion, the Namibian government launched the Social Protection Policy with a commitment to expanding coverage to reach those in need. The policy aims to provide support to vulnerable populations, including children with disabilities. As part of this effort, the child disability grant value is set to increase from N\$250 to N\$1,300 starting in April 2023. This increase in grant value is expected to have a significant impact on the lives of children with disabilities and their families, who often face financial barriers in accessing basic services such as healthcare, education, and social support. The government's commitment to expanding social protection coverage and increasing the grant value demonstrates a strong dedication to promoting social welfare and reducing poverty among vulnerable groups. It is hoped that this policy will help build a more equitable society and create opportunities for all children to reach their full potential.

PRIORITY HIGHLIGHTS

- > **Life skills** teachers trained: 215
- > **Comprehensive Sexuality Education graduates:** 350
- > **Children with disability** linked to critical services: 454
- > **Rights of Children with Disabilities** and Skills for Disability-inclusive Service Delivery graduates: 129
- > **School boards trained** on their roles and responsibilities to support schools: 1,130
- > **Namibian YouthConneKT** event attendance: 400
- > **Teacher training:** 1,659 teachers from 120 schools, benefitting 44,730 learners

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

In 2022, the UN collectively made considerable progress on improving vulnerable populations in disaster-prone areas and biodiversity-sensitive areas thereby ensuring they are resilient to shock and climate change effects.

Through the Global Environment Facility (GEF) the UN assisted the government to update and develop its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) which sets a goal to reduce GHG emissions by 91% below a business-as-usual baseline by 2030. The updated NDCs, developed under the auspices of the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT), set out several actions that would reduce emissions across key sectors including energy, transport, industry, forestry and land use, as well as some of the actions that Namibia can take across the sectors of agriculture, water, infrastructure, ecosystems and livelihoods to adapt to the unavoidable impacts of climate change. Such changes included the update of the NDC in 2022 to provide additional information to facilitate Clarity, Transparency and Understanding (ICTU) in line with the Paris Agreement and to better inform the global stocktake in terms of the latest status and projected emissions. In addition, the revised NDC also extensively covers climate change adaptation, especially the urgent actions needed to enable the country to build its resilience and meet the sustainable development goals within its low-emissions development strategy.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Environment (MEFT) and the National Statistical Agency (NSA), the UN under the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) developed a Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) portal with accompanying training modules to encourage

transparency of reporting and accountability to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) secretariat under the Paris Agreement. Training workshops were held with the University of Namibia (UNAM), Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST) and the International University of Management (IUM) to introduce the modules to academia and the national rollout of the reporting system. New skills were taught, and tools were provided to Namibian experts for scaled-up integrated and innovative action on climate change adaptation and mitigation across priority sectors through in-depth training.

The UN enabled a capacity enhancement of 54 (30 male; 24 female) national experts from various ministries and institutions in the compilation of the Green House Gas Emissions GHG inventory for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) sectors, including Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use, and the agricultural arm of the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use sector. The NSA and MEFT were enabled to improve their tracking and reporting of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, mitigation and adaptation actions through the MRV portal. Additionally, in collaboration with the UNFCCC secretariat, tools to facilitate the establishment or strengthening of the existing national institutional arrangements aimed to support enhanced reporting of national GHG inventories, with a special focus on the energy sector were provided to 17 experts (6F, 11M). Skills were acquired in Quality Assurance of the National Energy Information Management System and Energy Statistics of Namibia. During the reporting period, Namibia through the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) managed to secure funding for the preparation of its First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) and Fifth National Communications (NC5) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). To support the implementation of the NDC, the UN secured funding under the Namibia Climate Promise II



 Oreochromis andersonii, caught in the Neckertal Dam in Karas region during a research mission conducted by the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR)

Project which aims to provide technical support in the development of tools and providing training to strengthen knowledge and capacities on the gender-climate nexus of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) designated ministry/institution as well as of relevant sectoral ministries through the capacity building process. Under the project, the UN supported 10 government ministries to participate in round table discussions on gender and climate finance using women as agents of change including sharing of challenges and lessons learned during the implementation of gender activities in multilateral projects.

Namibia participated in the Stockholm+50 Consultations in which a total of 202 (81M: 121 F) people were reached nationally during these discussions with a focus on climate change, early warning systems and disaster preparedness.

The feedback report from Namibia was consolidated along with other country reports to produce a global report which was presented both at the 50th commemoration event of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm from 2-3 June 2022 and at the COP27 in Egypt.

The UN provided technical support to the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR) on the formulation of the National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP) and the Strategic Action Plan for an Integrated Flood and Drought Management Plan for Namibia (SAP IFDMP). To this end, the Task Force Team—made up of officials from GIZ, the UN and MAWLR—conducted consultations with stakeholders from the agriculture sector and produced a draft NAIP document which will be finalized during 2023. In addition, the UN has produced two draft documents (Governance and Finance Proposals) on the feasibility of setting up an Agricultural Development Fund in Namibia. The recommendation from the two studies will feed into the NAIP funding strategy formulation.

In adherence with Section 334 of the Criminal Procedure Act (CPA) of 1997, the UN facilitated the certification of 19 officers as Peace Officers for law enforcement, thereby strengthening local institutions to carry out their functions in compliance with the Forest Act of 2001.

With UN support, five tools, including Geographic Information Systems (GIS), were developed for use in the long-term monitoring of conservancies within overlapping project landscapes. Additionally, the Integrated Fire Management Plan (IFMP) for three Community Forests was approved, while UN also supported the establishment of three Regional Agroforestry Academies to train local farmers in three landscapes.

The UN also supported the protection of 4,999 hectares of core wildlife areas and forests from wildfires through



PRIORITY HIGHLIGHTS

- > **Experts empowered with enhanced reporting of national greenhouse gas inventories: 17**
- > **Agricultural Development Fund feasibility documents: 2**
- > **Brown locust surveillance and monitoring: 100%**
- > **Brown locust surveillance equipment: 2 off-road vehicles, 40 tablets, 56 smartphones, 9 desktop computers**
- > **Poultry farms trained: 51**



The Accelerating Women-Owned Micro Enterprises (AWOME) programme in Namibia. The programme has been running since 2018 and aims to move women micro-entrepreneurs up the ladder towards growing into sustainable medium and large enterprises through up skilling them to run successful businesses.

the creation of three fire cut-lines measuring a total distance of 35.27 kilometers. Furthermore, two state forests, Hamoye and Kanolvlei, have been gazetted with the UN's support, expanding the area under active management.

The UN supported the replanting of a total of 600 seedlings with the involvement of 19 schools and 717 learners (365 females and 352 males).

Lastly, the UN, along with all ESD stakeholders in the country, supported the implementation of the Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) Policy Strategy and Action Plan (2022-2026) through the finalization of the strategy towards the global ESD for 2030 initiative. The project is done in collaboration with multi-stakeholders who are unified within a National ESD Task Force, of which the UN is part and focuses on Networking and Strengthening Partnerships – Support was rendered to the Namibian Environmental Education Network (NEEN).

The UN supported the MAWLR to strengthen surveillance for the incidences of brown locusts in the southern regions (//Kharas and Hardap). The monitoring and surveillance activities adequately boosted the Ministry's locust control efforts within the targeted regions.

With the support of the UN and other Development Partners, the MAWLR embarked on 100% surveillance and monitoring, informing the public through mass media on the likelihood of a locust outbreak. A total of 384 farmers and 58 technical staff were trained on the eLocust3m mobile application for intensive surveillance and monitoring and for a timely response. A total of 363 affected commercial and resettlement farmers were trained in the safe handling of pesticides and control and provided with pesticides and participated in the spraying programs, particularly in their farms. To support the surveillance, the UN procured and delivered two off-

road vehicles, 40 tablets, 56 smartphones and nine desktop computers. The UN supported the government of Namibia to strengthen climate-related Early Warning Systems (EWS), with an emphasis on the identification and monitoring of drought and flood-related shocks.

The UN also assisted in developing the National Resilience Building Strategy (NRBS) and Action Plan, and in enhancing the Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis (VAA) process through improved data collection, tool design, analysis, and reporting.

The UN supported Kavango West Region farmers through MAWLR with gardening tools, seeds and gardening equipment to improve their production capacity. Additionally, 24 participants consisting of senior and junior agricultural extension officers, Kavango West Regional Council staff and farmers from the green schemes were trained on the Caisse de Resilience (CdR) and Farmer Field Schools (FFS) approach. The field methodology is an innovative approach to support efforts towards resilience building and agricultural diversification. The officers were empowered to support communities on aspects of nutrition, environmental, economic and social good cohesion practices.

The UN is providing technical support to strengthen innovative, community-led efforts to reconcile the conservation of wild species with food security, while at the same time improving local livelihoods. Close to 51 poultry farmers from the community were trained. Of the 51 Poultry training participants, ten (10) have been selected to undergo mentorship with Lima Farms and have received as part of the mentorship, a starting kit for poultry production.

UN supported MAWLR with the evaluation of 2015/16-2019/2020 Comprehensive Conservation Agriculture

Programme (CCAP), and formulation of the new CCAP (2022/33-2026/27), for which a draft is under review by stakeholders for comments and inputs before finalization in 2023. The CA will shift subsistence farmers from conventional farming to Climate Smart Agricultural (CSA) practices. The UN builds capacity in the governance of groundwater resources in the transboundary aquifer (GGRETA) focusing on the Stampriet Transboundary Aquifer.

Through the Global Environmental Facility, the UN supported livelihood diversification projects to relieve demand on natural resources. The emphasis was on disadvantaged populations, particularly the unemployed youth and women. At least 196 (109F:60M) community members received training on sustainable harvesting of devil's claws. As a result, the community generated up to NAD 400 000.00 income through selling of devil's claws. Selling of devil's claws is a continuous community practice aimed at livelihood improvement through sustainable resource management. Additionally, a total of five landscapes in four regions received support for community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) and to enable sustainable livelihoods, totaling an estimated 850,000 hectares of environmentally fragile ecosystems (inhabited by 20,818 disadvantaged people). The UN supported the government with gazetting of two State Forests Hamwoye and Kanlvlei.

UN Agencies supported the government in hosting the Climate, Land, Energy and Water Systems (CLEWS) model in Namibia, where proposed programs were validated for the implementation of the CLEWS model in Namibia. The (CLEWs) initiative will support the government of Namibia in transitioning from sectoral to integrated policymaking, The UN provided technical support to the Ministry of Arts, Education and Culture (MoAEC) by facilitating discussions and the presentation of the findings of the Okavango Delta

Transnational extension feasibility study to the tripartite countries (Angola, Botswana and Namibia). A roadshow on sustainable tourism was conducted in 5 regions (//Kharas, Omaheke, Kunene, Oshana and Okavango West) to raise awareness of sustainable tourism as part of the protection of social, environmental and economic sustainability.

The UN supported the Ministry of Mines and Energy in the Global Geopark nomination process through several activities/interventions including high-level engagement of members of parliament and the national council on the potential UNESCO Global Geopark in Namibia through a field excursion in May 2022 and a consultation workshop in September 2022, and consultations of the local communities in Khorixas and Uis affected by the potential UNESCO Global Geopark. Training delivered at the regional workshop on Global Geoparks in Africa, held in Kenya to strengthen the capacity of the Namibian Interim Geopark Task Force members.

Additionally, through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), the UN supported the Ministry of Mines and Energy in carrying out the first-ever Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs) at four hotspots in Erongo Region. The assessments were implemented as part of the Environmental Governance Programme Namibia's strategic objective of supporting miners to meet the requirements of the Environmental Management Act, (No. 7 of 2007), and its Regulations - the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, (No. 30 of 2012) as well as the National Heritage Act, (No. 27 of 2004) and National Heritage Regulations (Government Notice 106 of 2005). At least 87 (14 F:73M) small-scale miners were supported with shade structures, waste bins, toilets, and personal protective equipment (PPE) to enable them to work in a conducive environment.



STRATEGIC PRIORITY 4

GOOD GOVERNANCE

In 2022, UN collaborations and partnerships assisted government institutions at the national and regional levels to ensure accountable and transparent frameworks to engage citizens in participatory decision-making processes through the deliverables of the following interventions.

As a way to improve the production of quality statistics in the country, the UN supported the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) in producing the first National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) through a government-led stakeholder consultative process. This strategy enables the country to build a reliable statistical system that produces data necessary to inform the design, implementation, and monitoring of national development policies and programmes.

The UN assisted the Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare with the production of the child protection database, which is currently under testing as well as the strengthening of management information systems in key sectors such as gender, education and early childhood development (ECD) and vital statistics. This resulted in the timely production of the 2021 Education Management Information System (EMIS) report.

UN-facilitated a benchmarking tour for the 2022/2023 Namibia Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) steering committee to the Kenya Bureau of Statistics to capacitate them in preparation for the first-ever digitalized DHS, which resulted in the development of a questionnaire, indicators, and survey protocol to guide how data should be collected.

Following the launch of the 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) report, the UN supported the dissemination of the report to regional stakeholders to maximize the use of statistics by all policy developers and planners. This resulted in the production and dissemination of regional

fact sheets highlighting poverty indicators for each region to use in development planning processes.

In preparation for the 2023 Population and Housing Census, the UN supported the NSA to undertake a pilot census and pilot Post Enumeration Survey (PES), to ensure the production of quality, disaggregated and digitalized census data. The UN supported the Government with the production of the SDG baseline report, indicator framework, and SDG data portal.

The UN collaborated with the NSA and the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) to improve the tracking and reporting of GHG emissions in the country, which resulted in the development of the four statistical standards and the MRV portal.

As a follow-up to the recently submitted State Report in 2021, which is a country's report on human rights practice, the UN assisted the Organization of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) in producing a shadow report. This was to monitor and raise awareness of government compliance with signed international treaties and conventions on the rights of persons with disabilities. The UN supported the Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare to develop a Gender Budgeting and Planning Curriculum for Parliamentarians and Civil Servants. As a result, 76 members of Parliament were trained in the developed curriculum, and an employment and gender budgeting toolkit is currently being developed and expected to be completed in February 2023. Additionally, in 2022, the UN supported the drafting of the Public Finance Management Bill. The UN also supported the endorsement of the second National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan (2021-2025), which will serve as a tool to foster cooperation and synergy across all sectors and spheres of society in Namibia towards achieving a corruption-free Namibia.



Taking on the Fashion World; Mushongo Anna Kamuti (person with disability) is a beneficiary of a sewing machine and materials for the UN's Leaving No One Behind Project funded by the Government of Japan.

The UN supported the Government to strengthen land and administration within the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform as well as awareness creation of parliamentarians on the Voluntary Guidelines of Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the context of National Food Security (VGGTS). Four rating valuation and technical information papers (TIPS) for local authorities, Commercial Agricultural Land, Commercial Property and Resident Property were developed. Parliamentarians and MALWLR senior staff were also trained on VGGT and its usage in coherence with the framework and guidelines on Land Policy (F&G) in Africa.

The UN supported national consultations on the Access to Information Bill which was signed into law by President Hage Geingob on 29 November 2022 and gazetted a month later on 28 December. The ATI Bill generally aims to promote transparency, accountability and effective governance of all public and private bodies, by establishing procedures to do so and to enable requesters of information to obtain records held by state institutions and by private bodies as expeditiously and reasonably possible. Following the

passing of the ATI Bill the UN supported ATI training for Journalists, Media Managers, CSOs, Government Information, and Public Relations Officers.

Namibia is one of the six African countries benefitting from the Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) project funded by the Swedish Development Agency (SIDA) on "Strengthening Science Technology and Innovation Systems for Sustainable Development in Africa". The project is focused on delivering the 2017 Recommendations on Science and Scientific Researchers and aims to strengthen STI systems and governance in line with national development needs and the SDGs.

The UN supported the National Commission on Research Science and Technology (NCRST) with nationwide stakeholders consultations on STI which led to the launch of the revised National Policy on Science, Technology and Innovation (NPSTI) which replaces the National Research, Science and Technology (NRST) Policy of 1999. The policy will strengthen the country's National System of Innovation (NSI) and promote investment in Research and Development by integrating STI in all socioeconomic sectors.



PRIORITY HIGHLIGHTS

- > **Census support equipment:** 11,000 tablets
- > **Statistical standards developed:** 4

5 SUPPORT TO PARTNERSHIP AND FINANCING FOR SDGS

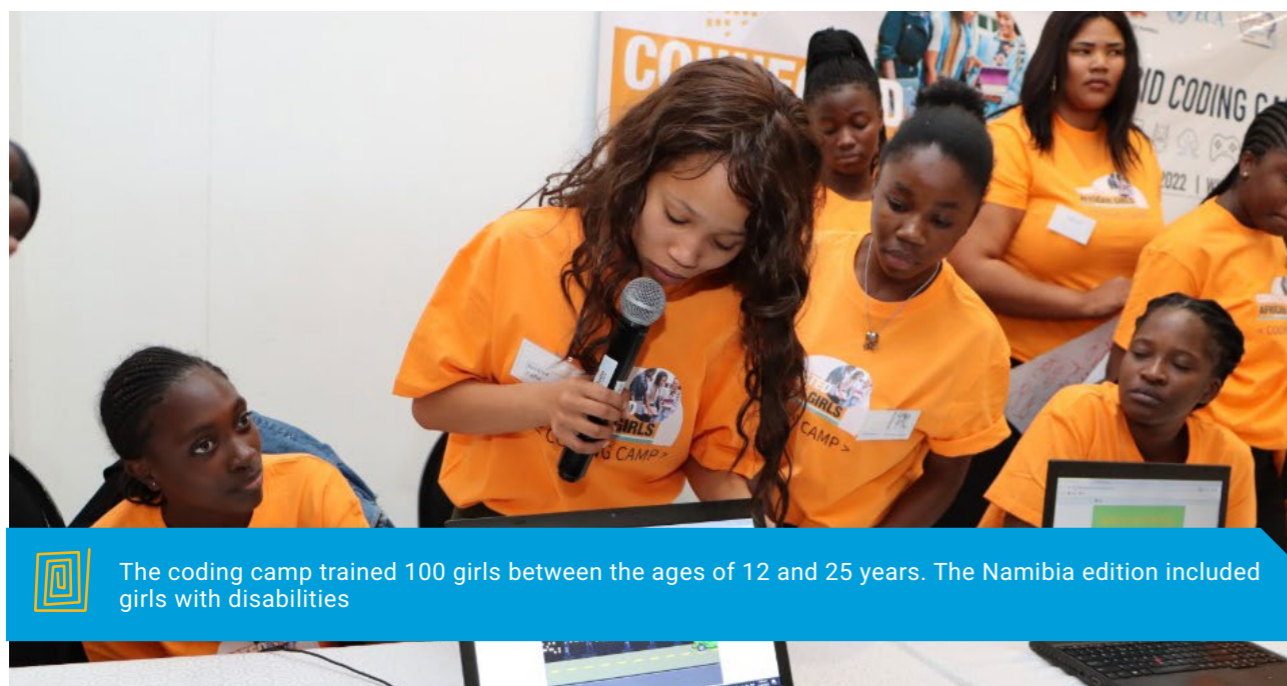
ICT BOOTCAMP FOR GIRLS

The UN System in Namibia assisted UNECA to host the Connected African Girls Coding Camp in Namibia in August 2022 by mobilizing private sector partnerships and providing logistical, administrative and communication support. The initiative was launched in 2020, by UNECA, UN Women and ITU to bridge the digital divide between boys and girls and advance ICT skills for girls and young women across the continent.

Namibia hosted the fifth edition of the camp, in partnership with the Ministry of Information, Communications and Technology (MICT), Telecom Namibia and Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST).

The coding camp trained 100 girls between the ages of 12 and 25 years from all over the country; and for the first time in the history of the coding camp, the Namibian edition included girls with disabilities. As a result, the girls and young women developed twenty-two (22) prototypes to address a variety of societal challenges, ranging from mental health, GBV, smart agriculture, disability inclusion, rhino poaching, vehicle accident response and firefighters in the informal sectors.

The next step will be to mobilize resources and partnerships to help develop the prototypes to make them market-ready.



The coding camp trained 100 girls between the ages of 12 and 25 years. The Namibia edition included girls with disabilities

PRIORITY HIGHLIGHTS

- > • **Connected African Girls Coding Camp training:** 100 girls, including ones with disabilities
- > • **Prototypes developed:** 22

INNOVATION AT THE BUY LOCAL/GROW NAMIBIA FAIR

The Buy Local/Grow Namibia initiative is still going strong after two years. It was founded in 2020 by five partners: UN Namibia, Team Namibia, Namibia Trade Forum, the Namibian Newspaper and BrandX; and five retailers: Spar, Food Lovers Market, AGRA, Woolworths, and Shoprite/Checkers) have been involved since its inception.

The partners see the initiative as a long-term avenue to address the many job losses, pay cuts and business closures experienced as a consequence of the pandemic and believe that consistent investment in local products and services is the most significant way to achieve sustainable economic growth and help to accelerate the achievement of the following SDGs 1,2,8,9 and 12 in Namibia.

Phase 1: Awareness created of the local products and services, which included a retail week where five retailers emphasized Namibian-made products with a clear Buy Local/Grow Namibia logo on all local products. Phase 1 also included capacity-building sessions for over a hundred SMEs. The training included discussions with retailers on how to get local products stocked on their shelves.

Phase 2: Hosted the first Buy Local/Grow Namibia

Fair at the Franco Namibia Cultural Centre (FNCC), in collaboration with the FNCC and the Local Merchant in September 2022. The aim of the first Buy Local/Grow Namibia Fair was to give market access and visibility to SMEs who cited a lack of market access as one of the greatest barriers to growing their businesses.

Forty-six (46) SMEs showcased their products at the fair, representing about ten different industries: agriculture, cosmetics, technology, manufacturing, tourism, services, arts, robotics, textiles, fashion and accessories.

In closing, an exclusive showing of six local films from the Kino Namibia Film Festival 2022—a film hub project under the umbrella of the Namibia Film Commission in partnership with the UN System—rounded off the day's activities. The films shown were themed around seven SDGs.

In support of the creative industry, the fair also included musical performances by local artists The Ells, The Yesterday and Sagarias Tsam, and The SA Brass Band.

Overall, 70% of exhibitors sold out their items, and they were appreciative of the opportunity to showcase their products and network. And, 90% of the exhibitors indicated that they would like the Buy Local/Grow Namibia Fair to be held on an annual basis as it significantly contributed to boosting their sales and brand visibility.



First Buy Local Grow Namibia fair reignites support for local entrepreneurs.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS FORUM 2022

Since 2019 the annual Development Partners Forum (DPF) provides a platform for development partners to collaborate with the government on emerging issues and support the implementation of the National Development Plans (NDPs). The UN System in Namibia, together with Government, through the National Planning Commission (NPC), are the conveners and co-chairs of the DPF in the country. There are over 100 Development Partners (DPs).

In 2022, the DPF was held in a hybrid format (physical and virtual) with eight focus areas:

- > Digital and ICT
- > Health
- > Innovative Development Finance
- > Tourism
- > AfCFTA
- > Education- The future of Namibia's education following the transforming education summit
- > National Food Systems- The status and mitigating factors in Namibia
- > Energy systems in Namibia- Focusing on Green Hydrogen and the discovery of oil in the country

The areas of focus will convene several meetings in 2023, to discuss some of the key outcomes from the discussions and will present one or two results at the next annual DPF.

WORLD CREATIVITY AND INNOVATION DAY 2022

The World Creativity and Innovation Day (#WCID) is a global UN day celebrated on April 21 to raise awareness around the importance of creativity and innovation in problem-solving concerning advancing the SDGs also known as the "global goals". The day was created with UN resolution 71/284 with the support of 80 countries. The first World Creativity and Innovation Day was celebrated on April 21, 2018. The UN system in Namibia hosted the first celebration of the World Creativity and Innovation Day at the UN house and mobilized partnerships with the Fashionomics initiative of the African Development Bank, College of the Arts and Namibia Museum of Fashion.

The aim of the event, as outlined by UNESCO's representative to Namibia, Mr Djaffar Moussa-Elkadhum, is "to promote the roles of Namibian and African textiles, fashion and clothing value chains in creating decent jobs and inclusive growth".

During the commemoration of World Creativity and Innovation Day, Deputy Minister of Education, Arts and Culture, Faustina Caley, said that in terms of legal frameworks and policies, Namibia has instruments and

measures in place that support and protect the cultural and creative industries, such as the Namibia Arts, Culture and Heritage Policy 2021-2026, which aims to develop the country's cultural and creative industries, with design as one of the key areas for development, and which provides for multiple opportunities for job creation and income generation.

The event was attended by different UN agencies, the Deputy Minister of Education, Arts and Culture, Civil Society Representatives, African Development Bank: Fashionomics, Development Partners, various creatives, fashion master students and the media.

The three-part event kicked off with an exhibition showcasing the work of Namibian designers and artists in the fashion and artistry industry. This was followed by a panel discussion on the state of the Namibian fashion industry and then a masterclass by the Fashionomics initiative of the African Development Bank focusing on strategic marketing of Namibian fashion, which was attended by over one hundred local fashion designers. Local models, students and professional designers ended the event by strutting down the catwalk at the Katutura Fashion Week. The fashion showcase sought to promote Namibian designers and provide an opportunity for emerging designers to exhibit their work, and gain necessary exposure while providing an opportunity for smaller markets to grow.

ACTIVITIES OF THE SDGS PRIVATE SECTOR ALLIANCE: AFCFTA MEETINGS

The SDGs Private Sector Alliance was launched on 1 December 2021 to serve as a convergence point between the UN System in Namibia and the private sector. The alliance is intended to connect businesses and the UN through regular meetings to support the technical expertise, resources, and innovative ideas required to address development challenges.

The alliance convened four meetings during 2022, of which several private sector companies shared their Corporate Social Investment Initiatives and SDG-related activities, which enabled the UN system to map and discuss potential areas for collaboration.

AS A RESULT OF AFCFTA MEETINGS, THE FOLLOWING CAN BE NOTED:



The UN and DHL have finalized a collaboration for Tambula—an e-commerce platform that connects businesses to customers in Namibia and throughout Africa through AfCFTA.



The UN and Navachab Mine are about to finalize collaboration on a food systems project in Karibib.



The UN agencies are in discussion with AGRA to collaborate on agricultural-related activities.



On the 21 April 2022, UN Namibia hosted the very first celebration of the World Creativity Day to promote the role of Namibian African textile fashion and clothing value chain in creating decent jobs and inclusive growth

6 RESULTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS WORKING MORE AND BETTER TOGETHER: UNITED NATIONS COHERENCE, EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY

Support to the Government on the country-wide National Integrated Vaccination Campaign

UN agencies assisted to enhance Polio Eradication efforts in Namibia by focusing on immunization and ensuring that every child receives the necessary vaccines. They achieved this by offering training, developing guidelines, and strengthening the healthcare system. Specifically, 984 healthcare workers were empowered with knowledge and skills in Immunization in Practice (IIP), and the management capacity for vaccines was improved in 36 health districts and at the national level. This was accomplished by deploying Essential Programme on Immunization (EPI) Officers and providing cold chain equipment and supplies. Additionally, supplementary immunization activities reached over 296,000 children and 20,000 adults.

The UN has conducted notable work to reduce maternal and infant mortality in Namibia. WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, and UNIADS have joined efforts to develop national capacities for improving the quality of reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health; and capacities for Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) assessments in maternity wards and HIV Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT).

Collaborative efforts were undertaken to support the Government of Namibia in its endeavour to transform the education sector

The Government of Namibia received collaborative support from various UN agencies in organizing the Transforming Education Summit (TES) and the National Education Conference (NEC). These events aimed to address the concerns raised during regional consultations while advocating for urgent actions to bring about educational transformation. As a direct outcome of the TES consultations and NEC, the country developed a commitment paper that highlights four key priority areas for educational transformation. These areas include: (i) Enhancing the resources allocated to ensure quality education, (ii) Transforming regional

(sub-national) offices, (iii) Overhauling teacher training methods, and (iv) Launching a National Literacy and Numeracy Campaign.

In the education sector, the school health program with United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and World Health Organization (WHO) has successfully supported the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture, and the Ministry of Health and Social Services to train close to 1,659 teachers from 120 schools in Kavango West, Kunene and Omusati—benefitting 44,730 learners on school health, safety, mental health, psycho-social support and referral services.

Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) of the Osire Refugee Settlement.

UN agencies conducted a livelihoods assessment of the Osire Refugee settlement in Namibia. The assessment revealed that refugees and asylum seekers in Osire lack access to arable land, labour markets, and higher education opportunities, making them highly vulnerable. In response, UN agencies developed a Joint Action plan to address these vulnerabilities identified during the assessment.

Enhancing Disability Inclusion: Achievements and Actions Undertaken by the UNCT Namibia

In pursuit of the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS), United Nations Country Team (UNCT) Namibia has made significant progress in creating an inclusive environment for people with disabilities.

To enhance staff awareness and understanding of disability inclusion, approximately 100 UN personnel underwent comprehensive training in September 2022. This training served as a foundation for subsequent training and exposure activities conducted in 2020 and 2021, ensuring a holistic approach to disability inclusion.



Recognizing the importance of inclusivity at all levels, the UN extended its efforts to security personnel. In November 2022, security personnel received specialized training on disability inclusion, enabling them to provide effective assistance and support to individuals with disabilities who visit the UN House.

To improve physical accessibility, several modifications were made to the UN House premises. These included widening entrance and exit doors, installing ramps, and providing guiding rails from the pedestrian security room to the reception entrance. Additionally, two side rails and a wheelchair ramp were installed in front of the UN House entrance, with anti-slip tape on the ramp tiles. Furthermore, a designated VIP parking space was reserved for wheelchair users, and a ramp was installed in that area to ensure their convenience.

Continuing efforts to improve workstations and accommodate individual needs, the UN is in the process of procuring assistive devices from South Africa. These devices include braille paper, a braille printer (embosser), a braille stapler, a PEARL scanner, OpenBook software, and a two-user Jaws license.

These collective actions underscore the commitment of UNCT Namibia to foster inclusivity, both as a partner and an employer, and demonstrate tangible progress in implementing the UNDIS in the country.



Accessibility remain an issue for people with disabilities. To improve physical accessibility, several modifications were made to the UN House premises in Windhoek

7 LESSONS LEARNED

In an Upper Middle-Income Country (UMIC), where funding opportunities are constrained, the UN working together through joint actions and programmes enhances coherence and effectiveness and allows for innovative programmes with impact that can be upscaled and replicated.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1 ECONOMIC PROGRESSION

- > The facilitation of border control and trade requires collaboration among multiple agencies on both sides of the border. It is essential to engage all relevant agencies and stakeholders equally to ensure a common understanding of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), as well as to establish streamlined procedures for conducting business and facilitating trade for SMEs. This approach promotes effective coordination and cooperation among all stakeholders, which can ultimately contribute to the successful implementation of AfCFTA and the growth of SMEs in the region.
- > The importance of meaningful participation of young people, including youth with disabilities, organizations of persons with disabilities, parents and community leaders in consultative processes to address the challenges they face. This approach ensures that the perspectives and needs of these groups are fully understood and incorporated into the development of policies and programs that affect them.

- > Wider dissemination of analytical products is essential to enhance evidence-informed policy-making. It is important to go beyond national launches and engage with regional authorities through customized advocacy tools and messages tailored to their regions, which can be used to inform policy and budget-making. This approach promotes greater inclusivity and ownership of the development process, which can contribute to the effective design, implementation, and monitoring of development interventions that are tailored to the specific needs and priorities of the target population.
- > The success and credibility of the macro-economic model and its outputs were largely attributed to government leadership, ownership and expertise. This approach promotes effective collaboration between the government and development partners and ensures that policies and interventions are grounded in local expertise and knowledge. By promoting evidence-based decision-making and effective collaboration between the government and development partners, this approach can ultimately lead to more effective and sustainable development outcomes that benefit all members of the community.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2 SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION- HEALTH

- > Through experience, it has been learned that training and involving pharmacists/CMS in EPI activities can lead to improvements in stock management, forecasting and communication with providers across the country. In addition, the upskilling of trainers in MPDSR can empower locals and foster ownership for sustained gains within the health system. The MPDSR monitoring tool can improve MNH surveillance, data collection, reporting, and analysis to inform decisions and prevent the occurrence of similar deaths. Furthermore, functional MPDSR teams report a reduction in mortalities, while conducting blame-free and no-name-no-shame review meetings. Effective planning is critical to ensure timely delivery in a COVID-19 context, where supply chain management is negatively impacted by delays and other unforeseen factors. Consistent collaboration with the Government on monitoring the availability and forecasting of RI/COVID-19 vaccines and other pharma products is necessary to prevent wastage and expiration.



186 community members of Mpungu constituency in the Kavango West Region received training on harvesting devil's claws and sold their harvest through the Namibia Integrated Landscape Approach for Enhancing Livelihoods and Environmental Governance (NILALEG) project



International Office for Water (IOW) EU Port Waterside & Anchorage Security Assessment Training in Walvis Bay, Namibia.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2

SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION- EDUCATION

- > Collaborating with a specialized centre for early childhood disability provides added advantages in supporting children with disabilities.
- > Involving officials from the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture (MoEAC) headquarters to conduct training and provide support at the regional level is more impactful and sustainable than relying solely on implementing partners.
- > Facilitating learners to express their educational challenges in front of their parents and teachers is more beneficial as it helps parents and teachers better understand how to support them.
- > The timely production of the 15th School Day Report and the publishing of the 2021 EMIS Report in July 2022, which includes the 6 newly-added Washington questions on functional disability, is a notable achievement.
- > Data from the 15th School Day and Educational Management Information Systems (EMIS) were used to inform regional consultations and the education conference.
- > Training MEAC examination staff in the newly-developed OpenEMIS system has made the Directorate of National Examinations and Assessment (DNEA) comparable to regional and international counterparts in national examinations and assessments.
- > The engagement and consultation of regional leadership and communities are crucial for successful leadership, partnership, coordination, ownership, and sustainability of support.
- > Additionally, it is essential to prioritize making the invisible visible and leaving no one behind, particularly those who are furthest away, in all supported interventions to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



Learners from a rural school in Namibia @Namibian

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2

SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION PROTECTION AGAINST VIOLENCE (GBV)

- > Capacity strengthening should not only focus on institutions and systems but also on continuous service providers to ensure that knowledge, abilities, motivation, and attitudes remain up-to-date and relevant to address GBV, VAC and TIP.
- > A coordinated and multi-sectoral approach to GBV, VAC and TIP services ensures that survivor-centred, providing holistic support addresses the needs of the beneficiaries.
- > Evidence-based decision-making, policy development, and resource allocation to address GBV, VAC and TIP depend on reliable and comprehensive data collection systems that capture timely to identify trends, patterns, and incidents and services.
- > Effective coordination at various levels is important in ensuring that survivors of violence receive timely multi-sectoral services.



@End Gender Based Violence Namibia

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2

SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION SOCIAL PROTECTION

- > Collaboration between international consultants and local experts is crucial for developing a sustainable system that can be effectively maintained and adapted.
- > Capacity-building and on-the-ground refresher training are essential to ensure beneficiaries understand their role, required actions, and the benefits they can gain.
- > Empowering communities to take charge of initiatives can lead to pride and enhanced success, especially when implementing nature-based enterprises.
- > Prompt implementation of suggested interventions, such as Nature-Based Enterprises (NBE), is necessary to achieve livelihood enhancement outcomes.



Refugees living at the Osire camp received their monthly food parcels

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Collaboration between the government and the UN has highlighted the need for ongoing resource mobilization to sustain GHG reporting systems beyond the scope of UN interventions. Despite slow progress on implementation, early planning has been initiated for November 2022 to ensure progress towards the goal in 2023.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 4
GOOD GOVERNANCE

- > The timely finalization of agency-specific situation analysis helped agencies contribute more effectively to the CCA process.
- > Full buy-in from government ministries and strong collaboration with the NSA is necessary for sustainable data development and the production of annual reports from their Management Information Systems (MIS).
- > Collaboration among data production agencies during the planning and design of data collection tools and systems can reduce duplication and increase efficiency.
- > Successful contributions to the Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFF) require a collective effort from key stakeholders, including strategic meetings and effective documentation of lessons and activities.



The basis of the Model UN Namibia (MUNNAM) programme is that people and communities, including school plant trees to help raise awareness on issues related to green energy, climate change and environmental protection, but also to help the environment through simple measures undertaken at the grassroots level.



8

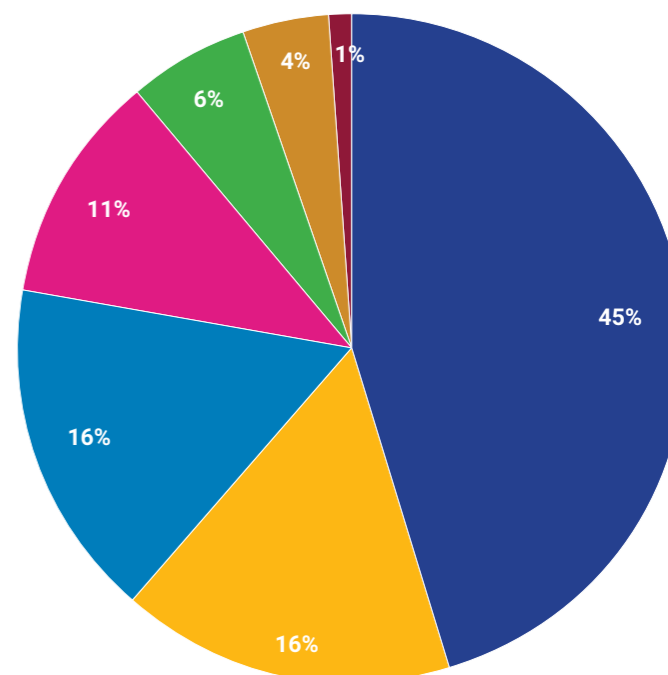
FINANCIAL OVERVIEW AND RESOURCES

DELIVERY RATE OF JOINT WORK PLANS FOR STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



The "Environmental Sustainability" strategic priority had the highest expenditure in 2022 at USD8,914,442, accounting for 38.38% of the overall annual expenditure for the year. This is attributed to the high expenditure on Global Environment Facility-funded projects.

Social Transformation's sub-pillar "Health" had the second-highest expenditure, with "Economic Progression" following with USD3,252,654.00.



Other strategic priorities, such as Social Transformation's sub-pillars "Education", "Protection Against Violence" "Social Protection"; and "Good Governance", received relatively lower expenditures.

Education received USD2,085,171 while Protection Against Violence was allocated USD1,250,944.00, Social Protection received USD169,794.00, and Good Governance was allocated USD870,500.00.



LIST OF ACRONYMS

AFDB	African Development Bank
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AWOME	Accelerating Women-Owned Micro Enterprises
AMR	Antimicrobial Resistance
ATIB	Africa Tourism Innovation Hub
AYTISC	Africa Youth in Tourism Innovation Summit & Challenge
AMIS	Agricultural Management Information System
CBRI	Community Based Response Initiative
CHEWs	Community Health Extension Workers
CdR	Caisse de Resilience
CCA	Common Country Analysis
CLEWS	Climate, Land, Energy and Water Systems
CLM	Community-Led Monitoring
CBNRM	Community-Based Natural Resource Management
CPA	Criminal Procedure Act
CSA	Climate Smart Agricultural
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DCO	Development Coordination Office
DNEA	Directorate of National Examinations and Assessment
DPs	Development Partners
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EmpiA	Employment Impact Assessments
ESD	Education for Sustainable Development
EPI	Essential Programme on Immunization
EU	European Union
FFS	Farmer Field Schools
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FNCC	Franco Namibia Cultural Centre,
GIS	Geographic Information Systems

GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GGRETA	Governance of Groundwater Resources in the Transboundary Aquifer
GPD	Gross Domestic Product
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
HPP	Harambee Prosperity Plan
HGSFP	Home-Grown School Feeding Programme
IPC	Infection Prevention and Control
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
ICTU	Information to Facilitate Clarity, Transparency and Understanding
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IBR	Integrated Beneficiary Registry
IFIs	International Financial Institutions
IFFs	Illicit Financial Flows
IFMP	Integrated Fire Management Plan
IIP	Immunization in Practice
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
IUM	International University of Management
INFF	Integrated National Financing Framework
JAM	Joint Assessment Mission
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex
MIS	Management Information Systems
MAWLR	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform
MoEAC	Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture
MHETI	Ministry of Higher Education, Technology and Innovation
MISP	Minimum Initial Service Package
MoFPE	Ministry of Finance and Public Enterprises

MFMR	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
MGEPEWS	Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare
MOHSS	Ministry of Health and Social Services
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
MSYNS	Ministry of Sport, Youth and National Service
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
MICT	Ministry of Information, Communications and Technology
MWT	Ministry of Works and Transport
MSMEs	Micro-, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
MTC	Mobile Telecommunications Company
MUNNAM	Model UN Namibia
NDHS	Namibia Demographic and Health Survey
NIPDB	Namibia Investment Promotion and Development Board
NaMPI	Namibia Multidimensional Poverty Index
NDCs	National Determined Contributions
NAIP	National Agriculture Investment Plan
NCRST	National Commission on Research Science and Technology
NEC	National Education Conference
NYP	National Youth Policy
DNEA	National Examinations and Assessment
NPSTI	National Policy on Science, Technology and Innovation
NSI	National System of Innovation
NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
NSA	Namibia Statistics Agency
NEEN	Namibian Environmental Education Network
NEF	Namibian Employers Federation
NDP	National Development Plan
NPC	National Planning Commission
NEP	National employment policies
NIPDB	Namibia Investment Promotion and Development Board
NRAAs	Non-Resident Agencies
NUST	Namibia University of Science and Technology

NWSSP	Namibia Water Sector Support Program
ODF	Open Defecation Free
ORS	Oral Rehydration Solutions
OPDs	Organization of Persons with Disabilities
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission
RACOCs	Regional AIDS Coordinating Committees
RCCE	Risk Communication and Community Engagement
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
RACOCs	Regional AIDS Coordinating Committees
RMNCAH	Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, and Adolescent Health
SAP IFDMP	Strategic Action Plan for an Integrated Flood and Drought Management Plan for Namibia
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SMME	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise
SRHR	Sexual Reproductive and Health Rights services
STI	Science, Technology, and Innovation
TES	Transforming Education Summit
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
TVET	Technical Vocational Education and Training
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNAM	University of Namibia
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDIS	United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization



UNITED NATIONS
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