



UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION FRAMEWORK 2025-2029



UNITED NATIONS
Namibia





© United Nations Namibia 2024

All rights reserved. The text of this publication may be freely quoted, reproduced or translated, in part or in full, provided that the source is acknowledged.

Art Direction & Design: adforce advertising
Cover Photo: Outreach Programs in Namibia

Table of Contents

Acronyms	4
Joint Statement	6
Signatures	8
Executive Summary	10
CHAPTER 1: COUNTRY PROGRESS TOWARDS the 2030 AGENDA	12
CHAPTER 2: UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM SUPPORT TO THE 2030 AGENDA	18
2.1. From CCA to Cooperation Framework Priorities	20
2.2. Theory Of Change for the Cooperation Framework Priorities	25
2.3. Cooperation Framework outcomes and Partnerships	29
• STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREA 1: Effective Governance & Public Service Delivery	30
• STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREA 2: Economic Recovery, Transformation & Resilience	36
• STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREA 3: Sustainable Development & Green Growth Opportunities	44
• STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREA 4: Human Development & Community Resilience	50
CHAPTER 3. COOPERATION FRAMEWORK IMPLEMENTATION PLAN	62
3.1. Cooperation Framework Governance	64
3.2. Cooperation Framework Management Structure	65
3.3. Resourcing the Cooperation Framework	68
3.4. Derivation of UN entity country programming instruments from the Cooperation Framework	72
3.5. Joint Workplans	73
3.6. Business Operations Strategy in support of the Cooperation Framework	73
CHAPTER 4: CCA UPDATE, MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING PLAN	74
4.1. Updates of the UN common country analysis	76
4.2. Monitoring implementation of joint work plans	77
4.3. Annual performance review and Country Results Reporting	78
4.4. Evaluation plan	78
ANNEXES	79
• ANNEX I: UNSDCF RESULTS MATRIX	80
• ANNEX II: LEGAL ANNEX	94
• ANNEX III: 2025-2029 UNSDCF INDICATIVE RESOURCES	96
• ANNEX IV: CASH TRANSFER TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	98
• ANNEX V: UNCT CONFIGURATION JOINT CONCEPT PAPER	100
• ANNEX VI: MODEL PROTECTION FROM SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE (PSEA) CLAUSE	106

Acronyms

AIMS:	Agriculture Information Management Systems
AML:	Anti-Money Laundering
APR:	Annual Performance Review
AWP:	Annual Work Plans
BOS:	Business Operations Strategy
CCA:	Common Country Analysis
CF:	Cooperation Framework / United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
CRVS:	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
CSI:	Corporate Social Investment
CSO:	Civil Society Organization
DaO:	Delivering as One
DHS:	Demographic Health Survey
DRM:	Disaster Risk Management
DRR:	Disaster Risk Reduction
EHFP:	Emergency and Humanitarian Focal Points
FAO:	Food and Agriculture Organization
FLSPs:	Frontline Service Providers
GBV:	Gender-Based Violence
GCF:	Green Climate Fund
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
GEF:	Global Environment Facility
GEWE:	Gender Equality and Women Empowerment
GRBP:	Gender-Responsive Budgeting and Planning
GRN:	Government
GTG:	Gender Theme Group
HIS:	Health Information Systems
HRBA:	Human Rights-Based Approach
IFIs:	International Financial Institutions
ILO:	International Labour Organization
INFF:	Integrated National Financing Framework
IOM:	International Organization for Migration
ISID:	Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development
ITC:	International Trade Centre
ITU:	International Telecommunication Union
LNOB:	Leave no one behind
JSC:	Joint Steering Committee
JUTA:	Joint United Nations Team on AIDS
JWP:	Joint Work Plans
M&E:	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAF:	Management and Accountability Framework
MEL:	Monitoring and Evaluation and Learning
MIL:	Media and Information Literacy
MoHSS:	Ministry of Health and Social Services
MSMEs:	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
NDP5:	National Development Plan 5

NDP6:	National Development Plan 6
NHRI:	National Human Rights Institution
NPC:	National Planning Commission
NSA:	Namibia Statistics Agency
NSS:	National Statistical System
ODA:	Official Development Assistance
OHCHR:	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
OMT:	Operations Management Team
OPDs:	Organizations of Persons with Disabilities
OSH:	Occupational Safety and Health
PMT:	Programme Management Team
PSEA:	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
PMT:	Programme Management Team
PPPs:	Public-Private Partnerships
RBM:	Results-Based Management
RBMG:	Results-Based Management Group
RFI:	Rapid Financing Instrument
RISDP:	Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan
SEA:	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEEA:	System of Environmental-Economic Accounting
SDGs:	Sustainable Development Goals
SMEs:	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
SPR:	Strategic Prioritization Retreat
TES:	Transforming Education Summit
TiP:	Trafficking in Persons
ToC:	Theory of Change
TVET:	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UMIC:	Upper Middle-Income Country
UN:	United Nations
UNAIDS:	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCG:	United Nations Communications Group
UNCTAD:	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNCT:	United Nations Country Team
UNDESA:	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDIS:	United Nations Disability Strategy
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRR:	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNECA:	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNECE:	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP:	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO:	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA:	United Nations Population Fund
UN-Habitat:	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR:	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF:	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO:	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNODC:	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNPAF:	United Nations Partnership Assistance Framework
UPR:	Universal Periodic Review
UNRC:	United Nations Resident Coordinator
UNSDCF:	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UNWOMEN:	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
VAC:	Violence Against Children
WFP:	World Food Programme
WHO:	World Health Organization

Joint Statement



The Government of the Republic of Namibia and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Namibia, through the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2025-2029, pledge to work together in partnership to support the implementation of national priorities.

The UNSDCF is aligned with Namibia's Vision 2030 and the White Paper of the Sixth National Development Plan (NDP6), towards the acceleration of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This Cooperation Framework (CF) is the first United Nations programming instrument in Namibia emerging from the United Nations development system reform that was launched in 2018. Therefore, it reflects the joint aspiration for enhanced programmatic and operational integration, optimizing available capacities and resources across the UN development system, leveraging partnerships, and fostering national ownership.

The UN, a longstanding and trusted partner of the Government and the people of Namibia, appreciates the joint and participatory process of formulating this CF, which is aligned to national and global priorities for sustainable development. The consultative and participatory process undertaken to analyze the development landscape, prioritize entry-points, and formulate the results matrix represents a strategic and inclusive approach to addressing the country's key development challenges.

Thus, the CF is the expression of joint commitment to contribute over the next five years, towards reducing inequality and enabling the role of young people as agents of and drivers for sustainable development in Namibia through its four main outcomes. Aligned with NDP6 White Paper, this CF contributes to four main results areas:

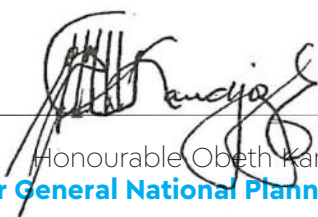


- 1. Effective Governance and Public Service Delivery**
- 2. Economic Recovery, Transformation and Resilience**
- 3. Sustainable Development and Green Growth Opportunities**
- 4. Human Development and Community Resilience**

The Government of the Republic of Namibia and the UN development system hereby express their joint commitment to advancing partnership efforts through the implementation of this CF. United in purpose, we strive to achieve a shared vision of a prosperous, inclusive, and sustainable Namibia.

Government of the Republic of Namibia

United Nations Country Team in Namibia



Honourable Obeth Kandjoze
Director General National Planning Commission



Ms. Hopolang Phororo
UN Resident Coordinator

Signatures



We, the undersigned, endorse the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2024-2029 and reaffirm our commitments to deliver on its strategic priorities, aligned to the national priorities and towards achieving the 2030 Agenda:

Ms. Qingyun Diao,
Representative,
FAO

Ms. Alka Bhatia,
Resident
Representative,
UNDP

Ms. Eunice Smith,
Representative,
UNESCO

Ms. Erika Goldson,
Representative,
UNFPA

Mr. Samuel Ocran,
Representative,
UNICEF

Mr. Tiwonge
Machiwenyika,
Country Director ai,
WFP

Dr. Richard Banda,
Representative,
WHO

Ms. Philile Masuku,
Country Director,
Zimbabwe and Namibia,
ILO

Ms. Florence
Situmbeko,
Head of Office,
IOM

Ms. Medhin
Tsehau, Deputy
Regional Director,
UNAIDS

Mr. Oumar Sylla,
Director Regional
Office for Africa,
UNHABITAT

Mr. Igor Ciobanu,
Representative ai,
South Africa Multi
Country Office,
UNHCR

Ms. Aleta Miller,
Representative,
UNWOMEN

Mr. Francesco Rispoli,
Country Director,
IFAD

Mr. Ashish Shah,
Director, Division
of Country
Programmes,
ITC

Mr. Emmanuel Manasseh,
Director Regional
Office for Africa,
ITU

Ms. Abigail
Noko, Regional
Representative for
Southern Africa,
OHCHR

(Through delegation)
Mr. Pedro Manuel
Moreno, Deputy
Secretary-General,
UNCTAD

Mr. Amjad
Abbashar, Chief,
UNDRR Regional
Office for Africa,
UNDRR

Ms. Eunice Kamwendo,
Director for ECA SRO SA,
UNECA

Ms. Rose Mwebaza,
Director and Regional
Representative,
UNEP

Mr. Diego Masera,
Representative for
Southern Africa,
UNIDO

Ms. Jane Marie
Ongolo, Regional
Representative,
ROSAF,
UNODC

Executive Summary

The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for the period 2025-2029 marks a significant milestone as the first CF developed under the UN development system reform in Namibia. It therefore represents the aspiration for enhanced programmatic and operational integration across the UN development system at a moment, where reinforced multilateralism is needed to solve global challenges, towards the acceleration of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The 2024 Summit of the Future and the resultant Pact of the Future that includes a Global Digital Compact and a Declaration on Future Generations, open the door to new opportunities and untapped possibilities. The Pact is the most wide-ranging international agreement in many years, covering entirely new areas as well as issues on which agreement has not been possible in decades. It aims above all to ensure that international institutions can deliver in the face of a world that has changed dramatically since they were created.

The 2024 Pact of the Future represents the will of Member States to protect the needs and interests of present and future generations. This includes: a) accelerating the SDGs and development financing, b) improving international peace and security, c) collaborating on science, technology, innovation, and digital cooperation, d) working for youth and future generations, and e) transforming global governance.

Along the same lines, the UNSDCF 2025-2029 aligns closely with Namibia's Vision 2030 and the White paper of the Sixth National Development Plan (NDP6), as well as the global 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It emphasizes collective commitment to reducing inequality and empowering the youth, recognizing their pivotal role in sustainable development from both a strategic and human rights standpoint. Central to these efforts is the principle of leaving no one behind (LNOB), ensuring that all individuals, regardless of their background or circumstances, have equal opportunities to contribute to and benefit from development initiatives.

The development of this CF was grounded in an inclusive and participatory process, engaging a wide array of stakeholders. This process involved multiple rounds of consultations, workshops, and feedback sessions with government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector representatives, workers and employers' organizations, development partners, and local communities. These consultations ensured that the Framework reflects the priorities

and aspirations of the Namibian people, fostering national ownership and alignment with both national and global agendas.

Namibia, an Upper Middle-Income Country, has made significant strides towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Progress has been noted in education, gender equality, and climate action. However, challenges including poverty, inequality, and unemployment persist. The Common Country Analysis (CCA) highlighted gaps and opportunities in achieving the SDGs, identifying barriers in terms of the persistent poverty and inequality, access to quality healthcare and education, environmental vulnerabilities, and the digital gap and participation in governance platforms and mechanisms. Opportunities include leveraging natural resources, diversifying and transforming the economy, enhancing governance, and fostering innovation and digital transformation.

In this context, Namibia's Vision 2030 for a prosperous, industrialized nation, developed by its human resources and enjoying peace, harmony, and political stability, remains at the core of this Framework guiding its expected impact, alongside the four strategic areas of the White Paper of the NDP6, which have informed the four results areas of the UNSDCF 2025-2029.

The Theory of Change (ToC) for the UNSDCF 2025-2029 in Namibia is built on a comprehensive and inclusive approach to sustainable development. It addresses the root causes of inequality and fosters an environment conducive to growth and prosperity, recognizing the role of young people and persons with disabilities. It posits that sustainable development can be achieved through strategic interventions in governance, economic diversification, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability. Accordingly, the desired change is envisioned as a Namibia where all individuals have equal opportunities, access to quality services, and a safe environment. This entails enhancing governance and institutional capacities, empowering communities, fostering resilience and sustainable management of natural resources, and promoting inclusive economic growth and decent jobs. The ToC acknowledges the systems approach between these areas and emphasizes a holistic approach to addressing development challenges. By integrating efforts across multiple sectors and stakeholders, the ToC aims to enhance synergies, ensuring that progress in one area reinforces gains in others.

“The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for the period 2025-2029 marks a significant milestone as the first Cooperation Framework developed under the UN development system reform in Namibia.”

The **UNSDCF 2025-2029** is structured around four strategic results areas, with four outcomes, aligned to the White paper of the NDP6 as follows:

1. Effective Governance and Public Service Delivery: Enhancing governance frameworks, strengthening institutional capacities, and promoting transparency and accountability.

- **Outcome:** By 2029, more young people, marginalized communities, and persons with disabilities in Namibia actively participate in transparent gender-transformative GOVERNANCE systems and institutions that prioritize accountability, transparency, and human rights.

2. Economic Recovery, Transformation and Resilience: Promoting economic diversification, job creation, and supporting SMEs for inclusive economic growth.

- **Outcome:** By 2029, Namibia has a diversified, resilient, and human rights ECONOMY that champions sustainable decent jobs, livelihoods and reduces inequalities inclusive of young people and marginalized communities.

3. Sustainable Development and Green Growth Opportunities: Strengthening climate resilience, promoting sustainable natural resource management, and enhancing environmental governance.

- **Outcome:** By 2029, Namibia has integrated gender-inclusive systems for sustainable management of NATURAL RESOURCES; reduced climate change vulnerability and enhanced resilience of marginalized communities and young people.

4. Human Development and Community Resilience: Improving access to quality healthcare, education, and social protection services, ensuring no one is left behind.

- **Outcome:** By 2029, young people, women, persons with disabilities and marginalized communities, have increased access to, and use of quality, affordable, gender-transformative, and human rights-sensitive **BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES**.

In implementing the CF, the UN development system aims to support Namibia to accelerate progress towards the 2030 Agenda by providing technical assistance, capacity building, and policy advice focusing on the catalytic potential of the six transitions proposed by the Secretary General including: i) Jobs and social protection, ii) education, iii) food systems, iv) digital connectivity, v) climate change and biodiversity, and vi) affordable energy access. They are integrated across the four Pillars of the CF, especially, through the Global Accelerator on Jobs, Social Protection, and Just Transitions for which Namibia is a Pathfinder country. Additionally, the UN seeks to leverage its global expertise and foster partnerships to mobilize resources in support of the implementation of national development priorities. This support will be delivered through a coherent and integrated approach, focusing on priority areas identified in consultation with the government and stakeholders.

In the same vein, the UN Country Team (UNCT) configuration has been tailored to effectively deliver on the CF commitments. This involves aligning the UNCT's expertise and resources with the strategic priorities of the UNSDCF. Twenty-three UN agencies are signatories to this CF in addition to another as a contributor. The UNCT will collaborate closely with the government, development partners, and other stakeholders to ensure coordinated implementation. Regular monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will be established to track progress and ensure accountability. The UN will provide annual results reports jointly with the government and stakeholders, highlighting achievements, challenges, and lessons learned.

Ultimately, the UNSDCF 2025-2029 represents a robust and collaborative effort to accelerate progress towards the 2030 Agenda in Namibia. Through strategic interventions, partnerships, and a focus on inclusivity and sustainability, the UN and its partners are committed to supporting Namibia to achieve its development aspirations. This Framework aims to build a prosperous, equitable, and sustainable future for all Namibians, ensuring that no one is left behind.

CHAPTER

1

Country Progress towards the 2030 Agenda



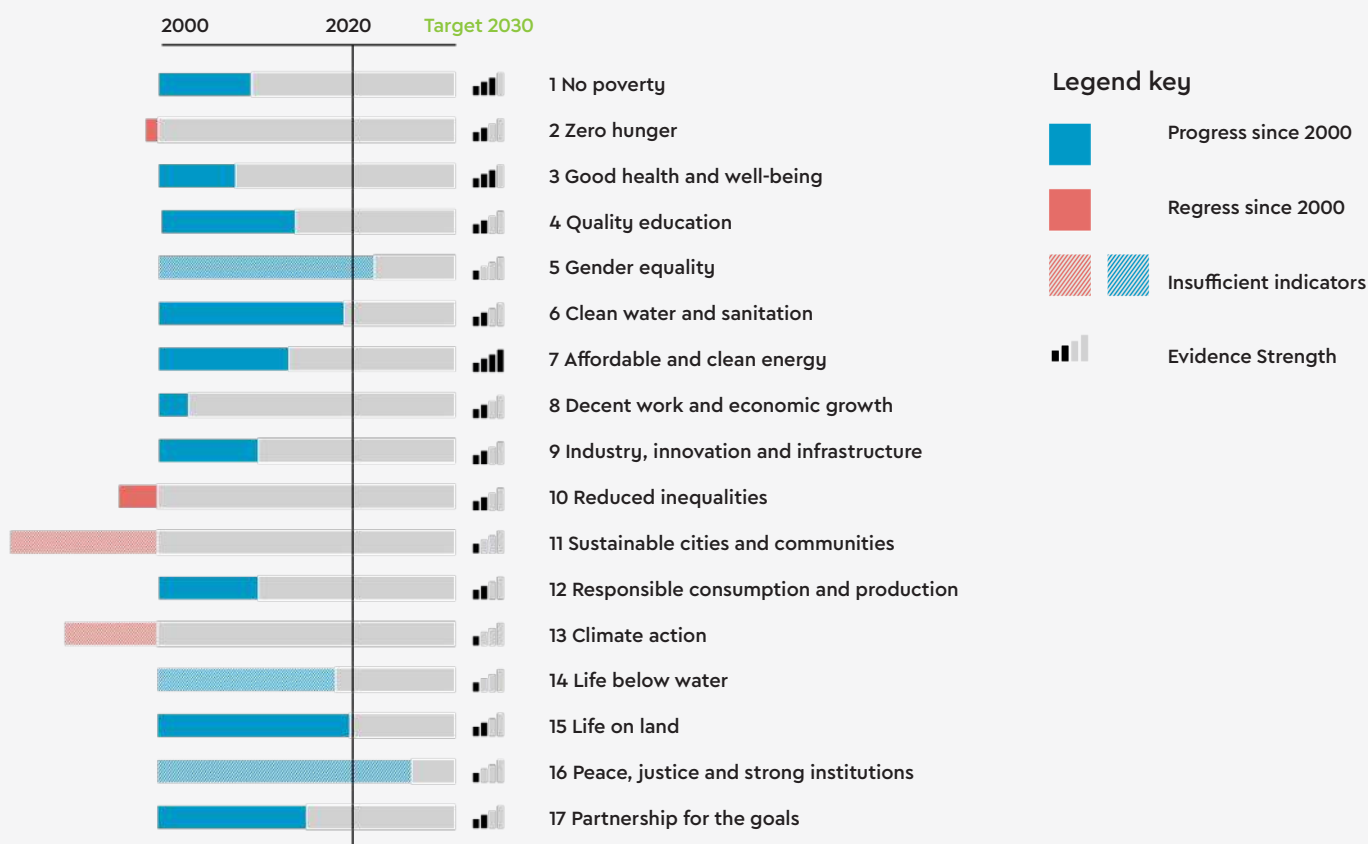
2030



Namibia, an Upper Middle-Income Country with a history of apartheid, continues to face the persistent triple challenges of poverty, inequality, and unemployment. Namibia has been negatively affected by factors including the economic downturn since 2016, and as is the case with the rest of the world also climate related disasters, the COVID-19 pandemic, and the Ukraine war, reversing progress in some SDGs. Vulnerable groups including women, youth, children and marginalized persons remain susceptible to exclusion. A small-open economy, Namibia is exposed to global shocks (economic, pandemics, food insecurity, migration, and conflicts), and climate change (drought, floods). Access to affordable development finance is a constraint. The lack of updated data limits policy coordination and targeted programme intervention, monitoring and evaluation of progress.

Progress across SDGs is mixed. The Sustainable Development Report 2022 ranked Namibia in position 114 out of 163 countries. Some SDGs are on track, despite challenges including SDG 4 Quality Education, SDG 5 Gender Equality, and SDG 13 Climate Action. The SDGs that are showing moderate progress include: SDG 3 Good Health and Well-Being; SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth; SDG 9 Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure; SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and Production; SDG 14 Life below Water; SDG 15 Life on Land; and SDG 17 Partnerships for the Goals. However, some SDGs are showing stagnation, negative trends, or have no data, including SDG 1 No Poverty; SDG 2 Zero Hunger; SDG 6 Clean Water and Sanitation; SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy; SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities; SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities; and SDG 16 Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions.

Figure 1: Namibia's progress on the SDGs



Source: UNSDGs-Africa > SDGs > SDG progress (uneca.org)

Currently, the institutional coordination mechanism in Namibia for monitoring and evaluating the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, is led by the National Planning Commission (NPC), with the National Statistics Agency (NSA), and key line ministries. The NPC has so far led the coordination of the three Voluntary National Review reports in 2018, 2021 and 2024.

Namibia applies development instruments that link national with regional and global development visions and are fully aligned. Namibia's Vision 2030 presents a vision of the country that is prosperous and industrialized, developed by her human resources, enjoying peace, harmony, and political stability. Namibia, through the National Development Plan 5 (NDP5) from 2017/2018 to 2021/2022 set out to achieve the following four (4) broad objectives: i) achieve inclusive, sustainable, and equitable economic growth; ii) build capable and healthy human resources; ii) ensure a sustainable environment and enhance resilience, and iv) promote good governance through effective institutions. Complementarily, HPP2 2021-2025, aims to ensure that Namibia can respond to socioeconomic challenges and global opportunities, during and after the COVID-19 pandemic, through five pillars: i) Effective Governance, ii) Economic Advancement, iii) Social Progression, iv) Infrastructure Development, and v) International Relations and Cooperation.

Alignment¹ of Namibia's NDP5 indicators and the SDGs, is as follows:

Out of the
247 SDGs
indicators,
35.5%

are covered by the NDP5 indicators when proxy and weak aligned indicators are considered.

Out of the
136 NDP5
Indicators,
63.3%

are covered by the SDGs indicators when proxy and weak aligned indicators are considered.

¹ "Sustainable Development Goals and Fifth National Development Plan Indicator Framework", by NPC and NSA

An estimated 60% of Namibia's NDP5 indicators are aligned with the AU Agenda 2063 of the Africa We Want.

Namibia is formulating the NDP6 which currently comprises of four main areas of strategic results: i Economic Recovery, Transformation and Resilience; ii) Human Development and Communities Resilience; iii) Sustainable Development and Green Growth Opportunities; and iv) Effective Governance and Public Service Delivery.

The following is a summary of the main achievements and development barriers identified during the Common Country Analysis (CCA) across the five Ps (People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnerships) of the SDGs:

PEOPLE AND LNOB:

Namibia is commended for its commitment and allocation of resources to the social sector. There is however concern of aligning the inputs with the outcomes. School enrolment figures look impressive but increasing dropout and failure rates remain a concern. Namibia has made progress in health outcomes, as reflected in the increase of life expectancy, and by the overall health status of the population. Government spending on health has also increased particularly during COVID-19 pandemic. However, the country performs poorly on health outcomes compared to the UMIC average. The low population density hinders service delivery and access, especially in rural areas. Despite the progress in the institutional framework to promote gender equity, poverty remains gendered, with continued unequal access to, control over, and benefit from an uneven distribution of productive resources including capital and land. Violence against women, children, and adolescents persists regardless of protective comprehensive legislation and national frameworks³. Marginalized groups face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and disadvantage. Thus, several groups remain at risk of being left behind with there being a dire need to maintain the momentum for social protection, extending opportunities and integrated service delivery to all Namibians, particularly the vulnerable and marginalized communities. Social justice, linking the economy to social outcomes, is imperative.

Five intersecting factors that constitute the central driving forces of exclusionary processes were considered for the LNOB assessment during the CCA. They include discrimination, governance, geography, socioeconomic status, and vulnerability to shocks. A total of 10 groups were identified based on recommendations contained in the Concluding Observations issued by international human rights treaty bodies, recommendations made during Namibia's Universal Periodic Review (UPR), communications by Special Procedures, and an economic analysis based on available data. These groups were: women; children; adolescents and young people; marginalized communities²; persons with disabilities; persons living with HIV; older persons; undocumented persons, refugees, asylum-seekers, and irregular migrants; LGBTIQ persons; and residents of informal settlements and rural dwellers. Additionally, the impact of climate change exacerbates vulnerabilities for these groups, particularly in rural areas where livelihoods are heavily dependent on agriculture. The lack of adequate healthcare and educational facilities further entrenches inequality, limiting opportunities for upward mobility. The high prevalence of gender-based violence and inadequate support services for survivors creates significant challenges for women and children. Addressing these issues requires a multifaceted approach, integrating economic, social, and environmental strategies to ensure inclusive and sustainable development for all Namibians.



PROSPERITY:



Economic transformation remains a key challenge for Namibia further shortchanged by multiple and sequential crises of global commodity price risks, the COVID-19 pandemic, and the Ukraine crisis. Still operating in a post-apartheid economic structure, the three major and interrelated structural challenges of inequality, unemployment and poverty, persist resulting in un-inclusive growth. Namibia is an open, largely commodity dependent extractive economy dependent on the primary sector with low levels of labor-absorptive capacity, constraining high-value productivity. The country's low economic diversification and high reliance on commodity exports with minimal value addition also exposes it to the vagaries of global markets, further affecting the fiscal space required for service provision to the most vulnerable and marginalized populations. Namibia requires diversified sources of inclusive growth in labor-absorbing productive sectors (traditional and emerging ones), and consideration for a Human Rights Economy that places people and planet above profit.

² The use of "marginalized communities" in the Namibian context refers to "indigenous peoples" which reflects the usage by the UN Human Rights Mechanisms system, also adopted by Namibia supporting the adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and UPR recommendations in 2021. In this context, the reference "indigenous people" corresponds to the marginalized communities San, Himba (Ovahimba), Ovazemba, Ovatjimba and Ovatie People.

³ See Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Concluding observations on the sixth periodic report of Namibia CEDAW/C/NAM/CO/6 (2022) paras 27-28.

PLANET:

Namibia has increased efforts towards environmental protection through Community Based Natural Resources Management; climate adaptation and mitigation; and by being signatory to several Conventions. However, Namibia still faces increased environmental vulnerabilities and climate change-related risks: Land degradation, prolonged droughts, ocean ecosystems integrity, deforestation, human wildlife conflict management, weak community engagement, lack of financing and capacity for data generation, and implementation of plans, policies and strategies. Though not a net carbon emitter, the country's mitigation effort suffers from low green investments.



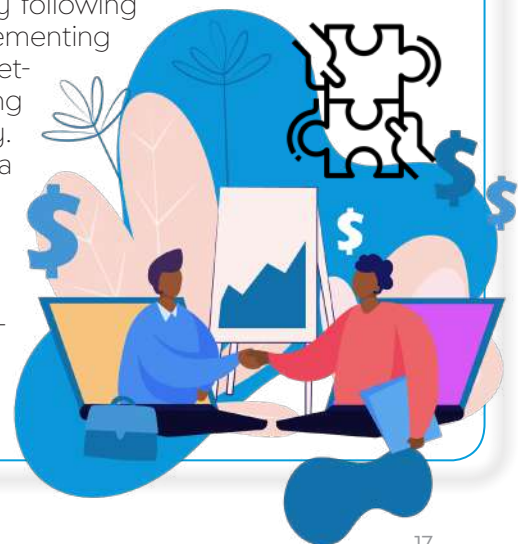
PEACE AND GOVERNANCE:

While Namibia has remained a politically stable nation with regular elections, there is concern over the low civic engagement in public affairs, availability of quality data, and existing space for strengthening participation, transparency, and accountability. Namibia's bicameral parliament comprises 48% of women as its members, since the 2019 Elections. The need remains to improve policy coordination and implementation across sectors for areas such as health, education, environment, food systems, employment, and economic productivity and trade among others. Namibia has a National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) and engages with human rights mechanisms despite certain reports being overdue. In June 2022, the National Assembly adopted the Access to Information Bill. Corruption remains a challenge for Namibia. Treaty bodies have noted with concern reports of torture and ill treatment in police cells and detention facilities, and further harassment and discrimination against LGBTQI+ persons, sex workers, refugees and asylum-seekers.



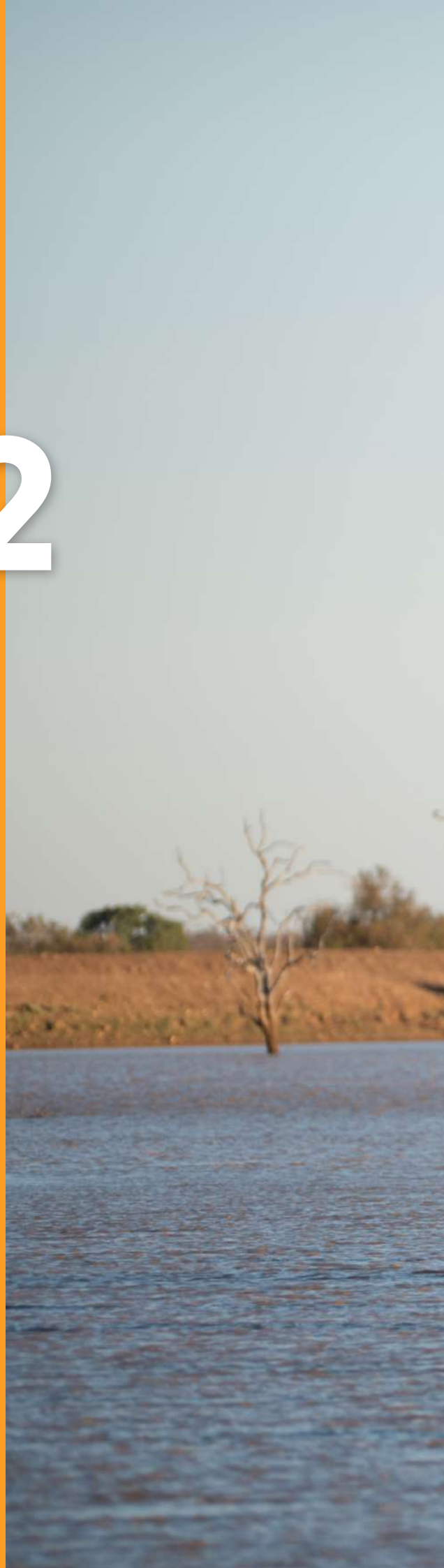
PARTNERSHIPS AND FINANCING:

Namibia is experimenting with alternative sources of financing through a range of partnerships, to complement domestic revenue. The Government remains the main player in the mobilization of funds for national development. Namibia's national revenue stream is dominated by tax and SACU receipts. The debt to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ratio has been increasing, posing a risk to the country's credit rating, and ultimately future borrowing capacity. The country's budget deficit has widened over the years, further shrinking available fiscal space. External aid and grants have decreased substantially following Namibia's classification as an UMIC. Namibia is one of the pilot countries implementing the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF). In 2022, the country set-up its Sovereign Wealth Fund. In 2021, the IMF issued the first Rapid Financing Instrument (RFI), in the country's independent history, for COVID-19 recovery. Namibia also issued Namibian Green and Sustainability Bonds, being a front runner on the continent, and prospects for climate financing, green and blue investments look positive, following the country's engagement in key processes including COP27. Development finance institutions and IFIs including the African Development Bank, IMF, and KfW are increasing their engagement, directing resources towards recovery. Emerging cross-cutting opportunities towards the Means of Implementation for the SDGs in Namibia include data, the private sector, and south-south cooperation.



CHAPTER | 2

**UN DEVELOPMENT
SYSTEM SUPPORT TO
THE 2030 AGENDA**





2030

2.1. FROM CCA TO COOPERATION FRAMEWORK PRIORITIES

This new CF is Namibia's first United Nations programming instrument following the reform of the UN development system that commenced in 2018. It embodies the UN's goal of better integration, capacities, resources, and national ownership. The CF was developed through an inclusive process, focusing on reducing inequality and youth empowerment. From October 2022 to March 2024, various phases of consultation, review, and planning were undertaken, ensuring that all stakeholders' voices were integrated. This process aligns with Namibia's national development agenda, particularly the National Development Plan 6 (NDP6) and the unfinished business of NDP5.

Starting in October 2022, the journey began with an initial stakeholder consultation as part of the CCA. This foundational phase set the stage for comprehensive dialogue on Namibia's development landscape, providing a snapshot of the country's economic, social, political, and environmental context, which emphasized the critical issues of inequality and the challenges facing the youth. These initial discussions laid the groundwork for shared understanding and vision, and identified the interlinkages between development challenges, ensuring that subsequent efforts would be deeply rooted in the realities of Namibia's socio-economic context.

By December 2022, the strategic decision to extend the 2019-2023 United Nations Partnership Assistance Framework (UNPAF) for an additional year, until December 2024, underscored the commitment to align the United Nations' support mechanisms with the formulation of NDP6. The period from February to August 2023 was marked by dedicated efforts to update the draft CCA and the internal review of the UNPAF with stakeholders. In October 2023, the collaborative joint workshop that presented the UNPAF Review Report and the Draft CCA allowed for refining the lessons learned during the current cycle, with a focus on topics such as strengthening the theory of change, the existing data challenge, keeping the alignment to SDGs and national priorities, improving internal coordination and coherence of the UN system, and fostering joint programming.

The culmination of the analytical process led to the Strategic Prioritization Retreat (SPR) held from 27 to 30 November 2023, which brought together over 70 participants from the UN, the Government of Namibia,

“ The CF was developed through an inclusive process, focusing on reducing inequality and youth empowerment ”

private sector, civil society, and development partners. This retreat was a critical moment for collective reflection and strategic planning: it focused on training participants in UN programming principles⁵, and consolidating development barriers into key main challenges aligned with the results areas of NDP6, the unfinished business of NDP5, and the Harambee Prosperity Plan II. The discussions and outcomes of the retreat, particularly the focus on economic transformation, human and community resilience, sustainable development, and effective governance, were all framed within the context of addressing inequality and harnessing the potential of the youth as main intertwined strands for the approach to the new UN Cooperation Framework.

The final phase, from December 2023 to January 2024, involved the UN team refining the insights and strategies developed through this extensive consultative process.

During the SPR the following four strategic results areas aligned to the NDP6 White Paper were agreed upon by the participants from Government, civil society, private sector, development partners, and UN:

⁵ The principles are: Human Rights Based Approach, Leaving No One Behind, Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, Sustainability, Resilience, and Accountability.



- **Strategic Area 1:** Effective Governance and Public Service Delivery. This area addresses the CCA barrier represented by the lack of timely available, adequate, and sufficiently disaggregated statistics to inform decision making and ensure rights holders' engagement in inclusive democratic processes, access to justice, the enjoyment of human rights, and accountable institutions.
- **Strategic Area 2:** Economic Recovery, Transformation and Resilience. This area addresses the CCA barrier represented by high unemployment and informality in a context of low and non-inclusive economic growth in Namibia.
- **Strategic Area 3:** Sustainable Development and Green Growth Opportunities. This area addresses the CCA barrier represented by unsustainable and inequitable natural resource management leading to higher vulnerability to climate change and poor resilience to natural disasters.
- **Strategic Area 4:** Human Development and Community Resilience. This area addresses the CCA barrier represented by the unequal access to quality and affordable basic services and human rights such as education, health, social protection, and safe and nutritious food, in a context characterized by GBV and gender discrimination.

Participants at the SPR, during the 2-day training workshop on the UN Programming Principles, revised the problem trees for each development barrier before formulating draft theories of change and the results matrix, that showed the pathway required for achieving the outcomes. The participation of groups at risk of being left behind including women, children, youth, and persons with disabilities ensured their inputs in the formulation of the UN Cooperation Framework and helped update the risks and assumptions underpinning the results framework.

The participatory formulation process concluded in April 2024 with a validation exercise with the Secretary to the Cabinet and the Executive Directors of the main line ministries, led by the National Planning Commission. Following this meeting, three other consultations were held until September 2024, where the final CF results matrix and theory of change were presented to the private sector, civil society, and development partners.

The six transitions proposed by the UN Secretary General as investment pathways for accelerating the SDGs were also part of the SPR discussions and formulation process. Jobs and social protection, education, food systems, affordable energy access, climate change and biodiversity loss, and digital connectivity were considered relevant for any strategy addressing the five main development barriers identified in the CCA including: i) high unemployment and informality, ii) quality and affordable social services, iii) lack of timely data and civic engagement, iv) unsustainable management of natural resources, and v) gender based-violence and discrimination. In this context, the development pathways identified in the formulation process were aligned to the six transitions and focused on employment, social protection and basic social services (education, health, and food security), sustainable environment and climate action, and affordable energy, in addition to improving digital connectivity as enabling factor across several results areas in the CF.

At output level, the CF will contribute to the six transitions as follows (see table below):

- a. Energy access and affordability: Output 3.3, which focuses on strengthening policies and programs for renewable and affordable energy solutions, will directly support the improvement of access to clean energy and addressing barriers in terms of its affordability.
- b. Digital Connectivity: Output 1.1, which aims to improve the National Statistical System (NSS), will enable better data collection, analysis, and utilization through digital tools and empowering users. Output 2.1, which includes strengthening institutions for economic diversification through digital solutions, will promote digital trade and connectivity for market access by MSMEs as well as actors in the informal economy. Output 2.2, which supports job creation in innovative sectors, emphasizes the need for digital skills development, ensuring that young people and marginalized groups can participate in the digital economy.
- c. Food systems: Output 2.1 will promote increasing agricultural productivity, implementing smart agriculture techniques, and addressing food security challenges, ensuring that food systems are more resilient and equitable.
- d. Education: Output 4.1 addresses the education transition by improving national and sub-national capacities to deliver quality, affordable, and inclusive social services, including education.
- e. Jobs and social protection: Output 2.2 is directly aligned with creating decent jobs and strengthening social protection systems. Its focus will be on generating opportunities in green, blue, purple, and orange sectors including strengthening employment policy implementation and coordination, reskilling of the labor force and promotion of social safety nets through the Global Accelerator on Jobs, Social Protection and Just Transitions.
- f. Climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution: Outputs 3.1 and 3.2 will enhance the management of natural resources and building climate resilience. Output 3.1 focuses on implementing evidence-based policies for sustainable natural resource management, while Output 3.2 strengthens the capacities of institutions and communities for climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction. These outputs aim to mitigate the impact of climate change, protect biodiversity, and address pollution challenges in Namibia through integrated and adaptive approaches.

CF Output	Transitions
<p>Output 1.1: Strengthened National Statistical System (NSS) for improved production and use of disaggregated and quality statistics for inclusive evidence-based planning and evaluation, with focus on young people and marginalized communities</p>	Digital connectivity
<p>Output 2.1: Strengthened productive capacities of institutions to implement sustainable, diversified economic value addition, with community shared ownership</p>	Food systems, Digital connectivity
<p>Output 2.2: Enhanced gender-inclusive national capacity to develop and implement targeted initiatives for green, blue, purple, and orange jobs and just transitions, focusing on young people and marginalized communities.</p>	Jobs and social protection, Digital connectivity
<p>Output 3.1: Strengthened implementation of targeted, evidence-based policies, strategic plans and programmes for sustainable natural resource management.</p>	Climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution
<p>Output 3.2: Strengthened capacities of institutions and marginalized communities for climate change resilience and disaster risk reduction.</p>	Climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution
<p>Output 3.3: Strengthened implementation of evidence-based policies, strategic plans and programmes for renewable and affordable energy solutions (incl. green hydrogen, wind & solar energy), focusing on young people and marginalized communities.</p>	Energy access and affordability
<p>Output 4.1: Strengthened national and sub-national capacities to efficiently deliver quality, affordable, gender-inclusive social and protection services*, relying on evidence-based disaggregated [1] quality data, focusing on young people and marginalized communities.</p>	Education

UNCT Configuration for implementation of the Cooperation Framework 2025-2029:

The configuration exercise took place between March and April 2024. Twenty-three agencies expressed interest in participating as signatories in the CF.

The consolidation of the inputs provided by the UN entities resulted in the following configuration of UN agencies (signatories) across the four strategic areas and outcomes for the cycle 2025-2029 in Namibia:

- **For Outcome 1** “Effective Governance & Public Service Delivery”, fourteen (14) UN entities expressed a commitment to contribute to the joint work in the governance area: FAO, ILO, IOM, ITU, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNECA, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNICEF, UNODC, and WHO.
- **For Outcome 2** “Economic Recovery, Transformation & Resilience”, seventeen (17) UN entities expressed a commitment to contribute to the joint work in the diversified and human rights economy area: FAO, IFAD, ILO, IOM, ITC, ITU, OHCHR, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNECA, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, and WFP.
- **For Outcome 3** “Sustainable Development & Green Growth Opportunities”, seventeen (17) UN entities expressed a commitment to contribute to the joint work in the environment, climate action, and energy area: FAO, IFAD, ILO, ITU, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNDRR, UNECA, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNODC, WFP, and WHO.
- **For Outcome 4** “Human Development & Community Resilience”, seventeen (17) UN entities expressed a commitment to contribute to the joint work in the social services area: FAO, ILO, IOM, ITU, UNAIDS, UNDESA, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UNWOMEN, WFP, and WHO.

Additional details on UN agencies’ commitments by outcome and output can be found in Annex V.

Based on the pledges made by the UN agencies, the UNCT will maintain a hybrid participation mechanism for regular UNCT monthly meetings and results groups:

Physical participation (11): FAO, ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, and WHO.

Virtual participation (6): UNWOMEN, UNECA, OHCHR, UNEP, UNODC and ITU.

The following UN agencies are committed to ad hoc and strategic participation in the UNCT as needed (not regular): ITC, UNCTAD, IFAD, UNHABITAT and UNDRR. These agencies have also pledged to participate in the results groups and programme and results monitoring as needed. UNIDO has not clearly defined its participation in the UNCT and results groups. Finally, it must be noted that UNDESA would be a contributor to the CF instead of a signatory, focusing on Output 4.1.



Epako Clinic Integrated Food System Project.

Omaheke Region, Epako Clinic

This clinic-based project strengthens the communities production capacities, enabling pregnant and lactating mothers to access and consume healthy, diversified and nutritious food for micronutrient requirements to address stunting and malnutrition. The project is implemented with support from the Embassy of the Federative Republic of Brazil, in partnership with the World Food Programme.



2.2. THEORY OF CHANGE for the Cooperation Framework Priorities



The overarching theory of change is anchored in the national Vision 2030 for a prosperous and industrialized Namibia and the three goals of the NDP6 White Paper including i) curbing the rising unemployment, ii) reducing poverty, and iii) reducing inequalities. The theory of change is underpinned by the UN guiding principles for the CF: LNOB, human rights-based approach to development (HRBA), gender equality and women's empowerment, resilience, sustainability and accountability. There was special focus on the three normative guiding principles for LNOB, HRBA, and gender equality and women's empowerment.

Inequality in Namibia is a complex and multifaceted issue, deeply rooted in the country's history, currently embedded in its socio-economic fabric and landscape, and affecting various aspects of the country's development. This United Nations CF emphasizes the critical need for a multidimensional and systemic approach, as part of the implementation strategy, to address inequality through its four strategic results areas of: i) Effective Governance and Public Service Delivery; ii) Economic Recovery, Transformation and Resilience; iii) Sustainable Development and Green Growth Opportunities; iv) and Human Development and Community Resilience. This perspective aligns with the 2030 Agenda of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the principle of LNOB, and the national development priorities set by the national development plans and the Vision 2030.

An overarching approach for the implementation strategy in the theory of change is the role of young people. Young people, representing 71% of Namibia's population³, are at the heart of the UN Cooperation Framework. Their active participation and empowerment are crucial for harnessing the demographic dividend and achieving sustainable development across the four strategic results areas to leverage their potential. Another strategic approach in the theory of change is the focus on strengthening the policy implementation and capacity development for regional and local authorities, which was jointly identified during the consultative and validation process in April 2024. Other relevant approaches in the theory of change, take into consideration Namibia's UMIC context and addresses factors including increasing the level of joint programming, leveraging partnerships, addressing the data challenge, promoting behavioral change, and digital connectivity.

³ According to the preliminary report of the 2023 Population and Housing Census presented by the National Statistics Agency (NSA) in March 2024 (<https://nsa.org.na/publications/>), population under 35 years represents approximately 71% of the population.

Graphic 1: Theory of change

DESIRED CHANGE:

Vision for 2030: “A prosperous and industrialized Namibia, developed by her human resources, enjoying peace, harmony and political stability”

HPP2: “an inclusive Namibian House, built on the solid foundation of peace, stability and the rule of law”
 NDP6 Overarching Objectives: 1) Curbing the rising unemployment levels/creation of employment; 2) Reducing Poverty in all its dimensions/manifestations/creation of wealth; 3) Reducing inequalities in all its forms

ASSUMPTIONS	STRATEGIC PRIORITIES	
<p>Policy interventions will result in economic stability and sustainable and inclusive growth</p> <p>Investment in social inclusion and protection (health, education, food security)</p> <p>Adequate financial allocation of public resources for data and the National Statistical System</p> <p>Enhanced private sector dialogue and partnerships</p> <p>Supportive environment for transformative gender shift in values and social behavior</p> <p>Increased resilience to face climate change</p> <p>Fair, effective and comprehensive application of the principles of rule of law, human rights and accountability Political stability and fiscal space</p>	<p>Result Area 1 (NDP6): Effective Governance & Public Service Delivery</p>	<p>Result Area 2 (NDP6): Economic Recovery, Transformation & Resilience</p>
	OUTCOMES	
	<p>OUTCOME 1: By 2029, more young people, marginalized communities, and persons with disabilities in Namibia actively participate in transparent gender-transformative GOVERNANCE systems and institutions that prioritize accountability, transparency, and human rights.</p>	<p>OUTCOME 2: By 2029, Namibia has a diversified, resilient, and human rights ECONOMY that champions sustainable decent jobs, livelihoods and reduces inequalities inclusive of young people and marginalized communities.</p>
RISKS	OUTCOME THEORY OF CHANGE [IF-THEN]	
<p>Social inclusion and protection deteriorated as results of inequalities and demographic trends</p> <p>Shift in political agenda and national priorities (Vision 2030)</p> <p>External shocks and/or insufficient growth rate</p> <p>Natural hazards, extreme weather events, and/or overexploitation of natural resources</p> <p>Persisting harmful social and gender norms</p> <p>Insufficient investment in data</p>	<p>IF the National Statistical System (NSS) is strengthened to improve the production and use of timely and quality statistics for evidence-based planning and evaluation,</p> <p>IF institutional coordinating mechanisms and people's participatory capacity (GRN, CSO, PS) are strengthened for improved transparency and accountability (to promote rule of law, anti-corruption, human rights, access to justice and inclusive decision-making)</p> <p>THEN</p> <p>There will be enhanced GOVERNANCE with improved access to quality information and capacities for delivering and demanding essential quality services</p>	<p>IF the environment for sustainable, economic, and diversified value addition, industrialization, with community shared ownership, is strengthened</p> <p>IF decent, green, blue, purple, and orange jobs and just transitions are created based on entrepreneurship/MSME development, innovation, and mentorship</p> <p>IF sources of finance, innovation in financial services, and integrated financial systems for decision making effectiveness are diversified</p> <p>IF digital ecosystem(s) for high economic impact areas are coordinated</p> <p>THEN</p> <p>There will be a diversified, inclusive & resilient ECONOMY promoting sustainable decent jobs and livelihoods</p>

The theory of change is based on a range of assumptions. They include continuity of high-level of commitment by the Government towards social investment and expenditure, managing the required fiscal space, and maintaining the political stability experienced by Namibia since its independence. The risks identified in the theory of change include the impact of external economic or climatic shocks and an acute decline in social trends and increasing inequality. In this context, the CF has articulated interventions through specific outputs in the four results areas to support the Government in mitigating these scenarios.

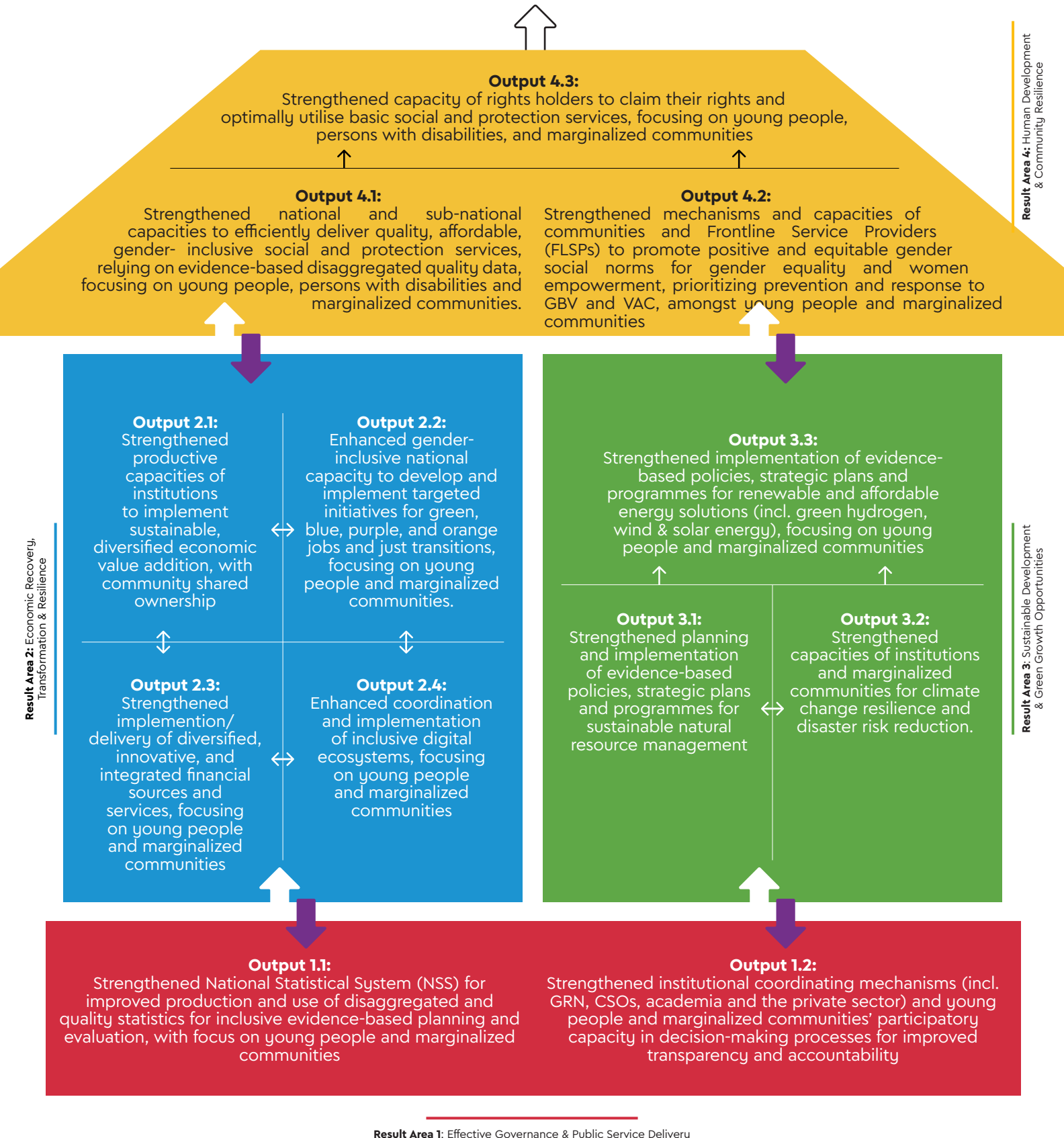
The theory of change outlines the systemic approach, the interconnectedness, and transformational changes which the four CF strategic priorities can bring about to help achieve national priorities and acceleration towards the SDGs. The four strategic areas (see Figure 2) that correspond to Outcomes in the NDP6 White

	Result Area 3 (NDP6): Sustainable Development & Green Growth Opportunities	Result Area 4 (NDP6): Human Development & Community Resilience
		STRATEGIES
OUTCOME 3: By 2029, Namibia has integrated gender - inclusive systems for sustainable management of NATURAL RESOURCES; reduced climate change vulnerability and enhanced resilience of marginalized communities and young people.	OUTCOME 4: By 2029, young people, women, persons with disabilities and marginalized communities, have increased access to, and use of quality, affordable, gender-transformative, and human rights-sensitive BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES .	Main theme Addressing Inequality LNOB, HRBA, and GEWE Focus on youth, persons with disabilities, and marginalised communities
<p>IF planning and implementation of evidence-based policies, strategic plans and programmes for sustainable natural resource management are strengthened</p> <p>IF capacities of institutions and vulnerable communities for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction are strengthened</p> <p>IF planning and implementation of evidence-based policies, strategic plans and programmes for renewable and affordable energy solutions (incl.green hydrogen, wind, solar energy) at national, regional and community levels are strengthened</p> <p>THEN</p> <p>Sustainable NATURAL RESOURCE management and enhanced CLIMATE resilience of vulnerable communities can be achieved</p>	<p>IF institutional capacities for efficiently delivering quality/effective basic social services based on evidence-based disaggregated quality and timely data are strengthened</p> <p>IF coordination and partnerships for service delivery amongst public institutions, CSOs and the private sector are improved</p> <p>IF capacities of Frontline Service Providers and communities to promoting positive and equitable gender social norms to prevent GBV and VAC are strengthened</p> <p>IF rights holders are empowered to claim their rights and better utilise these basic social services</p> <p>THEN</p> <p>People will enjoy accessible, affordable & quality BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES</p>	<p>Approach Integrated systems approach and synergies between results areas</p> <p>Enhancing policy implementation</p> <p>Regional and local authorities (decentralization)</p> <p>UN working together as one (DaO, ABP)</p> <p>Data and research</p> <p>Digital connectivity</p> <p>Behavioral change</p> <p>Partnerships</p>

Paper, must be closely examined in relation to one another as described below: Effective Governance and Public Service Delivery, which cuts across sectors, lays the foundation for effective Economic Resilience and Transformation, and Sustainable Development and Green Growth. This, in turn, enhances Human Development and Community Resilience by providing access to quality and affordable social services. A reinforcing loop, illustrated by the purple arrows, shows how strengthened Namibia's human capital contributes to a diversified and more equitable economy through a productive workforce and entrepreneurship, as well as to the efficient management of natural resources and increasing resilience against climate change at community level. Ultimately, Namibia's population with higher standards of education, health, employment, livelihoods, and a healthy environment are expected to fully participate in the country's democratic and governance processes.

Graphic 2: Dynamic theory of change

UN CF Vision: “A prosperous and more equal Namibia, where all people, especially, marginalised groups, persons with disabilities, and youth participate in and enjoy the benefits of sustainable development on an equitable basis, and enjoy peace, harmony, human rights and political stability without discrimination”



2.3. COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOMES AND PARTNERSHIPS



STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREA 1:

Effective Governance & Public Service Delivery



STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREA 2:

Economic Recovery, Transformation & Resilience



STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREA 3:

Sustainable Development & Green Growth Opportunities



STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREA 4:

Human Development & Community Resilience



STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREA 1:

Effective Governance &
Public Service Delivery



OUTCOME 1:

By 2029, more young people, marginalized communities, and persons with disabilities in Namibia actively participate in transparent gender-transformative **GOVERNANCE** systems and institutions that prioritize accountability, transparency, and human rights.

UNCT Configuration: FAO, ILO, IOM, ITU, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNECA, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNICEF, UNODC, and WHO.

The UN in Namibia is committed to supporting the Namibian Government, Civil Society and other partners to achieve effective governance and public service delivery to enhance the country's public sector efficiency, transparency, and service quality. By promoting good governance practices, the UN aims to strengthen professionalism, ethics, and service delivery within the public service for the benefit of underserved and vulnerable Namibians. This support aligns with the UN's broader goal of fostering sustainable development, combating corruption, protecting human rights, and promoting good governance globally. The UN collaborates with various stakeholders and individuals to champion innovative solutions, enhance public sector performance, promote the advancement of human rights while inspiring a culture of excellence and integrity in public service delivery.

The priority area under effective governance and public service aims to achieve the outcome of increased participation of young people and marginalized communities in a transparent, gender-inclusive governance system by developing strategic partnerships. This goal will be realized by fostering a culture of accountability, transparency, and human rights within government and civic institutions, Namibia's national human rights institution, academia and media. By promoting active engagement and empowerment of these actors, the UN contributes to the development of a more equitable and participatory governance environment in Namibia, aligning with the principles of the United Nations Cooperation Framework and the country's national development priorities.



THEORY OF CHANGE OUTCOME 1



IF the National Statistical System (NSS) is strengthened to improve the production and use of timely and quality statistics for evidence-based planning and evaluation, and



IF institutional coordinating mechanisms and people's participatory capacity (GRN, CSO, PS) are strengthened for improved transparency and accountability (to promote rule of law, anti-corruption, human rights, access to justice and inclusive decision-making),

THEN



There will be enhanced **governance** with improved access to quality information and capacities for delivering and demanding human rights and essential quality services.

To achieve Outcome 1, the strengthening of the National Statistical System (NSS) is pivotal, focusing on producing and utilizing timely, high-quality statistics for evidence-based planning and evaluation. Strengthening the NSS ensures that data-driven insights guide decision-making processes, leading to more effective governance and policy implementation. It is important that all stakeholders in the data ecosystem adopt a Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) to data that integrates the principles of participation, disaggregation, self-identification, transparency, privacy and accountability.⁴ By enhancing statistics empowers both society and policymakers to evaluate and utilize data effectively, which is crucial for improving public service delivery and accountability, including accountability for human rights implementation, reporting and monitoring.



⁴ See further OHCHR A Human Rights-Based Approach to Data: LNOB in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development < <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Issues/HRIndicators/GuidanceNoteonApproachtoData.pdf>> and OHCHR An Intersectional Approach to Socio-economic Data in Southern Africa: Leveraging Data to Leave No One Behind < <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/publications/Advocacy-brief-Leveraging-data-to-LNOB.pdf>>.

Additionally, enhancing institutional coordinating and dialogue mechanisms and augmenting the participatory capacity of government bodies, civil society organizations ⁵, and the private sector (GRN, CSO, PS) are crucial. The promotion of transparency and accountability will support the rule of law, anti-corruption measures, human rights, international labour standards, access to justice, and inclusive decision-making.

Together, these strategies lead to enhanced governance characterized by improved access to quality information and strengthened capacities both to deliver and demand human rights and essential services. This holistic approach not only improves the effectiveness of governance but also ensures that essential services are of high quality, meeting the needs of the populace more efficiently and equitably. It also strengthens the capacity of government as primary duty bearer to comply with Namibia's international human rights obligations and fulfill human rights for all, while building the capacity of groups at risk of being left behind to claim their human rights as rights holders.

OUTPUTS:

Output 1.1:

Strengthened National Statistical System (NSS) for improved production and use of disaggregated and quality statistics for inclusive evidence-based planning and evaluation, with focus on young people and marginalized communities.

UNCT configuration: FAO, ILO, IOM, ITU, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNECA, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNICEF, and WHO.

Output 1.2:

Strengthened institutional coordinating mechanisms (incl. GRN, CSOs, academia and the private sector) and young people and marginalized communities' participatory capacity in decision-making processes for improved transparency and accountability.

UNCT Configuration: ILO, IOM, ITU, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNICEF, and UNODC.

⁵ Civil society organizations, across the outcomes of this Cooperation Framework, are also inclusive of the volunteer movement and volunteer involving organizations (VIOs) which are key for community and youth engagement.



Output 1.1:

Strengthened National Statistical System (NSS) for improved production and use of disaggregated and quality statistics for inclusive evidence-based planning and evaluation, with focus on young people and marginalized communities.

UN Namibia will contribute technical and programmatic expertise towards strengthening the NSS to enhance the production and use of disaggregated and quality statistics, aiming at inclusive, evidence-based planning and evaluation, particularly focusing on young people and marginalized communities. This will further support government to integrate a HRBA to data which will help improve compliance with Namibia's international obligations to the UN human rights mechanisms.

- **Digitalization, Data Management and Statistical Development:**

The UN will support the strengthening of data collection, analysis, and dissemination, across areas with high potential for SDG acceleration leveraging administrative data for statistical production. Among these areas are agriculture, tourism, health, education, income distribution, poverty, employment, access to financial services, and gender. Interventions include the establishment of gender-based violence information systems to support effective policy-making and targeted interventions, as well as development of agricultural statistics, crucial for transformed food systems and understanding and supporting marginalized communities. The UN will also promote systems such as the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) and the use of georeferenced data to effectively target underserved populations.

The UN will continue to strengthen the Health Information Systems (HIS) and Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) systems and ensure robust systems that provide accurate, timely,

and comprehensive data on population health, mortality, and health, mortality and vital events, health care resource allocation, disease prevention strategies, and public health policy outcomes. The UN will also support strengthening of labour market information systems (LMIS) for gathering and reporting on labour statistics.

Efforts will be geared towards creating robust statistical infrastructure that supports systematic data collection and multichannel dissemination aligned with global standards. To achieve this, the UN will strengthen data collection infrastructure by investing in digital infrastructure to improve data quality and timely production of statistics. UN will support the transitioning from manual processes to digital frameworks, improving transparent and accessible services, ensuring citizens and agencies benefit from streamlined operations. This approach will be aligned and support the UN Secretary General's transition on digital connectivity through improving the availability and quality of data and statistics as well as capacitating the users.

- **Capacity Building and Skills Development:**

The UN will collaborate with local and international academic institutions, community organizations, and government bodies such as the Namibia Statistics Agency to build statistical and analytical capacity. This will include the use of digital tools for data generation and management, such as digital censuses and national data initiatives. The application of creative and systems-thinking methods, extensive training, and research growth are all part of data strategies, and a human rights-based approach (HRBA) is also integrated.

Partnerships will also be fostered with relevant stakeholders including the government, NSA, international organizations, CSOs, volunteer organizations, Ombudsman, private sector entities, workers organizations, and academic institutions to help leverage workers organizations and additional resources, share expertise, and improve data-systems and mechanisms.

Promote Open Data Initiatives and Feedback Mechanisms:

By promptly and easily making collected data available to the public, the UN will uphold the ideals of open data. In addition to allowing researchers, decision-makers, and people to use the data for advocacy and decision-making, this promotes accountability, openness, and innovation.

To make data collection efforts responsive to user needs, feedback mechanisms to engage stakeholders and solicit their input on data collection processes and the relevance of collected data will be strengthened. A culture of continuous improvement by regularly reviewing data collection methodologies, tools and adopting best practices through new data technologies and science will be enhanced. This will imply initiatives for closing the digital connectivity gap through improving the capacities of users and stakeholders in coherence with the UN Secretary General's transition on digital connectivity.

Output 1.2:

Strengthened institutional coordinating mechanisms (incl. GRN, CSOs, Ombudsman, academia, and the private sector) and young people and marginalized communities' participatory capacity in decision-making processes for improved transparency and accountability.

The UN in Namibia will enhance institutional coordination and the participatory capacity of young people and marginalized communities in decision-making processes, by working jointly with partners to improve transparency and accountability mechanisms as well as by supporting the closing of the digital connectivity gap through structured interventions organized into four focused areas:

“The UN in Namibia will enhance institutional coordination and the participatory capacity of young people and marginalized communities in decision-making processes, by working jointly with partners to improve transparency and accountability mechanisms.”



- **Access to Justice, Rule of Law, and Anti-Corruption Initiatives:**

This workstream includes a wide range of initiatives meant to improve the rule of law and access to justice. It includes advocating for anti-corruption measures, enhancing systems approaches, strengthening oversight bodies such as Namibia's Ombudsman and promoting transparency through digitalization and access to information. Measures are taken to strengthen contracting and procurement procedures, analyse the risk of corruption, and build anti-money laundering (AML) skills. The recent adoption of the Access to Information Act is a significant milestone, aimed at ensuring that governmental processes are transparent and accessible to all citizens, thereby enhancing civic engagement and accountability.

- **Capacity Building in Human Rights and Protection:**

The goal of this workstream is to increase the capacity of duty bearers (primarily government officials) and right holders (including groups at risk of being left behind) related to human rights, child protection, refugee law, and the ethical use of artificial intelligence. The UN in Namibia strives to guarantee adherence to GRN's compliance with international human rights and humanitarian law, including in respect of its obligations under the UN human rights mechanisms, and advocates for the defence of marginalized groups in situations of vulnerability including gender-based violence survivors and refugees. The capacity of rights holders, including marginalized groups at risk of being left behind, to meaningfully participate in public- and policy

making processes, access justice and engage with the UN human rights mechanisms, will also be strengthened. Workshops and projects also help in the integration of indigenous knowledge systems into policies, contributing to the preservation of cultural heritage, while informing inclusive policy decisions.

- **Labour Standards and Social Dialogue:**

UN in Namibia will promote the strengthening of international labour standards and the enhancement of social dialogue and tripartism. This includes supporting the engagement of government, employers, and workers' groups in meaningful dialogue to ensure fair labor practices and compliance with international norms including the right to decent work. Capacity building in this area is aimed at fostering equitable and people-centred economic growth through improved labor relations and governance.

- **Inclusive Policy Frameworks for Migration:**

This workstream is centered on bolstering the Namibian government's capacity to develop and implement inclusive policies that cater to the needs and respect, protect and fulfill the human rights of migrant and mobile populations. Efforts include facilitating resettlement operations, assisted voluntary returns, safe labour migration, and the reintegration of vulnerable migrants. These initiatives will ensure that migration policies are rights-based, comprehensive and inclusive, providing necessary support and integration for migrants.



STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREA 2:

Economic Recovery, Transformation & Resilience



OUTCOME 2:

By 2029, Namibia has a diversified, resilient, and human rights **ECONOMY** that champions sustainable decent jobs, livelihoods and reduces inequalities inclusive of young people and marginalized communities.

UNCT Configuration: FAO, IFAD, ILO, IOM, ITC, ITU, OHCHR, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNECA, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, and WFP.

THEORY OF CHANGE OUTCOME 2:



IF the environment for sustainable, economic, and diversified value addition, industrialization, with community shared ownership, is strengthened, and



IF decent, green, blue, purple, and orange jobs and just transitions are created based on entrepreneurship/ MSME development, innovation, and mentorship, and



IF sources of finance, innovation in financial services, and integrated financial systems for decision making effectiveness are diversified, and



IF digital ecosystem(s) for high economic impact areas are coordinated,



THEN

There will be a diversified, inclusive & resilient **economy** promoting sustainable decent jobs and livelihoods.



To effectively deliver Outcome 2, the initial step involves enhancing conditions for economic transformation by promoting sustainable utilization of the country's natural resources, emphasizing diversified industrialization and value addition with community-shared ownership. This implementation strategy incorporates local communities in economic ventures, thereby distributing benefits widely whilst ensuring environmental sustainability. It also aims to enhance frameworks that support communities to actively participate and benefit from long-term industrial outputs, fostering a more equitable economic landscape.

Furthermore, generating diverse job opportunities through entrepreneurship, MSME and skills development, innovation, capacity building and mentorship in formal and informal sectors including for green, blue, purple, and orange jobs is essential. This employment strategy not only expands the job base but also seeks to improve the quality of jobs and social security and targets improvements in productivity. The strategy will align with sustainable and ethical practices, equipping potential entrepreneurs with essential skills for success in these sectors, while also advancing the right to work.

In the context of Namibia's Upper Middle-Income Country status, diversifying and enhancing the quality of financing from all possible sources (domestic/ external, private/ public), including through innovative financing mechanisms, that are optimally utilized towards high impact interventions, are critical for economic and social transformation. Developing robust innovative digital ecosystems and integrated financial systems in high-impact economic areas ensures that financial and digital infrastructures support a resilient economy. This approach underpins current economic activities and contributes to preparing the economy to withstand future shocks, ultimately sustaining decent jobs and livelihoods in a diversified, inclusive, and resilient manner.

By concentrating on enhancing decent jobs, promoting digital transformation, supporting economic diversification, innovative and sustainable financing, and transforming informal economic activities to a vibrant formal sector—the UN in Namibia aims to foster sustainable and inclusive growth. This strategic approach is designed to address both immediate and long-term economic challenges, contributing towards increased equality in Namibia enhanced economic resilience, social justice and a human rights economy.

OUTPUTS:

Output 2.1:

Strengthened productive capacities of institutions to implement sustainable, diversified economic value addition, with community shared ownership.

UNCT configuration: FAO, IFAD, ILO, IOM, ITC, ITU, OHCHR, UNDP, UNECA, UNESCO, UNIDO, and WFP.

Output 2.2:

Enhanced gender-inclusive national capacity to develop and implement targeted initiatives for green, blue, purple, and orange jobs and just transitions, focusing on young people and marginalized communities.

UNCT configuration: FAO, IFAD, ILO, ITC, ITU, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNECA, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNIDO, and UNWOMEN.

Output 2.3:

Strengthened implementation /delivery of diversified, innovative, and integrated financial sources and services, focusing on young people and marginalized communities.

UNCT configuration: IFAD, ILO, ITC, UNDP, UNFPA, and UNICEF.

Output 2.4:

Enhanced coordination and implementation of inclusive digital ecosystems, focusing on young people and marginalized communities.

UNCT configuration: FAO, IFAD, ILO, ITC, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, and UNIDO.

Output 2.1:

Strengthened productive capacities of institutions to implement sustainable, **diversified economic value addition**, with community shared ownership.

The UN in Namibia is dedicated to enhancing the nation's economic landscape through interventions organized into specific workstreams that drive strategic policy measures for economic diversification, productivity improvements, value chain development, promotion and coordination of the creation of new and better jobs, and that ensure the meaningful participation of youth, women, marginalized groups, persons with disabilities, and other groups, such as migrants and refugees, in economic decision-making.

- **Trade and Market Access enhancement:**

To strengthen the ACFTA's implementation and related beneficiation strategies, the UN will support value chain development, value addition, and development of standards and quality norms, and improve trade policies and facilitation. The UN will integrate, effective branding, packaging techniques, and the integration of digital trade solutions as contributing measures to open new markets and increase the global competitiveness of Namibian products, enhancing economic resilience through diversified market access. The UN will contribute towards enhancing the competitiveness and profitability of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) through supporting projects, including EMPRETEC (entrepreneurship development), which provides support to startups through mentorship programmes aiming at sustainable business models and innovation. The UN will aim to leverage South-South and Triangular Cooperation across its programmes in this area.

- **Agricultural Innovation and Food and Nutrition Security:**

Enhancing agricultural productivity and sustainability is essential for securing food and nutrition while boosting economic stability. This involves transforming agriculture through conservation, mechanization, smart agriculture and digitization, aligning with the UN's Transitions of food systems and digital connectivity. The focus on marginalized groups, including smallholder farmers, persons with disabilities, women, and the youth, by providing access to resources, technology, training, promoting equity and social justice. The programs support human rights, incorporate humanitarian endeavours, and foster resilience and long-term development in line with larger UN objectives. This will be achieved through coordinated effort with other regional frameworks, including the African Union's Agenda 2063 for impactful outcomes.



Recognizing cross-border agricultural challenges, the program and interventions will promote regional economic cooperation and knowledge sharing to benefit multiple countries and foster regional stability. Through these efforts, the aim is to secure food and nutrition, drive economic stability, and promote equitable growth, ensuring that agriculture significantly contributes to sustainable development and a better future for all.

- **Industrial Policy Development and Implementation:**

Technical expertise from the UN will be leveraged to support the development and implementation of robust industrial policies that promote advanced manufacturing processes and innovations. This includes fostering industrial diversification, productivity improvements and enhancing local content policies to support the active participation of MSMEs along national, regional and global value chains. Special attention will be given to creative industries and untapped sectors poised for expansion, facilitating sustainable and inclusive industrial growth through the meaningful ownership by, and participation and agency of youth and other marginalized groups at risk of being left behind in Namibia's development trajectory.

- **Enabling policy and Human Rights Integration:**

This workstream creates and provides guidance on inclusive and enabling national and sectoral policies for sustainable economic growth and development through social dialogue and meaningful participation. The focus will be to ensure integration and upholding of human rights, including gender equality, into economic planning and governance, through capacity building efforts. The policy agenda will be geared towards the creation of sustainable decent jobs, livelihoods and reducing inequalities by building capacity of duty bearers on the importance and multiplier effects of investing

in economic, social and cultural rights and the right to development. Development efforts will be supported to become more inclusive and equitable, particularly benefiting women, young people, people with disabilities, marginalized communities, migrants, refugees, and other groups at risk of being left behind.

- **Employment and Skills Development:**

Central to the economic diversification and transformation strategy is the development of human capital through targeted employment promotion and coordination, and skills enhancement. This workstream promotes environmentally friendly jobs and sustainable enterprises, with significant emphasis on promoting decent work in the rural and informal economies through transitioning informal economic activities into the formal sector. The UN will scale its efforts on employment creation by promoting interventions in green value chains, value addition, green industrialization, green trade, and the fostering of community-shared ownership linked to nature-based systems. It will also enhance Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and support entrepreneurship in key sectors and value chains among women, youth and marginalized communities, improving livelihoods and productivity, and ensuring inclusive, people-centered economic growth.

By dividing these projects into well-defined workstreams, the UN in Namibia not only targets immediate economic enhancements but also ensures long-term sustainability and community ownership of these developments. The strategic focus on market expansion, agricultural innovation, robust employment and industrial policies, human rights integration, and human capital development positions the economy for diversified and equitable growth benefiting all people in Namibia.

Output 2.2:

Enhanced gender-inclusive national capacity to develop and implement targeted initiatives for **green, blue, purple, and orange jobs, informality and just transitions**, focusing on young people and marginalized communities.

The UN in Namibia will actively champion job creation, social protection, and just transitions through the Global Accelerator initiative, which will be an enabler for implementation of the UN Secretary General transition on jobs and social protection. This underpins the organization's strategic approach, focusing on technical support, innovative policy solutions, and leveraging regional thematic hubs. Special attention is also placed on bolstering the social and economic resilience of young people and marginalized communities, facilitating their participation in national development processes.

- **Green Jobs and Environmental Sustainability:**

The UN supports the growth of green jobs for sustainability, efficient use of resources, and environmental conservation, particularly in the agrifood, digital, and emerging energy sectors. This involves raising awareness and understanding of decent employment opportunities in greener agri-food systems, just and digital transition, and the circular economy. Key initiatives include promoting green agricultural practices including organic farming, agroecology, integrated farming systems, regenerative agriculture, and conservation agriculture. These efforts are complemented by capacity-building materials and training for rural populations, including refugees and asylum seekers in green technologies and to promote decent work, aimed at improving natural resource management and the working conditions of rural workers.

- **Blue, Orange, and Purple Jobs Initiatives:**

The UN's integrated efforts span blue (sustainable aquatic and marine), purple (care and social sector), and orange (creative, cultural, and digital) job sectors. The focus extends to enhancing capacities related to water management, cultural industry development, and social services provision in the care economy, supporting sustainable and inclusive economic practices. This includes fostering entrepreneurship and MSMEs in creative industries, promoting decent work and social protection across these sectors supported by digital trade, e-commerce, branding, and community engagement strategies.

- **Formalization and Support for MSMEs:**

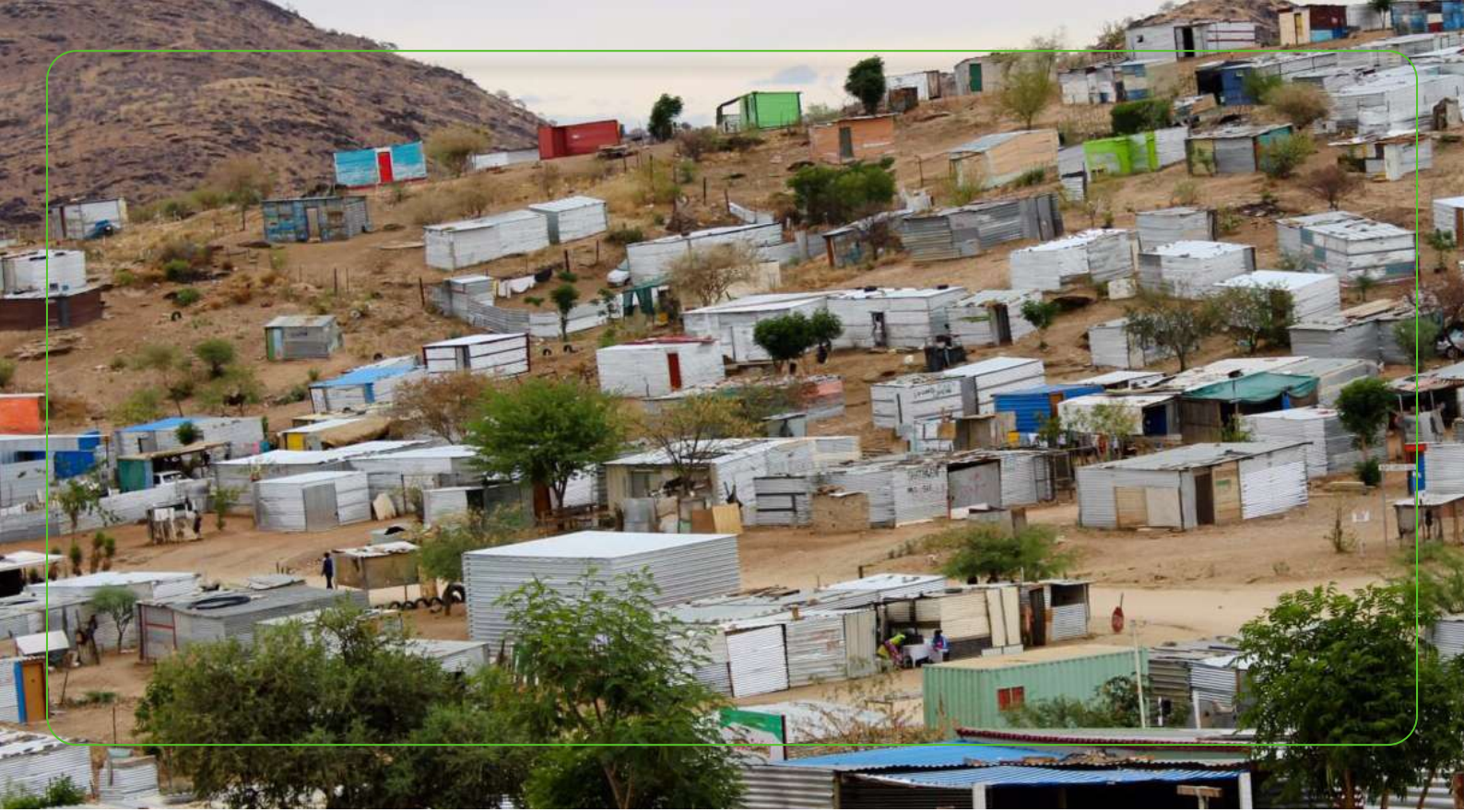
The UN will support the provision of technical and programmatic support to enhance understanding of the informal and rural economy, role of, and challenges faced by MSMEs by undertaking diagnostics and assessments. Targeted interventions will be developed and implemented to bring enterprises and workers towards formalization through the extension of business development

“The UN in Namibia will actively champion job creation, social protection, and just transitions through the Global Accelerator initiative, which will be an enabler for implementation of the UN Secretary General transition on jobs and social protection.”

services and protection as guided by the, labour and social security regulations. This includes the provision of dedicated employment skills, and enterprise development, trade development, value chain enhancement, supplier development and sustainable financing to strengthen MSMEs, crucial for industrial development and job creation.

The UN in Namibia's comprehensive strategy effectively fosters inclusive economic growth and sustainable development through targeted job creation and capacity enhancement initiatives across multiple sectors. This strategy addresses the diverse needs of young and marginalized populations, integral to achieving the objectives of Output 2.2.





Output 2.3:

Strengthened implementation /delivery of diversified, innovative, and integrated **financial sources and services**, focusing on young people and marginalized communities.

The United Nations in Namibia through Output 2.3 will contribute to the enhancement of diversified, innovative, and integrated financial sources and services tailored towards supporting women, young people and marginalized communities.

- **Adoption of Integrated Financial Policies and Innovation**

The UN will focus on the development of comprehensive financial strategies, for the mobilization of quality sustainable financing from all possible sources (public/ private and domestic/ external), implementing the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF). This covers crafting policies that foster financial inclusivity and transparency, essential for sustainable economic growth. Such policies will support implementing measures to curb illicit financial flows. It also includes pro-employment and gender-responsive budgeting and planning (GRBP) and advocacy for greater investments in youth, promoting financial sources that bolster social and economic resilience. In addition, the UN will support advocacy and capacity strengthening towards efficient, effective and equitable use of public resources on prioritised high impact interventions benefiting children, young people, women and the marginalised communities.

- **Innovative Financing and Community Engagement:**

This process combines several crucial areas into a cohesive strategy and enhances the sustainability of MSMEs. It will support efforts towards the formalization of the economy and aid with the transition of the informal and rural sectors into the formal economy. These efforts are designed

to promote the social and economic resilience of young people and women, enabling their active participation in national development, by contributing to better access to innovative financial services and sources in coordination with the public and private sectors. It will also ensure financial inclusion and economic integration and formalization of vulnerable groups into the economy. This will contribute to foster a resilient economic structure in Namibia that supports sustainable growth and development while ensuring equity and access for all, particularly the young and marginalized communities.

- **Broadening Private Sector Engagement and Investment:**

Encouraging energy-as-a-service through the Solar for Health program and Green/Blue/ thematic Bonds, which incorporate carbon trading opportunities, in addition to employing cutting-edge financing techniques like impact investment, blended finance, and revolving fund mechanisms for MSMEs. The UN will facilitate private sector growth and employment generation for MSMEs by fostering institutional coordination among various ministries and stakeholders, while also promoting private sector investment through the SDGs Impact Investment Financing Facility.



Output 2.4:

Enhanced coordination and implementation of inclusive **digital ecosystems**, focusing on young people and marginalized communities.

The UN in Namibia will enhance the coordination and implementation of inclusive digital ecosystems, with a focus on benefiting women, young people and marginalized communities. This commitment is structured around three main workstreams, each aiming to integrate digitalization within key economic and educational sectors.

The UN will support a plan aimed at strengthening a sustainable digital ecosystem that benefits people and communities and improves efficiencies of public systems. This includes through improving governance, coordination, the promotion of human centered design and behavioral science efforts. This will also ensure access to digital infrastructure to ensure inclusive uses of digital technology. The workstream will ensure job protection while advocating for efficiencies in technology use.

- **Digital Agriculture and Rural Transformation:**

Here, initiatives will target transforming agriculture by increasing agricultural productivity and promoting decent work; agriculture product marketing, market access and sustainability through advanced technology. To develop technical capacity through digital innovations, employed tools will include the Agriculture Information Management Systems (AIMS), Survey123 Application, eLocust3m Application, Monitoring and Evaluation and Learning (MEL), and Tololi and Tambula market platforms.

- **Entrepreneurship and MSME Support**

The focus will be placed on enhancing the quality, norms, and standards of trade policies, along with making improvements in marketing, branding, and e-commerce. A strong emphasis will be placed on gender and youth entrepreneurship, supporting the growth of MSMEs through expert advice, skills development, and access to digital trade and innovation opportunities. This approach will be critical for the nurturing of economic resilience and supporting the creation of employment opportunities in the digital age.



“The UN in Namibia will enhance the coordination and implementation of inclusive digital ecosystems, with a focus on benefiting women, young people and marginalized communities.”

• **Digital Education and Capacity Building**

The objective will be to strengthen national capacities related to ICTs in key sectors including education, health, finance, natural resource management, and with industrialization efforts. The UN will also support the strengthening of capacities to implement interventions around E-health, digital financing architecture, E-governance and E-commerce. In the education sector, the UN will enhance educational policies and curriculum to better integrate ICTs, contributing to improvements in teaching and learning competencies. Additionally, focus will be placed to improving capacities in media and information literacy (MIL), which is essential for empowering young individuals, women, persons with disabilities and marginalized communities to effectively manage and utilize digital information.

This output will not only facilitate economic growth and the adoption of digital technologies but also ensure that these advancements are accessible to all, particularly young people and marginalized communities. Support will be provided to key policy actions to engage in dialogue aimed at ensuring that the opportunities arising from digital labour platforms are leveraged, and the challenges addressed, so that digital labour platforms are best positioned to provide decent work opportunities, foster the growth of sustainable enterprises, contributing towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. The strategic integration of digital tools across agricultural, entrepreneurial, and educational sectors underscores a commitment to fostering sustainable development and equitable economic opportunities.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREA 3:

Sustainable Development and Green Growth Opportunities



OUTCOME 3:

By 2029, Namibia has integrated gender-inclusive systems for sustainable management of **NATURAL RESOURCES**; reduced climate change vulnerability and enhanced resilience of marginalized communities and young people.

UNCT Configuration: FAO, IFAD, ILO, ITU, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNDRR, UNECA, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNODC, WFP, and WHO.



THEORY OF CHANGE OUTCOME 3:

IF planning and implementation of evidence-based policies, strategic plans and programmes for sustainable natural resource management are strengthened, and



IF capacities of institutions and vulnerable communities for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction are strengthened, and



IF planning and implementation of evidence-based policies, strategic plans and programmes for renewable and affordable energy solutions (incl. green hydrogen, wind, solar energy) at national, regional and community levels are strengthened,



THEN

Sustainable **natural resource** management and enhanced **climate** resilience of vulnerable communities can be achieved.



To realize Outcome 3, the primary focus must be strengthening the planning and participatory implementation of evidence-based policies, strategic plans, and programs dedicated to sustainable natural resource management. This comprises a comprehensive approach to managing resources including water, land, and forests in ways that balance environmental, social, and economic needs, ensuring their availability for future generations. Effective policy frameworks and strategic initiatives based on solid data and research are essential for this objective, enabling a long-term strategy for sustainable management.

Furthermore, boosting the capacities of institutions and vulnerable communities for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction is crucial. By enhancing these capabilities, communities can better anticipate, respond to, and recover from climate-related adversities. This involves training, provision of resources, and improvements in infrastructure that support the resilience of communities, and less susceptibility to climate impacts, thereby securing their livelihoods and safety.

Additionally, the development and implementation of policies and programs for renewable and affordable energy solutions, including green hydrogen, wind, and solar energy, at national, regional, and community levels, must be prioritized. Promoting these energy sources not only contributes to reducing dependency on non-renewable resources but also mitigates environmental impacts, supporting sustainable development and energy security.

Together, these strategies ensure that sustainable natural resource management and enhanced climate resilience of vulnerable communities are supported, creating a more sustainable and secure environment for all stakeholders involved, and contributing to the realization of the fundamental right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment.⁶

⁵ A/RES/76/300

OUTPUTS:

Output 3.1:

Strengthened implementation of targeted, evidence-based policies, strategic plans and programmes for sustainable natural resource management.

UNCT configuration: FAO, IFAD, ITU, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNDRR, UNEP, UNESCO, and UNODC.

Output 3.2:

Strengthened capacities of institutions and marginalized communities for climate change resilience and disaster risk reduction.

UNCT configuration: FAO, IFAD, ITU, OHCHR, UNDP, UNDRR, UNECA, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNICEF, UNIDO, WFP, and WHO.

Output 3.3:

Strengthened implementation of evidence-based policies, strategic plans and programmes for renewable and affordable energy solutions (incl. green hydrogen, wind & solar energy), focusing on young people and marginalized communities.

UNCT configuration: FAO, IFAD, ILO, OHCHR, UNDP, UNECA, UNEP, and UNIDO.

Output 3.1:

Strengthened implementation of targeted, evidence-based policies, strategic plans and programmes for **sustainable natural resource management**.

The UN in Namibia will contribute to strengthening the implementation of targeted, evidence-based policies, strategic plans, and programmes for sustainable natural resource management in the following areas:

- **Integrated Natural Resource**

- **Management and Policy implementation:**

Focus will be given to sustainable forestry, agroforestry, fisheries, and land management, which underpin the broader goals of biodiversity conservation. In this context, leveraging a science-policy foundation, involves providing technical expertise to both government and non-government actors to inform policy implementation, coordination, and drive systemic actions that support integrated planning for natural resources, biodiversity loss and pollution. The use of open-source tools including the CLEWs (climate, land, energy and water systems) analysis model supports the tracking of interactions across various sustainable development aspects, aiding integrated national planning. The support to implementation of integrated water resource management, especially significant in contexts such as the Stampriet transboundary aquifer system or other transboundary water basins, will ensure water quality and support ecosystem sustainability. The UN in Namibia will also provide technical support for managing the extractives industry effectively, ensuring that natural resource extraction does not compromise environmental integrity.

“The UN in Namibia will contribute to strengthening the implementation of targeted, evidence-based policies, strategic plans, and programmes for sustainable natural resource management.”

- **Sustainable Development Financing:**

The mobilization of climate finance is crucial in advancing sustainable development and enhancing the resilience of marginalized communities. This effort is part of the broader focus on climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution, one of the Six Transitions essential for sustainable development. Joint actions in this area will concentrate on generating and directing financial resources to strengthen community capabilities, ensuring a balance between development needs and environmental conservation. However, Namibia's status as an UMIC presents challenges and barriers to accessing concessional financing, despite high levels of inequality and persistent pockets of poverty.

- **Capacity Building and Technical Expertise:**

Capacity building for policy and strategy implementation will leverage regional thematic hubs and global technical experts to enhance effective natural resource

management and environmental governance, aligning with Namibia's national development priorities and commitments under multilateral environmental agreements. Key areas of focus will include biodiversity, sustainable natural resources management, and forest management, marine resource conservation, and supporting community-based initiatives (including Community-Based Natural Resource Management).

Overall, the UN in Namibia's coordinated approach across these areas supports a holistic and inclusive strategy for sustainable natural resource management. This approach ensures that policies and practices not only conserve the environment but also promote sustainable livelihoods and community resilience, while safeguarding the human rights of future generations and addressing gender equality.





Output 3.2:

Strengthened capacities of institutions and marginalized communities for climate change **resilience and disaster risk reduction**.

The UN in Namibia will engage in enhancing institutional capacities and community resilience to tackle climate change and disaster risk reduction in alignment with the UN Secretary General's transition on climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution. Efforts will be organized into the following areas: to strengthen early warning systems, disaster risk reduction (DRR), and climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies, incorporating a strong human rights-based approach and focusing on fostering the meaningful participation of marginalized communities.

- **Agricultural Resilience and Data-Driven Decision Making:**

Combining data generation with climate resilience strategies, this workstream emphasizes technical capacities for climate-smart agriculture. Leveraging tools including farmer field schools and various emergency guidelines to ensure robust, data-driven approaches to environmental challenges.

- **Human Rights and Inclusivity in Climate Action:**

Climate action should be inclusive and leave no one behind by integrating human rights into environmental policies. This includes promoting participation from vulnerable groups in climate action, building capacities of environmental human rights defenders, and ensuring civil society involvement in environmental decision-making processes. Here efforts align with global agendas including the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement, and the recognition of the human right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment by the General Assembly. They also reflect the principles of the New Urban Agenda, which aims to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable.

- **Disaster Risk Reduction and Early Warning Systems:**

Focusing on the development and implementation of inclusive and accessible multi-hazard early warning systems, this workstream is critical for reducing disaster impacts and saving lives. These systems are especially crucial in informal settlements, where the density of populations can amplify the effects of disasters. Collaboration will extend to global and regional partners to share experiences and review progress under the 2015-2030 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, which complements urban-focused strategies under the New Urban Agenda.

- **Capacity Building and Technical Expertise:**

Enhancing technical and institutional capacities is essential for addressing climate risks and impacts effectively. This includes training local staff in resilient agriculture, water conservation, biodiversity, and disaster risk reduction, ensuring that both governmental and non-governmental entities are well-equipped. This workstream will focus on enhancing urban capacities, preparing city administrations and urban stakeholders to implement effective DRR and climate response strategies.



- **Innovation and Technology for Climate Mitigation:**

Promoting technological innovation and entrepreneurship will contribute to addressing climate change mitigation and land degradation. UN Namibia will support the assessment of climate change sensitivity and the implementation of resilient practices and measures, fostering proactive environmental sustainability. In urban areas, this will involve developing technologies

and innovations that address specific urban challenges, contributing to the sustainable development of cities in line with the urban agenda.

Through these streamlined workstreams, the UN in Namibia will effectively support the boosting of the resilience of institutions and communities, preparing them to better manage the challenges posed by climate change and natural disasters.

Output 3.3:

Strengthened implementation of evidence-based policies, strategic plans and programmes for **renewable and affordable energy solutions** (incl. green hydrogen, wind and solar energy), focusing on young people and marginalized communities.

The UN in Namibia will advance Output 3.3 through actions focusing on promoting renewable and affordable energy solutions, including green hydrogen, wind, and solar energy, with special attention to young people and marginalized communities, in the following areas:

- **Renewable Energy Implementation:**

One of the areas of focus will be on the upgrading of water supply infrastructure with solar-powered solutions, while ensuring sustainability and accessibility for marginalized communities. These interventions will aim to increase resilience and self-sufficiency through direct application of solar and wind technologies for resilient communities.

- **Green Hydrogen and Policy Development:**

The UN in Namibia will develop a LNOB approach for institutional capacities and enabling policy frameworks to support the uptake of green hydrogen under an inclusive perspective, particularly for youth, women, persons with disabilities and other marginalized communities. This will include enhancing technological readiness, developing financial mechanisms, and engaging stakeholders across the energy value chain to support a just energy transition from the perspective of access and affordability as proposed by the UN Secretary General's transition on energy.

- **Financial Mechanisms and Economic Empowerment:**

Mobilizing climate finance for renewable energy solutions is key to advancing sustainable development and enhancing the resilience of marginalized communities. In this context, support will be enhanced on employment, skills development, and entrepreneurship in the sustainable energy sector, with a particular focus on green jobs and sustainable enterprises. In addition, efforts will include creating financial strategies to make renewable energy technologies more affordable and accessible.

These streamlined areas will enable the UN in Namibia to support a comprehensive strategy for a sustainable energy transition that aligns with global energy and climate goals. The initiatives are designed to enhance the economic and environmental well-being of young people and marginalized communities, ensuring that renewable energy solutions are impactful and accessible.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREA 4:

Human Development and Community Resilience



OUTCOME 4:

By 2029, young people, women, persons with disabilities, and marginalized communities, have increased access to, and use of quality, affordable, gender-transformative, and human rights-sensitive **BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES**.

UNCT Configuration: FAO, ILO, IOM, ITU, UNAIDS, UNDESA, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UNWOMEN, WFP, and WHO.

THEORY OF CHANGE OUTCOME 4:



IF institutional capacities for efficiently delivering quality/effective basic social services based on evidence-based disaggregated quality and timely data are strengthened, and



IF coordination and partnerships for service delivery amongst public institutions, CSOS and the private sector are improved, and



IF capacities of Frontline Service Providers and communities to promoting positive and equitable gender social norms to prevent GBV and VAC are strengthened, and IF rights holders are empowered to claim their rights and better utilise these basic social services,



THEN

People will enjoy accessible, affordable & quality **basic social services**.



To realize Outcome 4, the theory of change hinges on several foundational improvements that collectively lead to the provision of accessible, affordable, equitable, quality, and gender responsive basic social services **(transforming education, universal health coverage, food security, social protection programmes)**. This will involve enhancing institutional capacities to design and implement policies and programmes to efficiently deliver these services, underpinned by evidence-based, disaggregated, quality, and timely data. By strengthening these capacities, institutions can tailor their services to meet the specific needs and fundamental rights of diverse groups within the population, through ensuring that all segments of society benefit from effective coverage and targeted social services. This component will ensure that no one is left behind by focusing on marginalized communities, children (girls, boys, migrants and refugees), adolescents, young people, women, workers (including those in the informal economy and informal employment) especially those with disabilities, asylum seekers and stateless persons, older persons, and persons who are in the hardest to reach settings (last mile), to optimally benefit from public investments in comprehensive basic social service provision.

Simultaneously, enhancing multistakeholder coordination and partnerships is crucial in the social sector. This is amongst public institutions, civil society organizations (CSOs), organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs), academia, volunteer organizations, and the private sector. Improved collaboration leads to a more integrated approach to social service delivery, pooling resources, expertise, and networks to foster synergies that enhance the quality and reach of social services. This cooperative model ensures that various stakeholders work together towards common goals, maximizing the impact of their collective efforts.

Moreover, empowering Frontline Service Providers and communities to promote positive and equitable gender social norms is essential. This includes through a gender-transformative approach and social behavior change and communication to prevent and respond to gender-based violence (GBV), Trafficking in Persons (TiP), violence and harassment at work and violence against children (VAC). Strengthening these capacities helps embed protective, respectful, and equitable values within the community, reducing the prevalence of stigma and discrimination, violence and enhancing social cohesion.

Finally, empowering rights holders to claim their rights and better utilize basic social services is a critical component. This empowerment involves educating individuals about their rights and the services available to them, as well as ensuring that they have the means and confidence to claim, access and utilize these services. When people are informed and enabled to claim their rights, they can more effectively use and benefit from the services intended to support their wellbeing.

OUTPUTS:

Output 4.1:

Strengthened national and sub-national capacities to efficiently deliver quality, affordable, gender-inclusive social and protection services, relying on evidence-based disaggregated quality data, focusing on young people, persons with disabilities, and and marginalized communities.

UNCT configuration: FAO, ILO, IOM, ITU, UNAIDS, UNDESA, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, WFP, and WHO.

Output 4.2:

Strengthened mechanisms and capacities of communities and Frontline Service Providers (FLSPs) to promote positive and equitable gender social norms for gender equality and women empowerment, prioritizing prevention and response to GBV and VAC, amongst young people and marginalized communities.

UNCT configuration: IOM, ITU, ILO, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, and WHO.

Output 4.3:

Strengthened capacity of rights holders to claim their rights and optimally utilise basic social and protection services, focusing on young people, persons with disabilities, and marginalized communities.

UNCT configuration: ITU, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, and WHO.

Output 4.1:

Strengthened national and sub-national capacities to efficiently deliver quality, affordable, gender-inclusive social and protection services, relying on evidence-based disaggregated quality data, focusing on young people, persons with disabilities, and marginalized communities.

The UN in Namibia will advance Output 4.1 through initiatives aimed at strengthening national and sub-national capacities to design and implement policies and programmes to deliver equitable, adaptable, quality, affordable, gender-transformative social and protection services. This output will emphasize the use of evidence-based, disaggregated quality data, with a special focus on young people and marginalized communities. The contributions are structured into five key workstreams:

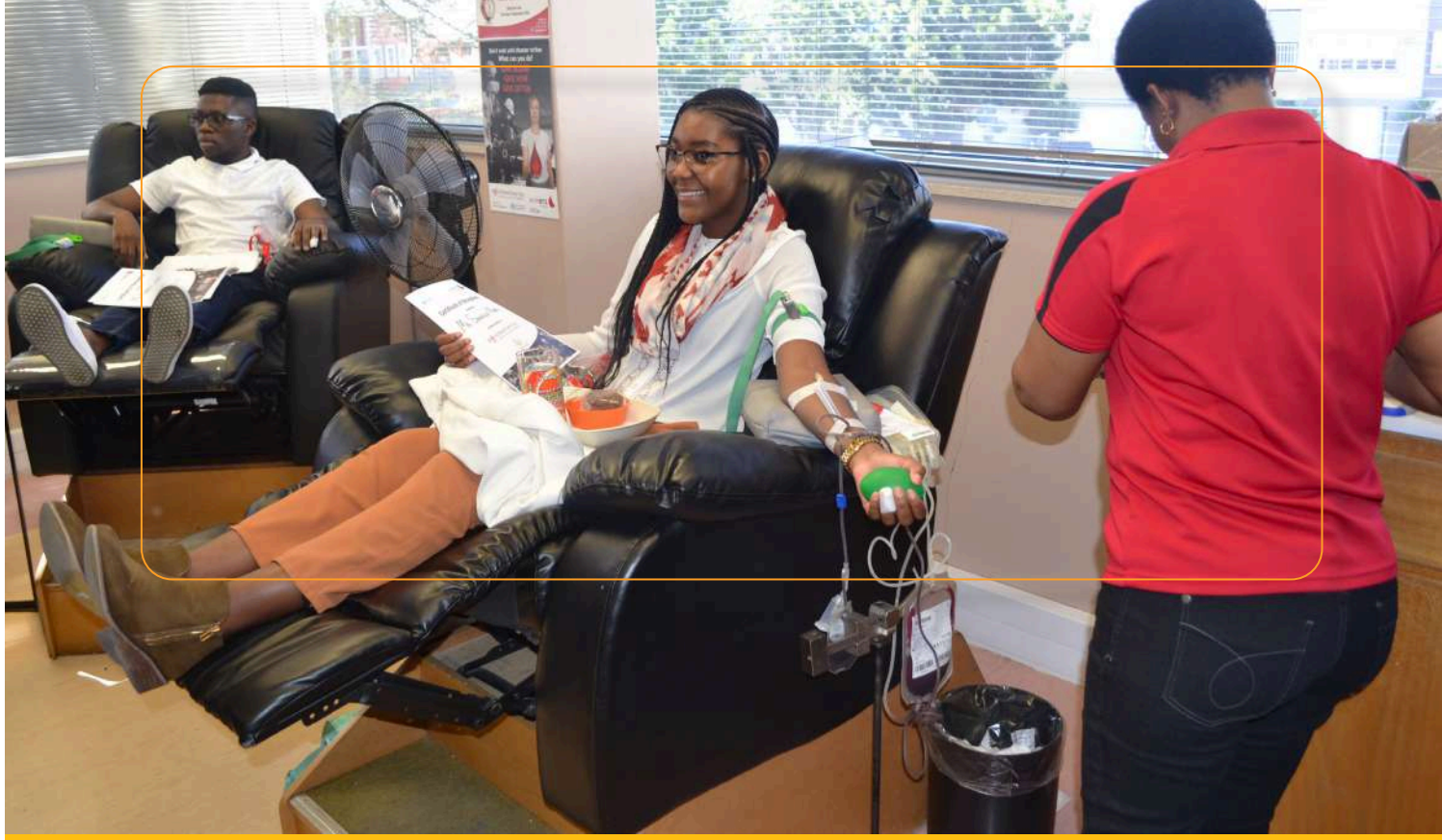
- **Social Protection and Poverty Reduction:**

The UN in Namibia will enhance capacities for gender-transformative social protection systems, to implement and monitor the delivery of shock responsive programmes, key for poverty education, resilience-building, and sustainable management of natural resource. These efforts will particularly focus on the LNOB groups as identified in the CCA.

The UN will advocate and provide technical assistance for the implementation of policies that aim to increase the equity and efficiency of public finance management for marginalized communities, children and adolescents. Contribution will be towards the strengthening of the social protection system at national and local levels, to design, implement, monitor and adjust the delivery of shock-responsive programmes for marginalized communities, including for women, migrant and refugee children, which are key for poverty reduction and resilience-building.

These efforts, will ensure sustainable financing for social protection, greater inclusion, efficiency and equity in coverage, and improved linkages to complementary social services, which are key for human capital development and poverty reduction. This will be supported through collaborative efforts to ensure that investment in social protection is a part of broader and longer-term policies that prevent poverty, reduce inequalities and promote jobs and decent work through the Global Accelerator for Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions.

The UN will strengthen government capacity to generate and use disaggregated, equity-focused data to plan and boost public and private investments in and for communities for social protection. This will include support to institutionalizing the Namibian Multidimensional Poverty Index as a permanent, official poverty measure. Digital management information systems will be deployed to enhance efficiencies and better support the needs of the population, including for migrant workers and other marginalized groups, and while ensuring compliance with Namibia's international human rights obligations.



- **Health Services and Policy Implementation Enhancement:**

This component will contribute to ensuring access to, and the use of an integrated package of basic social services that reduce high levels of neonatal, child, adolescent and maternal mortality, morbidity and malnutrition. In partnership with institutions and service providers across multiple sectors, the interventions will seek to ensure that marginalized communities, especially women, newborns, children, migrant children and adolescents, and those with disabilities, have improved access to, and are able to utilize gender-responsive, high-impact and well-integrated services that help them to develop to their fullest potential. Priority will be on targeted interventions to close inequality gaps required to reduce unmet needs for family planning and reduce maternal mortality by strengthening institutional capacity to deliver quality integrated services.

Significant efforts will be made to advance the integrated HIV prevention agenda, accelerate access to HIV treatment, and expand workplace, adolescent and community-led HIV responses. This will include advocating for equitable financing to sustain the HIV response and providing normative guidance, public health approaches, and technical assistance to achieve Universal Health Coverage and strengthen the health systems.

The UN in Namibia will support comprehensive initiatives to address both communicable and non-communicable diseases, while ensuring integrated health care and WASH services for

the most vulnerable including migrant workers, refugees, asylum seekers and stateless persons. Support from the UN will include targeted capacity building and technical assistance for public institutions, CSOs, academia, and the private sector to enhance their ability to design, implement, and fund health-related social policies. Hence, by improving operational efficiency and service delivery capabilities, these initiatives will aim to ensure that health services are accessible, gender-inclusive and transformative, and of high quality, and integrate primary health-care services, including those that promote nurturing care for optimal child development and sexual and reproductive health, and integrate HIV testing and treatment.

The UN will support legislative advocacy which will play a crucial role in promoting laws and quality improvement programs. This will ensure that health services are inclusive and accessible, and that the implementation and review (as and when needed) of health policies, and the development of legislation and strategies as key components to expand coverage, improve the comprehensiveness of health services, and enhance their quality. In addition updated health emergency preparedness plans will ensure readiness and effective response to health crises including responses to alcohol and drug use and mental health needs as well as occupational hazards, incidents and accidents. The UN will also advocate for increased domestic investments and the leveraging of innovative financing to meet health system capacity needs for integrated service delivery underpinned by resilience building.

Enhancing service delivery through integration and the fostering of partnerships will be another critical area. The UN will promote the integration of health services with other social services, strengthen one-stop centers, and the harmonization of delivery protocols to improve efficiency and accessibility. Furthermore, partnerships will be developed among government entities, CSOs, the private sector, and international organizations to foster collaboration and resource-sharing. Coordination mechanisms will be enhanced to align efforts and achieve collective health and social development goals, ensuring that health services are sustainably improved and effectively implemented in Namibia.

This workstream will also contribute to strengthening the supply chain management system of essential health commodities, and the adoption of innovations that support outreach to remote and underserved communities and those in hard-to-reach areas. Government efforts will be supported to institutionalize and train community health workers, promote good hygiene and health-seeking behaviours, actively reduce the risk of public health emergencies, and prepare for – and respond to – emergencies. This will be alongside the leveraging of public resources to underserved regions and priority interventions for migrants, refugee children, young people, women and persons with disability, and while mobilizing private sector investments.

The UN will strengthen the capacity of the Government to convene, coordinate and implement nutrition interventions within an enabling nutrition policy environment. This will include legislation and regulations to advance adequate nutrition and prevent malnutrition among marginalized communities in hard-to-reach areas, including migrant and refugee children. A comprehensive approach for policies and programmes to offer stimulation, care, early learning, health and protection at scale, as a part of the ECD agenda. The UN will also enhance linkages to social protection systems and promote access to locally produced, affordable and nutritious foods. UN support to the Government will also

be towards enacting and enforcing legislation to regulate the production and marketing of unhealthy foods and beverages.

- **Educational Access and Quality:**

The UN in Namibia will support gender-inclusive, transformative, equitable, and quality education, that emphasizes early learning, skills and lifelong learning opportunities, and comprehensive sexuality education through integrated school health and safety programmes both in and out of school. Education is an empowerment right that holds the potential to lift households out of poverty and accelerate the achievement



of all SDGs. Efforts will focus on adolescent development and youth engagement, ensuring that the education systems remain relevant, safe, inclusive and responsive to the needs and entitlements of all learners and students, including girls, children with disabilities, migrant and refugee children, children seeking asylum, and stateless children, while supporting the government to progressively realize the fundamental right to education. The capacity for nutrition-sensitive and school-based programming will be developed to ensure

disabilities, have improved learning outcomes, are protected from HIV, violence and abuse, and practice their skills and agency to meaningfully engage in their communities, transitioning from learning to earning.

This component will also respond to recommendations made by UN human rights mechanisms including the Universal Periodic Review and the recommendations of treaty bodies, including the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and others.

The UN will support the provision of technical support for the roll-out and implementation of key legislation and policies designed to boost the quality and equity of pre-primary, primary and secondary education, ensuring that learning environments are safer and more inclusive. This will require improved generation, analysis and utilization of data to improve sector governance and pro-poor resource allocations, particularly for the early years of schooling. Hence the UN will support the Government to strengthen its administrative system that generates and reports statistics for evidence-based decisions and policy making. Additional support will be directed towards the strengthening of government efforts to enhance pre- and in-service professional development of teachers and other key education personnel that support the modelling of innovations for learning recovery, remote or distance learning, digitization of education services, parental engagement and learner participation.

The capacity of subnational institutions and service providers will be enhanced to provide more integrated and well-coordinated adolescent-friendly services and skills development and participation opportunities that are demand driven, inclusive and equitable. This will include support to the development and implementation of inclusive national skills and lifelong learning policies and strategies coherent with employment, social protection and other related public policies. This will be complemented by the promotion of competency-based flexible training delivery, skills assessment and recognition, development of career pathways through innovative systems for quality apprenticeships, work-based learning, vocational and career guidance, skills-needs anticipation, and digitalization to achieve scale and efficiency with a particular focus on disadvantaged groups.

“The UN in Namibia will support gender inclusive and transformative, equitable, quality education, that emphasizes early learning, skills and lifelong learning opportunities, and comprehensive sexuality education through integrated school health and safety programmes both in and out of school.”

access to food and decent water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities at school level to enhance educational outcomes. This approach will respond to the national commitments made by Namibia during the Transforming Education Summit (TES) national consultations in 2022, which were incorporated into the National Education Conference in 2022 and its action plan. Therefore, this workstream will be aligned and support the implementation of the UN Secretary General's transition on education building upon the TES recommendations.

In addition, actions will seek to ensure that children, adolescents and young people, particularly the most vulnerable and those with

Skills development initiatives that will focus on developing skills, reskilling and upskilling interventions to strengthen links to emerging opportunities in new sectors including Green Hydrogen will aim at the inclusion of those groups at risk of being left behind. Support will be extended towards institutionalizing good practices, such as sport for development programmes, and to reduce skills mismatches, while modeling skills development programmes between formal and non-formal skills development, including with local authorities and the private sector, helping adolescents to transition from school to work.

Social and behaviours' change strategies will comprise a key component to address prevailing social issues that affect education attainment negatively, such as behaviours of educators, learners, and parents.

- **Gender Empowerment and Inclusion:**

The UN is steadfast in its commitment to promoting gender empowerment and fostering an inclusive society by supporting the Government of Namibia and CSOs. These efforts aim to improve equitable access to high-quality health, nutrition, education, and social protection services, with a focus on reaching the most marginalized communities.

Empowering women, girls, and boys to make informed decisions about their reproductive health, education, and employment

opportunities is central to this approach. The UN will intensify efforts to prevent and respond to gender-based violence, human trafficking, and discrimination by addressing structural barriers and promoting access to justice and protection services.

To achieve transformative change, the UN will advocate for and support the implementation of gender-responsive budgeting and policies that prioritize the unique needs of women and girls. This includes investing in initiatives that strengthen women's leadership and economic empowerment, particularly in sectors where they remain underrepresented.

The UN will also engage men and boys as critical allies in challenging harmful gender norms, fostering positive masculinities, and creating supportive environments that promote equality. These efforts will emphasize inclusive approaches to behavior change, addressing intergenerational and cultural attitudes toward gender roles.

Strengthening multi-sectoral partnerships is vital to advancing gender empowerment. The UN will work closely with the private sector, CSOs and the youth to create a unified front for gender equality. Special emphasis will be placed on leveraging technology and innovation to close gender gaps, particularly in education, health services, and economic opportunities.



- **Community Engagement and Advocacy:**

The UN in Namibia will support the local structures of the National AIDS Council and advocate for high-level political support across various health and social protection initiatives. By strengthening partnerships and community engagement, the focus will be on reaching populations at risk of being left behind, and key stakeholders including workers and employers in the design and implementation of policies and programmes to expand the coverage and adequacy of basic social services.

The UN in Namibia, through this output, will contribute to the enhancement of social and protection services, ensuring that interventions are data-driven, rights-based, inclusive, and respond to the needs of the most vulnerable groups in society. This comprehensive approach aims to create a more equitable, accountable and accessible system that supports the well-being and development of all community members, particularly focusing on marginalized groups.



Output 4.2:

Strengthened mechanisms and capacities of **communities and Frontline Service Providers (FLSPs)** to promote positive and equitable gender social norms for gender equality and women empowerment, prioritizing prevention and response to GBV and VAC, amongst young people and marginalized communities.

The UN in Namibia will be actively engage in enhancing mechanisms and capacities to promote positive and equitable gender social norms in line with the recommendations of the UN human rights mechanisms, focusing on gender equality and women's empowerment. The planned activities and interventions are organized into five key areas:

- **Promotion of Gender Equality and Inclusion:**

This workstream will focus on promoting gender equality through social protection, addressing labor migration, occupational safety and health, and supporting the work of gender specialists in areas including wages and inequalities. It will focus on technical support for advancing gender responsive budgeting (GRB), particularly the parliamentary budgeting committee, officials from line ministries and CSOs to strengthen national-level technical capacities for participatory planning, GRB and monitoring. It will also provide technical support to the implementation of gender-transformative interventions aimed at addressing negative gender and socio-cultural norms that perpetuate

GBV. Efforts will aim at transforming existing norms and create an enabling environment that encourages men's and boys' respectful engagement with women and girls, challenging the underlying negative social structures and norms that perpetuate gender inequalities.

- **Protection for Vulnerable Populations:**

The UN in Namibia will enhance protection mechanisms for migrant women and victims of trafficking. This will also involve providing technical assistance and expertise in criminal justice response, access to justice, and the establishing of robust protection mechanisms to safeguard the rights and well-being of these vulnerable groups.



- **Combating Gender-Based Violence and Supporting Victims:**

The component will also strengthen government capacity to update, enact or develop additional legislation to protect communities, women and children against violence, abuse and exploitation in all settings, including online. The technical support will also focus on actual translation and simplification of laws and policy frameworks while sub-national level support will focus on interventions related to dissemination, popularization and sensitization on laws relating to GBV, TiP and on the alignment of traditional courts systems and other relevant by-laws to national laws and policy frameworks.

Addressing the link between HIV and gender-based violence will be a priority. The UN support on integrated health, legal, and shelter services for victims of violence, will ensure that both women and children have access to comprehensive healthcare interventions that are sensitive to the traumas associated with GBV, TiP and VAC.

This will include support to strengthen protection systems' data management systems and to expand social and behaviour change interventions that boost birth registration, reduce violence, address harmful practices and increase utilization of child protection services. The UN will also promote greater investments in the social services workforce, and amongst community health workers to enhance their technical skills in integrated case management and early reporting of cases.

- **Capacity Building and Technical Support:**

The UN in Namibia will provide technical support to the implementation of the GBV and TiP Plans of Action and collaborate with other line Ministries and CSOs to improve multi-sectoral coordination. Specifically strengthening will be required for the functioning of the established gender working groups and GBV clusters at national and regional levels. This will be in addition to strengthening the system wide Inter-Ministerial coordination mechanisms between different government actors and non-governmental organisations to deliver an integrated and comprehensive response coupled with support for formal field monitoring visits to assess progress on programme implementation in a holistic manner.



“The UN in Namibia will provide technical support to the implementation of the GBV and TiP Plans of Action and collaborate with other line Ministries and CSOs to improve multi-sectoral coordination.”

The UN in Namibia will also utilize its technical and operational capacity to support interventions that promote positive masculinities and transformative practices. This will include mobilizing staff resources from within the country and regional offices to reinforce changes in discriminatory policies, practices, and norms. Additionally, there will be an emphasis on implementing and reporting on human rights instruments including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and follow through on action plans and recommendations for the implementation of global norms and policy frameworks.

- **Enabling environment and Policy Advocacy Dialogue:**

The UN technical support will be geared towards cutting edge sectoral, multi-sectoral and systemic capacity for the broader overarching context. This is for policies, laws, budgets, strategies, procedures, participation, and social norms to be more enabled and conducive, as well as leadership for innovation through technical assistance facilitation of sector-wide collaboration, and the exchange of knowledge and experiences.

Through strategic support and advocacy, the UN in Namibia will aim to garner high-level political support and engage in policy dialogue. This workstream will focus on influencing policies and strategies to ensure that they are inclusive of gender equality and human rights-based approaches. The aim will be to leave no one behind, with a particular focus on reaching those furthest behind first.

These coordinated efforts by the UN in Namibia will be crucial for building the capacities of community and frontline service providers in promoting gender equality and addressing the pressing issues of GBV, TiP and VAC. Through these strategic workstreams, the UN in Namibia will drive significant advancements in creating safer, more inclusive, rights-based and equitable environments for all, particularly for young people, women, children, and marginalized groups including refugees, asylum seekers and stateless persons.

Output 4.3:

Strengthened capacity of rights holders to **claim their rights and optimally utilise** basic social and protection services, focusing on young people, persons with disabilities, and and marginalized communities.

The UN in Namibia will focus on strengthening the capacity of rights holders to claim their rights and optimally utilize basic social and protection services, with special emphasis on young people, women, and marginalized communities, including persons with disabilities, refugees and asylum seekers. This is organized into three main workstreams, each targeting crucial areas of rights and service utilization:

- **Rights Empowerment, Policy Support, and Community Engagement:**

Efforts aim to capacitate individuals, especially women, youth, marginalized communities, and persons with disabilities, to claim and exercise their rights effectively. Additionally, the UN in Namibia will bolster interventions that empower women and girls to make decisions about their reproductive lives. Specific areas of engagement include:

- **Women Workers’ Rights (WWR)** and working with trade unions and employers and business member organizations to tackle violence and harassment in the world of work and also addressing occupational safety and health (OSH) and mental health issues.
- **Indigenous Peoples:** Following up on the White Paper on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples to ensure their rights are represented and respected and that indigenous peoples actively participate in decision-making processes as agents of change.
- **Persons with disabilities:** Supporting the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, aiming to enhance accessibility and inclusion in all spheres of society and the National Disability Policy.
- **LGBTQI+ individuals:** Enhancing representation and meaningful participation of LGBTI-led organizations in policy dialogues.
- **Refugees, asylum seekers and stateless persons:** Supporting the implementation of the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and empowering refugee women and girls to make informed decisions about their reproductive lives for their overall well-being and autonomy.

Through these efforts, the UN in Namibia aims to strengthen community capabilities to engage effectively in policy dialogues and implementation, partnering with civil society organizations (CSOs), the Ombudsman as National Human Rights Institution, and the Namibia Statistics Agency.

“The UN in Namibia will focus on strengthening the capacity of rights holders to claim their rights and optimally utilize basic social and protection services, with special emphasis on young people, women, and marginalized communities.”

- **Health Rights and HIV Advocacy:** Operationalizing the Inequality Framework, the UN in Namibia will continue empowering people living with HIV and other marginalized and vulnerable groups to claim their rights, ensuring they have access to the necessary services and support. These include advocacy and legal support to enhance their capacity to navigate and utilize health and social systems, advocating for their rights, and ensuring they receive appropriate care and treatment.

- **Education and Capacity Building:**

The focus here will be on building the capacity of the education system and the strengthening of community support for life skills-based health education, for youth. This includes comprehensive sexuality education both in and out of school settings, aimed at empowering young people with knowledge and skills to make informed decisions about their health and rights, to support accelerate progress on all the SDGs.

These integrated efforts by the UN in Namibia will aim to create a supportive environment where all individuals, particularly the young and marginalized, are empowered to claim their rights and access essential services. This approach ensures that interventions are inclusive, rights-based, and tailored to meet the specific needs of diverse communities, including those with disabilities, thereby fostering a more equitable and responsive social protection system.

- **Data, Innovation, Research and Climate Action:**

To ensure that the delivery of basic services is inclusive, equitable, and do not leave no one behind, especially the marginalized communities and the hardest to reach, it must be based on quality, timely and reliable data that is driven by innovative information systems, where research is institutionalized. The UN will work with line institutions that provide basic services to strengthen their administrative information systems, surveys, and census for the collection and strategic use of disaggregated data by public institutions, private sector, and communities. The UN will also support basic service organizations to utilize data to adopt a climate change and disaster risk reduction approach in the service sectors.



CHAPTER 3

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK IMPLEMENTATION PLAN





3.1. Cooperation Framework Governance



The National Planning Commission (NPC) serves as the main government counterpart for coordinating, implementing, and monitoring the Cooperation Framework. Where possible, the UN in Namibia will utilize existing national coordination structures established for NDP6. In this context, the UN will present the Joint Work Plans (JWP) and annual results during specified NDP6 coordination meetings.

The Cooperation Framework will be made operational through the development of JWPs and/or agency-specific work plans and project documents as necessary which describe the specific results to be achieved and will form an agreement between the UN system agencies and each implementing partner as necessary on the use of resources. The UN system agencies and partners will use the signed Cooperation

Framework and signed joint or agency-specific work plans and project documents to implement programmatic initiatives. However, as necessary, project documents can be prepared using, among other things, the relevant text from the Cooperation Framework and joint or agency specific work plans and / or project documents.

3.2. Cooperation Framework Management Structure



Joint Steering Committee (JSC)

The UNSDCF Joint Steering Committee (JSC), co-chaired by the Director General of the National Planning Commission and the United Nations Resident Coordinator, offers strategic guidance for the implementation of 2025-2029 UNSDCF and ensures alignment to national development priorities. The JSC will meet twice each year, and membership will include relevant sector Ministries and designated UN Agencies.

The JSC will ensure that the UNSDCF's joint work plans are aligned with Namibia's Vision 2030, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the NDP6. Based on data and evidence presented in the United Nations Annual Results Report, the JSC will review progress against the results indicators, and assess how partnerships are being forged and sustained for resource mobilisation and joint delivery.

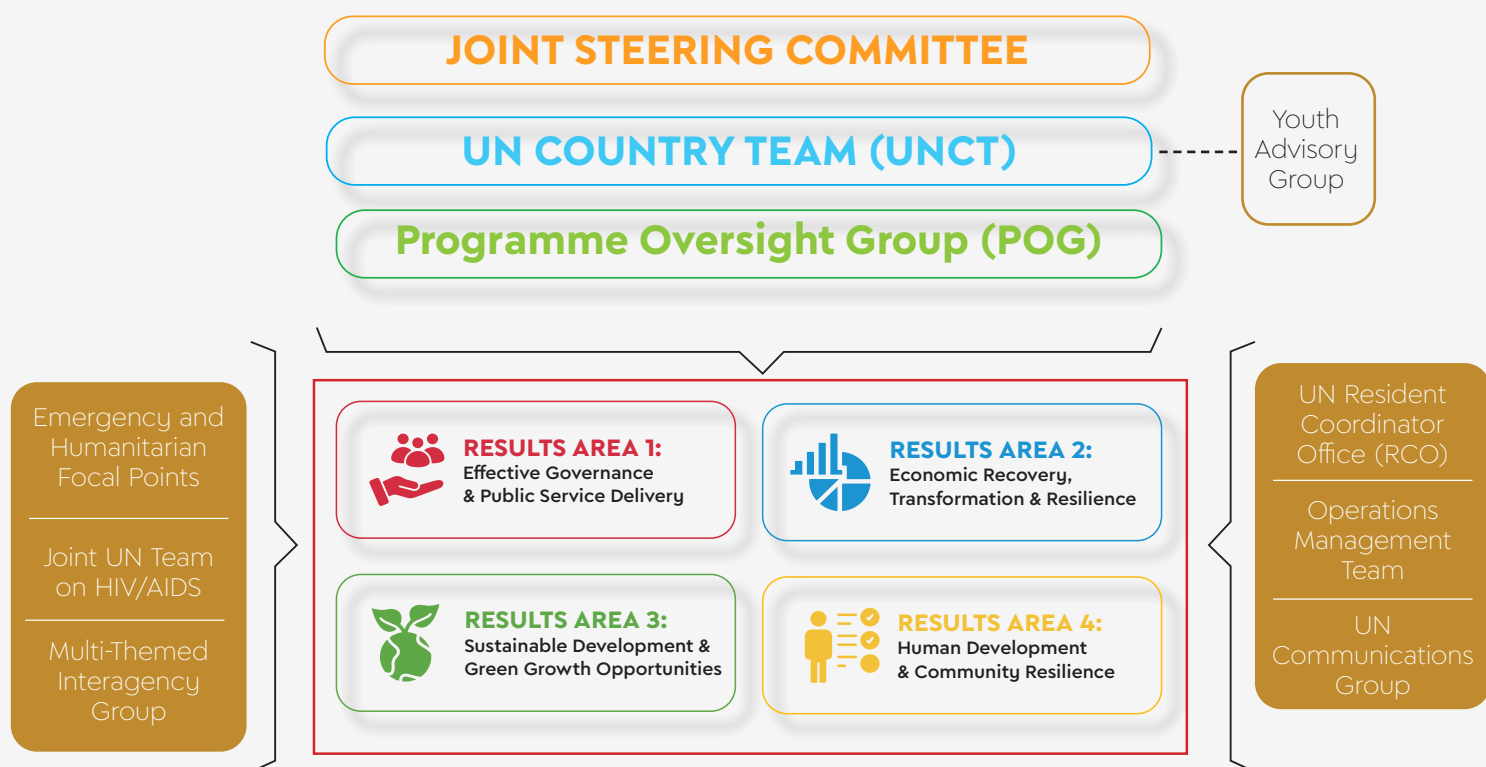
The UNSDCF Joint Steering Committee will get operational support from the RCO and NPC. The UNCT under the leadership of the United Nations Resident Coordinator, will be responsible for ensuring the achievement of result and adherence to the UNSDCF Outcomes.

UN Country Team (UNCT)

The UN Country Team (UNCT) is chaired by the United Nations Resident Coordinator and composed of the Heads of all United Nations Agencies, Funds and Programmes, which are signatories and contributors to the UNSDCF. The UNCT is the highest UN inter-agency coordination and joint decision-making body at country level. The UNCT members are accountable to each other for the responsible use of resources, achievement of results, adherence to the United Nations programming principles and the implementation of the Management and Accountability Framework (MAF) in the context of the UN development system reform.

This includes making available the financial, human and other resources needed to deliver the 2025-2029 UNSDCF results. The UNCT will advance the efficiency agenda through the implementation of the Business Operation Strategy, the communication and advocacy strategy, and the partnerships and resource mobilization strategy, in close coordination with, and supported by, the and Programme Oversight Group (POG), Operations Management Team (OMT), and UN Communications Group (UNCG). The UNCT will establish a youth advisory body within the governance structure to ensure sustained youth engagement in the UNSDCF.

2025-2029 UNSDCF GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE



Programme Oversight Group (POG):

The purpose of the POG is to ensure efficient, integrated planning, implementation, and monitoring of the UNSDCF 2025-2029.

The Programme Management function will provide internal oversight on the CF implementation, by ensuring an integrated approach for the planning, implementation and reporting of the four UNSDCF Results Groups, providing recommendations on system approach across areas, crosscutting issues, effectiveness, and efficiency. It will pay attention to opportunities for implementation of the Six Transitions, and supporting capacity development for implementation of the NDP6.

The Data and Results -Based Management function will effectively monitor the implementation of the 2025-2029 UNSDCF Joint Work Plans (JWPs), which are developed annually using the UNinfo platform. The RBM workstream promotes a results-oriented culture within the United Nations system and assists the Results Groups in applying Results-Based Management tools and principles in their planning, monitoring, and reporting processes. It will develop the production of the UN Country Results Report and Joint Work Plans. It will provide technical support for implementing the UN Joint Programme on Data and Statistics and the UNCT Data Strategy.

UNSDCF Results Groups:

The UNSDCF Results Groups are internal United Nations entities consisting of the United Nations Agencies active in the four Outcomes and headed by a Head of Agency with an alternate, and on a rotational basis. The term period of the Chair will be one year, and it is agency-based: if the Chair is reassigned to another duty station before the end of the term, the new Head of Agency will continue the term. The handover will be carried out from the existing Chair to the new one during March each year, ensuring a smooth transition.

Results groups may choose to establish sub-groups to guide the coordination, implementation and achievement of each Outcome and ensure that the full programmatic scope of the UNSDCF is adequately covered. Results groups have the responsibility for the inter-agency coordination and technical support associated with implementation of the agreed UNSDCF Outcomes and Outputs. Results Groups will develop annual joint work plans (JWPs) according to the current UNSDG guidelines using UN INFO. The Results Groups will also ensure that outputs are costed, available resources identified, and the funding gap calculated and reported on, as well as periodically review and revise the joint work plans as necessary.

The UNSDCF will have four main Results Groups as follows:

- Effective Governance and Public Service Delivery
- Economic Recovery, Transformation and Resilience
- Sustainable Development and Green Growth Opportunities
- Human Development and Community Resilience

Each Results Group will have a designated member from the UNCG on matters related to communication and advocacy, and the Results-Based Management Group (RBMG) to ensure that the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the UNSDCF adheres to RBM principles. Theme Groups that deal with cross-cutting issues will also be represented in all UNSDCF Results Groups to ensure the mainstreaming of these issues.

United Nations Resident Coordinator Office (RCO):

The RCO will support the implementation of the 2025-2029 UNSDCF through the five core functions which include: strategic planning; economic analysis; data and results management; communication and advocacy; and partnerships and resource mobilization.

The RCO will work closely with all UNSDCF Results Groups and other Theme Groups to coordinate and monitor the implementation of 2025-2029 UNSDCF through a systemic and DaO approach. The RCO acts as a first port-of-call to provide services and support to the Government and other stakeholders, including the private sector, civil society organisations and other development partners. Furthermore, the RCO, together with the relevant government counterpart, provides administrative assistance to the JSC.

Operations Management Team (OMT):

OMT is an inter-agency team comprised of operations managers and specialists from all United Nations Agencies. The OMT is chaired by a Head of Agency who guides the work of the OMT and is the liaison person with the UNCT on issues requiring high-level decision making and policy guidance. The OMT is responsible for developing, implementing and monitoring the Business Operations Strategy (BOS). Through the BOS, the OMT will harmonise business practices, reduce operational costs and duplication, enhance effective and efficient delivery and maximise economies of scale.

As a part of the efficiency agenda, specific measures will be made to reduce overheads and transaction costs, and to benchmark the efficiency and effectiveness of United Nations programmes to the best of public and business standards. The BOS

and its AWP are supported through cost-shared contributions from United Nations Agencies made to the common services budget of the OMT.

Joint United Nations Team on AIDS (JUTA):

The JUTA is an inter-agency body comprising of HIV/AIDS specialists and focal points. The JUTA is responsible for the development of Joint United Nations Namibia programme on HIV/AIDS and UN Cares for 2025-2029. The JUTA is chaired by UNAIDS Country Director and reports directly to UNCT for decisions.

United Nations Communications Group (UNCG):

The UNCG is an inter-agency body comprising of agency communication and advocacy focal points. The UNCG is responsible for developing the Joint UN Communication Strategy for the 2025-2029 UNSDCF. The Joint UN Communication Strategy is informed by the priorities of 2025-2029 UNSDCF and implemented through the priorities identified in the Joint United Nations Annual Communication Work Plans.

The UNCG is chaired by a Head of Agency and reports periodically to the UNCT, with the budget of AWP supported through agency cost-shared contributions to the United Nations coordination budget.

Multi-Themed Interagency Group

The Multi-Themed Inter-Agency Group has been established to foster collaboration and coordination among various UN agencies on key thematic areas that are critical to advancing the UN's mission in Namibia. This initiative aims to leverage the unique expertise and resources of each agency to address complex, cross-cutting issues more effectively. By working together, the UN agencies can create a more cohesive and integrated approach to tackling some of the most pressing challenges faced by Namibia. The group will be chaired by a Head of Agency. The thematic areas covered by this group are essential for promoting sustainable development and ensuring the protection and empowerment of all individuals, particularly the most vulnerable populations. These areas include:

- **Human Rights:** this theme focuses on promoting and protecting the fundamental rights and freedoms of all individuals. It involves addressing issues such as access to justice, rule of law, and combating discrimination. The group aims to ensure that human rights are integrated into all aspects of the UN's work in Namibia.
- **Gender/GBV (Gender-Based Violence):** this theme is dedicated to advancing gender equality and addressing gender-based violence. The group works to promote women's and girls' rights, support survivors of gender-based violence, and create environments

where everyone can live free from fear and discrimination.

- **Disability:** this theme focuses on promoting the rights and inclusion of persons with disabilities. The group aims to ensure that disability considerations are integrated into all development efforts and that persons with disabilities have equal access to opportunities and resources.
- **Youth:** this theme addresses the needs and potential of young people. The group works to empower youth through education, skills development, and participation in decision-making processes. It aims to create an enabling environment where young people can thrive and contribute to society.
- **PSEA (Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse):** this theme focuses on preventing and responding to sexual exploitation and abuse within the UN system and in its operations. The

group works to establish robust mechanisms for reporting and addressing incidents of sexual exploitation and abuse, ensuring accountability and support for survivors.

Emergency and Humanitarian Focal Points (EHFP):

The EHFP is an inter-agency body comprising of staff members from the United Nations Agencies in Namibia responsible for coordinating and providing advisory support to the UNCT in DRM (Disaster Risk Management) and emergency response, ensuring that these concepts are mainstreamed across the UNSDCF. This group will meet twice a year for emergency planning and preparedness, as needed as crises may emerge. The group will be chaired by a Head of Agency.



3.3. Resourcing the Cooperation Framework



The Government will support the UN system agencies' efforts to raise funds required to meet the needs of this Cooperation Framework and will cooperate with the UN system agencies including: encouraging potential donor Governments to make available to the UN system agencies the funds needed to implement unfunded components of the programme; endorsing the UN system agencies' efforts to raise funds for the programme from other sources, including the private sector both internationally and in Namibia; and by permitting contributions from individuals, corporations and foundations in Namibia to support this programme which will be tax exempt for the Donor, to the maximum extent permissible under applicable law.

The UN system agencies will provide support to the development and implementation of activities within the Cooperation Framework, which may include technical support, cash assistance, supplies, commodities and equipment, procurement services, transport, funds for advocacy, research and studies, consultancies, programme development, monitoring and evaluation, training activities and staff support. Part of the UN system entities' support may be provided to non-governmental [and civil society]

organizations as agreed within the framework of the individual workplans and project documents.

Additional support may include access to UN organization-managed global information systems, the network of the UN system agencies' country offices and specialized information systems, including rosters of consultants and providers of development services, and access to the support provided by the network of UN specialized agencies, funds and programmes. The UN system agencies shall appoint staff and consultants for programme development, programme support, technical assistance, as well as monitoring and evaluation activities.

Subject to annual reviews and progress in the implementation of the programme, the UN system agencies' funds are distributed by calendar year and in accordance with the Cooperation Framework. These budgets will be reviewed and further detailed in the workplans and project documents. By mutual consent between the Government and the UN development system entities, funds not earmarked by donors to UN development system agencies for specific activities may be re-allocated to other programmatically equally worthwhile activities.

Partnership and Resource Mobilization:

In addition to the above, to ensure the successful implementation of the UNSDCF in Namibia, a comprehensive and strategic approach to partnership and resource mobilization is imperative. Namibia's status as an UMIC presents a significant obstacle, limiting access to traditional concessional financing and development aid. In response, the UN Country Team (UNCT) will prioritize efforts to mobilize a diverse array of partnerships and resources. This will include not only public and private domestic funds but also a focus on tapping into international funding streams, particularly from non-traditional donors. Strengthening domestic resource mobilization, coupled with innovative partnerships, will be critical in overcoming these financial and partnership constraints to achieve the sustainable development goals. UNCT will seek joint funding and financing mechanisms and will prioritize joint programs. UNCT will work closely with an array of partners, development partners, CSOs, academia, and the private sector, including seeking out new partnerships with multinationals, international foundations, and high net-worth individuals.

Public Sector Contributions

The Namibian government remains a critical partner in financing national development priorities. UNCT will work closely with the Ministry of Finance and other relevant government bodies to align UN interventions with national budgets and planning cycles. This includes providing technical support to enhance tax revenue collection, improving public financial management, and identifying opportunities to advocate for budget allocation in key SDG sectors such as health, education, and social protection. Efforts will also focus on promoting transparency and accountability in the use of public resources to ensure their efficient and effective utilization. When the Government provides a funding contribution to the Cooperation Framework through cost-sharing agreements with UN entities, the National Planning Commission (NPC) and the Resident Coordinator must be notified.

Private Sector Engagement

The private sector plays a pivotal role in resource mobilization for the UNSDCF. UNCT will collaborate with private sector entities to mobilize financing for sustainable development, particularly in strategic sectors such as renewable energy, infrastructure, and technology. Public-private partnerships (PPPs) will be actively pursued to secure additional resources for development initiatives. Furthermore, UNCT will engage with financial institutions to improve access to finance for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), fostering inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

While the private sector in Namibia is relatively small, and its investments are largely focused on corporate social investment (CSI), there is significant potential to harness their contributions in ways that go beyond direct funding. UNCT will work to encourage private sector actors to integrate the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into their core business strategies and operations. By aligning their corporate objectives with the SDGs, private sector entities can contribute to the achievement of these global goals through non-monetary means such as expertise, innovation, technology, and capacity building. This integration will allow businesses to address social and environmental challenges while enhancing their long-term sustainability and competitiveness.

These contributions can play a transformative role in accelerating progress towards the SDGs, particularly in areas where private sector capabilities complement government efforts. By fostering a culture of sustainability within corporate structures, UNCT can help businesses recognize the benefits of investing in long-term development outcomes, thus creating shared value for both the private sector and society at large.

To further expand resource mobilization, UNCT will place a strong emphasis on regional joint programs.

“ UNCT will prioritize efforts to mobilize a diverse array of partnerships and resources, including not only public and private domestic funds but also a focus on tapping into international funding streams, particularly from non-traditional donors. ”

These programs will be designed to attract partnerships and investments from multinational corporations by positioning development initiatives within a broader regional context. This approach will make the programs more appealing to multinationals, offering them opportunities to contribute to sustainable development while expanding their footprint across the region.

Therefore, it is imperative for UNCT to extend its engagement beyond the Namibian private sector, tapping into the resources and expertise of multinational corporations, international private foundations, and philanthropists. By leveraging these partnerships, UNCT can mobilize both financial and non-financial resources, ensuring that Namibia's development priorities align with regional efforts such as the AU Agenda 2063, "The Africa We Want," and global efforts to achieve the SDGs.

International Development Cooperation

UNCT will intensify its efforts to build robust partnerships with both traditional and non-traditional development partners, including bilateral donors, international financial institutions (IFIs), and multilateral organizations. In addition, UNCT will advocate for increased access to concessional financing and grants, particularly for initiatives that address social inequality and environmental sustainability. This requires exploring diverse financing sources and strategically leveraging Official Development Assistance (ODA) to attract and direct global financial flows and private-sector investments towards sustainable development goals. Furthermore, based on our consultations with development partners across the four pillars of the Cooperation Framework, the areas where development partners see the greatest need for collaboration with the UN are as follows:

- 

• Priority Area 1:
Effective Governance and Public Service Delivery
(10%)
- 

• Priority Area 2:
Economic Recovery, Transformation, and Resilience
(25%)
- 

• Priority Area 3:
Sustainable Development and Green Growth Opportunities
(40%)
- 

• Priority Area 4:
Human Development and Community Resilience
(25%)

The data underscores that development partners are particularly focused on Priority Area 3 - sustainable development and green growth opportunities, which has a strong emphasis on climate action (SDG 13) and affordable and clean energy (SDGs 7). In addition UNCT will pursue collaboration opportunities according to the priority areas identified by development partners as stated above.

Based on consultations, development partners identified two areas where the UN can improve collaboration: (1) the need for regular information-sharing sessions and (2) better coordination among UN agencies.

To address these challenges, UNCT will leverage the Development Partners Forum for regular, structured information-sharing sessions with external stakeholders. Internally, UNCT will strengthen coordination among UN agencies by utilizing the Programme Management Team (PMT) and the Partnership Group to share critical information in advance. This will ensure more streamlined collaboration, minimize duplication of efforts, and enhance the overall effectiveness and efficiency of UN collaboration with development partners.

“ UNCT will work closely with the government and key stakeholders to explore and implement innovative financing mechanisms to help bridge the financing gap for sustainable development. A core component of this will be the integration of the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF), which offers a comprehensive strategy for managing and mobilizing diverse sources of finance to meet national development priorities. ”

Innovative Financing Mechanisms

UNCT will work closely with the government and key stakeholders to explore and implement innovative financing mechanisms to help bridge the financing gap for sustainable development. Innovative financing mechanisms are essential for addressing Namibia's financial constraints as an Upper-Middle Income Country (UMIC) while unlocking new opportunities to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). A core component of this will be the integration of the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF), which offers a comprehensive strategy for managing and mobilizing diverse sources of finance to meet national development priorities. By embedding the INFF within Namibia's broader financial architecture, the UNCT will support the government in aligning both public and private financial flows with the SDGs. UNCT will place particular emphasis on the following innovative financing instruments:

• Green and Social Bonds

UNCT will work with the relevant stakeholders, i.e., Namibia Stock Exchange, Bank of Namibia, Ministry of Finance, private sector, and other stakeholders, to advocate for and facilitate the issuance of green bonds, gender bonds, or any other SDGs-related bonds that are crucial for financing climate-friendly infrastructure projects, renewable energy, gender equality, and sustainable urban development. These bonds can attract investment from investors looking to support environmentally and socially responsible projects, thereby increasing Namibia's financial resilience against climate risks and addressing social development challenges.

• Blended Finance Models

Blended finance will be a key strategy in leveraging private sector investment for high-impact projects. By blending concessional finance with commercial investment, UNCT will work with the government to de-risk investments in priority areas such as renewable energy, climate resilience, and food security. This approach will enable Namibia to attract private capital for initiatives that would otherwise be deemed too risky, unlocking new opportunities for sustainable development.

Other Funding opportunities

• Climate Finance Instruments

In parallel, the UN Country Team (UNCT) will work to mobilize climate finance through global and regional mechanisms, such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Global Environment Facility (GEF), and the Adaptation Fund, as opportunities arise. Additionally, the UNCT will explore other climate finance platforms to bolster investments in climate resilience, disaster risk reduction, and sustainable resource management. This is particularly critical for Namibia, a country highly vulnerable to droughts and other climate-related challenges.

• UN Pooled Funds

UNCT will also leverage various UN Pooled Funds, such as the joint SDG fund and others, as a strategic mechanism to mobilize resources and strengthen the collective response to Namibia's development challenges.

Additionally, UNCT will prepare briefs to advocate for Namibia's inclusion in funding opportunities that typically exclude Upper-Middle-Income Countries (UMICs). Given Namibia's significant historical socio-economic imbalances and extreme inequalities—ranking as the second most unequal country globally—these briefs will emphasize the country's unique challenges and the need for tailored financial support to address them.

Engagement with Development Finance Institutions

UNCT will deepen its collaboration with development finance institutions (DFIs) to unlock funding for transformative, high-impact projects. DFIs bring technical expertise, long-term financing, and the capacity to mobilize additional resources through partnerships with the private sector. UNCT will work to align DFI financing with national development priorities, particularly in sectors critical to achieving the SDGs, such as renewable energy, agriculture, infrastructure, and social services.

Capacity Building for Resource Mobilization

To maximize the potential of resource mobilization efforts, capacity building for both government and private sector stakeholders will be prioritized. UNCT will support the government in building institutional capacities for financial planning, budgeting, and resource mobilization. Additionally, the UNCT will work with civil society and private sector entities to strengthen their ability to mobilize resources for development.

3.4 Derivation of UN entity country programming instruments from the Cooperation Framework

The UNSDCF Roadmap included the preliminary commitments that UN agencies made at the beginning of the formulation. Five agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, and UNAIDS) committed to develop an entity-specific country development programme document with Cooperation Framework outcomes copied verbatim (Option B). Four agencies (FAO, ILO, UNESCO, and WHO) committed to develop an entity-specific country development programme document with Cooperation Framework outcomes copied verbatim, plus additional outcomes that are not in the Cooperation Framework, included

only on an exceptional basis to capture normative and standard-setting activities not prioritized in the Cooperation Framework (Option C).

UN entities, which did not sign up for any of the three options during the CF Roadmap, will submit their agency programming instrument for validating the alignment with the UNSDCF

3.5. Joint Workplans

To effectively implement the United Nations Cooperation Framework (UNCF), UN agencies, in collaboration with partners, will develop, monitor, and report on the annual Joint Work Plans (JWPs) using UN INFO. These JWPs will align with national priorities, support the country's capacity to deliver development results, and ensure transparency and accountability in their implementation. Additionally, they will translate outcomes into concrete, measurable, and time-bound outputs, providing clear linkages to attribute the UN's contribution to Namibia's priorities.

The UNSDCF Strategic Priority Group will prepare an annual JWP, which will include UNSDCF outcomes, outputs, resources, SDG targets and indicators, aligned with national priorities, and the integration of gender equality, human rights, and other agreed system-wide markers. All UNCT members, regardless of physical presence, will participate in preparing JWPs for the Strategic Priorities to which they contribute. The Steering Committee will approve the Joint Work Plans, which will be accessible on UN INFO. Where possible, the UN in Namibia will utilize existing national coordination structures established for coordinating NDP6.

3.6. Business Operations Strategy in support of the Cooperation Framework

The Namibia BOS represents the joint efforts of the OMT, supported by the UNCT, to establish a strategic framework for common business operations for the period 2025-2029. The overall aim is to achieve greater impact by being coherent and effective in delivering development results and humanitarian support, while harmonizing business practices across agencies for increased efficiency.

The BOS is primarily focused on efficiency gains and cost avoidance, while simultaneously improving the quality of services, including cost savings on externally sourced goods and services, and eliminating duplication of efforts. The strategy will focus on

common services that are implemented jointly or delivered by one UN entity on behalf of one or more other UN entities. Identified areas for collaboration include Administration, Logistics, Human Resources, Information Communications and Technology, Finance, and Procurement.

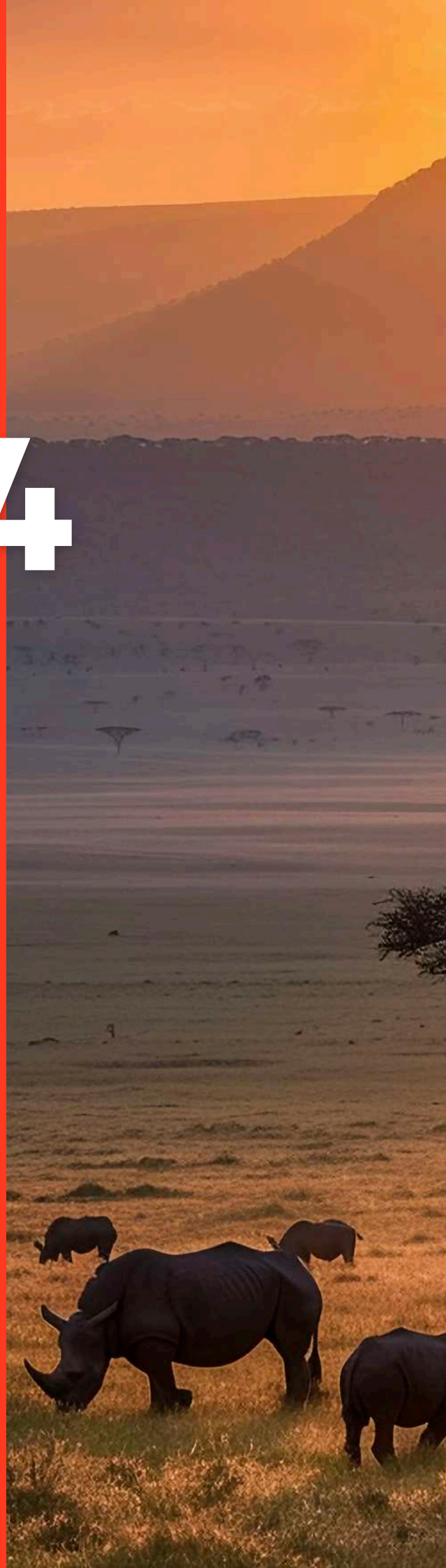
The BOS in Namibia will continue to emphasize and underscore the unwavering commitment to disability inclusion within the UN operations in the areas of inclusive premises, human resources and ICT. In addition, UN Namibia will continue to advance towards greener operations building on the existing project for renewable energy.

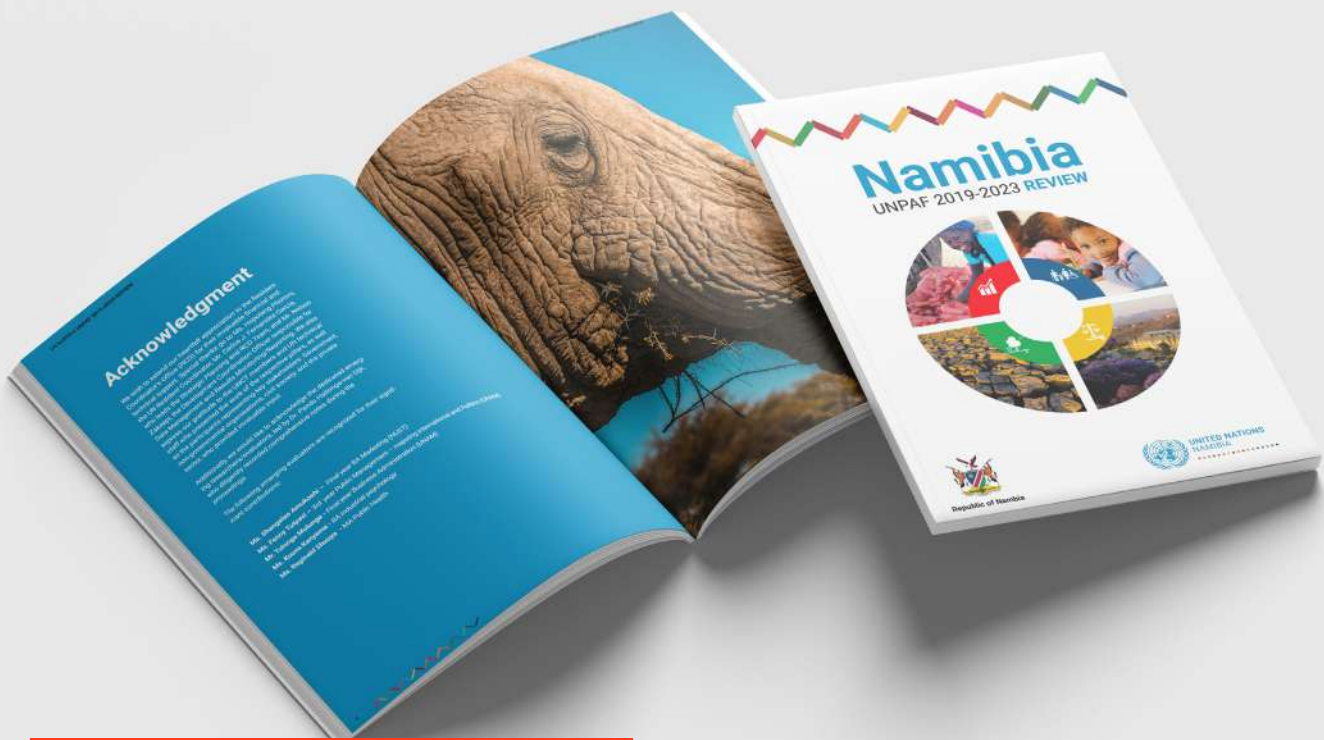


CHAPTER

4

CCA UPDATE, MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING PLAN





4.1. Updates of the UN common country analysis

The new generation CCA refers not only to a document/report, but rather to the ongoing analytical function of the United Nations system in programme countries. The CCA will identify actual or anticipated shifts in national development landscape. It will provide an updated, public analysis by the UN to stakeholders and partners and help the UN identify course corrections needed in the Cooperation Framework and its Theory of Change. The regularly updated analysis will also equip the UNCT to engage with government and other relevant stakeholders in debates, advocacy and decision-making about pathways towards achieving 2030 Agenda.

The UNCT will update the CCA at least once a year to capture the key contextual changes – both actual and anticipated – which may have implications for programming in the next year(s). The UNCT will lead and decide on when in the year such an update should take place to: (a) sufficiently capture the key actual and anticipated changes, (b) engage relevant stakeholders, (c) inform joint work plans, and (d) keep

transaction costs low. However, when major changes happen in a country, for example when the COVID-19 pandemic unfolded, the UNCT proceeded to update their CCA as soon as possible regardless of when the last update happened. The UNCT will decide how to organize the update and may consider establishing a small inter-agency team or use existing inter-agency groups (e.g Programme Management Team, Data and RBM technical working group etc.).

Updates spot and examine the key dynamic and emerging challenges, opportunities and risks vis-à-vis the country's achievement of the SDGs, in order to anticipate and undertake meaningful changes to programming.

4.2. Monitoring implementation of joint work plans

The UN Country Team (UNCT) and the Government of the Republic of Namibia (GRN) will jointly monitor the progress of the UNSDCF 2025-2029, reinforcing their commitments to transparency, accountability, and aid effectiveness in Namibia. The UNSDCF focuses on four results areas with four Outcomes, monitored through 55 indicators. These indicators are primarily derived from the National Development Plans, using data from national surveys and statistical sources. Wherever possible, data has been disaggregated by gender, age, and other relevant categories.

Progress on the implementation of the UNSDCF 2025-2029 will be monitored often and evaluated in the penultimate year, in collaboration with the GRN. Continuous monitoring and evaluation will enable the UN to assess its effectiveness and efficiency in supporting the GRN in achieving the planned development results as detailed in the Results Framework. The four Results Groups will conduct the monitoring process under the supervision of the UNCT. Each Results Group will be co-chaired by a

UNCT member and an implementing partner, such as government and civil society organizations. The structure and governance setup of the Results Groups will be approved by the UNCT before the planning process begins. The Results Groups, M&E focal points from agencies, and the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) Focal Point will form the Data and RBM Technical Working Group, which will be responsible for implementing the UNCT data strategy, conducting the UNSDCF Annual Performance Review (APR), and reporting on the implementation of the UNSDCF.

Monitoring the implementation progress of the UNSDCF will be based on the indicators provided at the outcome and output levels through the Results Framework. The UN will extensively use various data sources to operationalize the monitoring plan, including official national data and information systems, including from the National Statistical Agency (NSA). The UN will work closely with the NSA to support the production, analysis, utilization and dissemination of the required data.



4.3. Annual performance review and Country Results Reporting

The UNSDCF Annual Performance Review (APR) will be a critical mechanism of the monitoring process, feeding into the Joint Steering Committee performance review. The use of UN INFO will be maximized to enhance transparency, accountability, and increase efficiency during the planning and reporting phases. The UNCT will also consider the need to create additional interagency mechanisms to strengthen joint programming and monitoring in specific geographical areas or sectors.

Monitoring plans of individual UN agencies will align with the UNSDCF's plan and synchronize entity-level contributions, linking to national data systems, as well as gender-responsive monitoring/data gathering and gender-sensitive training among staff. Key monitoring mechanisms will include Results Groups and entity-level monitoring. Implementing partners will cooperate with UN system entities for monitoring,

periodic on-site reviews, spot checks, and special or scheduled audits, as described in specific clauses of their engagement documents/contracts.

As part of their annual work planning processes, the Results Groups will identify 'joint results' through initiatives such as Joint Area-Based Programming, joint actions/programmes, joint advocacy, and joint policy prioritization under each Outcome area. These initiatives will highlight where coordination and joint implementation add value. To maintain the relevance of the UNSDCF in the evolving country context and to address unforeseen situations, the UNCT will review and make recommendations to the Joint Steering Committee (JSC) on necessary adjustments to the results framework.

4.4. Evaluation plan

The evaluation of the UNSDCF will be undertaken in 2028, the penultimate year of its implementation. It will be an independent process to draw lessons and inform the development of the next UNSDCF period, based on evidence of the achievement of expected results, performance, theory of change, and strategic prioritization process. The evaluation will adhere to the United Nations Evaluation Group norms and standards and UNSDCF principles and guidelines. All data collected will be integrated into UN INFO for improved coordination, transparency, and accountability.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I: UNSDCF RESULTS MATRIX

RESULTS MATRIX

PRIORITY AREA 1: EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY

National priorities (NDP5 and NDP6):

- NDP6. Effective governance and public service recovery: Competent public service and effective service delivery
- NDP5. Good Governance: Peace, Security and Rule of Law; Accountability and Transparency; Public Service Performance and Service Delivery; Statistical Development

Regional Frameworks:

- African Union Agenda 2063: An Africa of Good Governance, Democracy, Respect for Human Rights, Justice and the Rule of Law
- SADC Vision 2050 and SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2020-2030: Foundational pillar for Peace, Security, and Good Governance

SDGs (links):

- SDG 16.2,16.4; 16.6
- SDG 17.1; 17.

Potential Government partners: National Statistics Agency (NSA), National Statistical System, Ministry of Justice, Ombudsman, National Planning Commission (NPC), Anti-Corruption Commission; Ministry of Information and Communications Technology; Ministry of Home Affairs, Immigration, Safety and Security; Ministry of Sport, Youth and National Service.

Results	Indicator (disaggregated) (linked to SDG indicators)	Baseline (2024 or otherwise indicated)	Target (2029)	Data Source / MoV	Frequency of data collection
OUTCOME 1: By 2029, more young people, marginalized communities, and persons with disabilities in Namibia actively participate in transparent gender-transformative GOVERNANCE systems and institutions that prioritize accountability, transparency, and human rights	a. Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services (SDG Indicator 16.6.2)	67.5% (2021)	75%	Proxies 1) Mo Ibrahim Index for Participation, Rights, and Inclusion; 2) Afrobarometer;	Annual
	b. Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability, location, socio-economic status, and population group (SDG Indicator 16.7.2)	54% (2020)	80% Male: TBD Female: TBD PWD: TBD Age: TBD Location: TBD Socio-Economic status: TBD	OPM annual citizen satisfaction survey report	Annual
	c. Proportion of women in decision-making roles across governance and service delivery sectors	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Output 1.1: Strengthened National Statistical System (NSS) for improved production and use of disaggregated and quality statistics for inclusive evidence-based planning and evaluation, with focus on young people and marginalized communities.	a. Number of data producers (GRN, CSO, PS) capacitated with statistical knowledge and skills to produce and disseminate high-quality disaggregated data.	GRN = 0 CSO = 0 PS = 0	GRN = 10 CSO = 5 PS = 5	Program Reports	Annual
	b. Number of data users (GRN, CSO, PS) capacitated with statistical knowledge and skills, to use data for decision making.	GRN = 0 CSO = 0 PS = 0 Youth=0 Marg. Com.=0	GRN = 300 CSO = 50 PS = 50 Youth=TBD Marg. Com.=TBD	Program Reports	Annual
	c. Data collection and analysis mechanisms/initiatives providing disaggregated data to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development, established/implemented with UN support. (<i>UNSDG Output Indicator: 17.14.1_1</i>)	0	5	Program Reports	Annual
	d. Sustainable statistical financing strategy developed. (<i>UNSDG Output Indicator: 17.18.3_1</i>)	No	Yes	Program Reports	Annual
Output 1.2: Strengthened institutional coordinating mechanisms (incl. GRN, CSOs, academia and the private sector) and young people and marginalized communities' participatory capacity in decision-making processes for improved transparency and accountability.	a. Number of reports submitted timeously to international governance processes (<i>UNSDG Output Indicator: 16.a.1_1</i>)	0	10	AU Convention for combating and preventing corruption CRC, peer review mechanisms	Every 5 years
	b. Extent to which oversight, accountability, or protection mechanisms, especially on civic space, that conform to international human rights standards, are in place and/or functioning, with UN support. (<i>UNSDG Output Indicator: 16.3.1_6</i>)	Partial	Full	Interministerial HR Commission (MoJ), Ombudsman, ACC	Annual
	c. Level of meaningful participation of right-holders, particularly women and discriminated groups, in selected public processes, supported by the UN (<i>UNSDG Output Indicator: 16.4</i>)	0	4	Program Reports	Annual

PRIORITY AREA 2: ECONOMIC RECOVERY, TRANSFORMATION AND RESILIENCE

National priorities (NDP5 and NDP6):

- NDP6. Economic recovery, transformation and resilience: Sustainable and Inclusive prosperity; Capacity for knowledge and Innovation; Infrastructure development; Regional integration and value chains
- NDP5. Economic transformation: Structural transformation through industrialization; Strengthened export capacity and greater regional integration; Supportive financial infrastructure for greater inclusion

Regional Frameworks:

- African Union Agenda 2063: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well-Being for All Citizens; Transformed Economies
- SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2020-2030: Industrial Development and Market Integration

SDGs (links):

- SDG 1.5
- SDG 8.1; 8.2; 8.3
- SDG 9.2; 9.3
- SDG 10.1
- SDG 17.1

Potential Government partners: Ministry of Industrialization and Trade; Ministry of Labor, Industrial Relations, and Employment Creation; Ministry of Finance; NIPDB; Ministry of Higher Education, Technology, and Innovation; NSA; Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform; Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism; and Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources; Ministry of Sport, Youth and National Service; Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare, NAMRA.

Results	Indicator (disaggregated) (linked to SDG indicators)	Baseline (2024 or otherwise indicated)	Target (2029)	Data Source / MoV	Frequency of data collection
OUTCOME 2: By 2029, Namibia has a diversified, resilient, and human rights ECONOMY that champions sustainable decent jobs, livelihoods and reduces inequalities inclusive of young people and marginalized communities..	a. GDP growth rate	2.7%	6. 2%	National Accounts	Annual
	b. Diversification Index incl. Manufacturing value added (%MVA)	94.5% (2023)	TBD	Global Economic Diversification Report	Annual
	c. Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index	0.191 (2021) = 43.3%	0.11 (33%)	MDPI report	Every 5 years
	d. Unemployment rate	Overall= 33.4% (2018) Male = 32.5% Female = 34.3%	Overall = 17% Male = 16% Female = 14%	Labour Force Survey	Every 5 years
	e. Gini coefficient	0.56 (2016)	0.52	NHIES	Every 5 years

Results	Indicator (disaggregated) (linked to SDG indicators)	Baseline (2024 or otherwise indicated)	Target (2029)	Data Source / MoV	Frequency of data collection
Output 2.1: Strengthened productive capacities of institutions to implement sustainable, diversified economic value addition , with community shared ownership.	a. Number of policies and/or strategies supporting development and implemented for industrialization/value addition/job creation community share ownership.	8	12	Agency Annual Report	Annual
	b. Number of capacity development programs implemented for improved sustainable economic value addition, skills development, community share ownership and industrialization aligned to strategic plans.	2	6	Agency Programme Report	Annual
	c. Number of joint initiatives targeting alternative industries (goods/services incl. cultural, circular, care, creative industries and sports) and MSMEs.	0	6	Agency Programme Report	Annual
	d. Number of capacities strengthening initiatives facilitated to enhance food systems	0	10	Agency Programme Report	Annual
	e. Number of new and existing coordination mechanisms established and strengthened for effective strategy implementation through UN support. 17.14.1_1	1	5	Agency Programme Report	Bi-Annual
Output 2.2: Enhanced gender-inclusive national capacity to develop and implement targeted initiatives for green, blue, purple, and orange jobs and just transitions, focusing on young people and marginalized communities.	a. Number of institutions (public-private) capacitated to create targeted inclusive green, blue, purple, and orange employment through UN support. (UNSDG Output Indicator: 8.b.1_2)	# of institutions GRN = 0 # of PS = 0	# of institutions GRN = 10 PS = 5	Agency Programme Report	Annual
	b. Number of private sector and MSMEs that innovated their business practices, social, environmental and economic sustainability with UN support. (UNSDG Output Indicator: 8.1.1_2)	10	100	Agency Programme Report	Annual
	c. Number of aggregated young people, women, and marginalized communities associations capacitated to create green, blue, purple, and orange jobs	1	4	Agency Programme Report	Annual
	d. Number of capacity-strengthening initiatives facilitated to enhance food systems and tourism with young people and marginalized communities	Food system = 0; Tourism = 0	TBD	Agency Programme Report	Annual

Results	Indicator (disaggregated) (linked to SDG indicators)	Baseline (2024 or otherwise indicated)	Target (2029)	Data Source / MoV	Frequency of data collection
Output 2.3: Strengthened implementation /delivery of diversified, innovative, and integrated financial sources and services , focusing on young people and marginalized communities.	a. Number of new or improved financial services or products introduced, reflecting innovation in the sector focusing on young people and marginalized communities.	1	5	Agency Annual Report	Annual
	b. Existence, adoption and implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) financing strategy incl. of digital financing strategies at national and local level. <i>(UNSDG Output Indicator: 17.1.1)</i>	No	Yes	Agency Programme Report	Annual
	c. Volume of financial and non-financial resources mobilized through South-South and triangular cooperation partnerships through UN support. <i>(UNSDG Output Indicator: 17.3.1_7)</i>	0	USD 5 mil	Agency Programme Report	Annual
	d. Number of microfinance and capacity building, including financial support initiatives, targeting women led enterprises through UN support	0	2	Programme reports	Annual
Output 2.4: Enhanced coordination and implementation of inclusive digital ecosystems , focusing on young people and marginalized communities.	a. Number programs supported to improve access to financial and digital products, services, and infrastructures among young people and marginalized communities.	2	4	Agency Programme Report	Annual
	b. Number of initiatives or programs aimed at enhancing implementation of the national digitalization strategy, particularly in high economic impact areas focusing on young people and marginalized communities.	1	4	Agency Programme Report	Annual
	c. Number of new and existing financial and digital coordination mechanisms established and strengthened for effective strategy implementation through UN support. <i>(UNSDG Output Indicator: 8.1.1_2)</i>	0	3	Agency Programme Report	Annual

PRIORITY AREA 3: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND GREEN GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES

National priorities (NDP5 and NDP6):

- NDP6. Sustainable development and green growth opportunities: Growth for sustainability, and resilience and growth opportunities
- NDP5. Environmental sustainability: Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources, and Environmental Management and Climate Change

Regional Frameworks:

- African Union Agenda 2063: A Prosperous Africa, based on Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development (Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities)
- SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2020-2030: Cross-Cutting Issues: Gender, Youth, Environment and Climate Change, and Disaster Risk Management

SDGs (links):

- SDG 2.1, 2.2, 2.4
- SDG 5.1
- SDG 6.1, 6.1, 6.3, 6.5
- SDG 7.2, 7.3
- SDG 9.3
- SDG 11.5 and 11.b
- SDG 12.2, 12.3
- SDG 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 13.b
- SDG 14.1, 14.2, 14.3
- SDG 15.1, 15.2, 15.3

Potential Government partners: Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform; Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism; Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources; Ministry of Ministry Mines and Energy; Ministry of Urban and Rural Development; OPM; Ministry of Sport, Youth and National Service

Results	Indicator (disaggregated) (linked to SDG indicators)	Baseline (2024 or otherwise indicated)	Target (2029)	Data Source / MoV	Frequency of data collection
OUTCOME 3: By 2029, Namibia has integrated gender-inclusive systems for sustainable management of NATURAL RESOURCES ; reduced climate change vulnerability and enhanced resilience of marginalized communities and young people.	a. Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	6794% (VNR 2021)	TBD	Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets, NDC	Every 5 years
	b. Number of people affected by disasters (year) (VNR)	248,960 people (VNR 2021)	TBD	VNR	Every 3 years
	c. Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources.	0.86 (2020)	0.80	AQUASTAT Dissemination System	Every 5 years
	d. Proportion of population using: safely managed sanitation services and a hand-washing facility with soap and water	28% in rural areas 77% in urban areas	40% in rural areas 87% in urban areas	NHIES	Every 5 years
	e. Proportion of population that is food in secure (above IPC 3)	26% (2023)	15%	IPC report	Annual
	f. Annual revenue generated from Protected Areas and CBNRM programmes	Increase of cash income and in-kind benefits to rural communities to NAD 140,254,009 (2022)	Cash income and in-kind benefits to rural communities of NAD 230 292 123,85	NACSO Annual report	Annual

Results	Indicator (disaggregated) (linked to SDG indicators)	Baseline (2024 or otherwise indicated)	Target (2029)	Data Source / MoV	Frequency of data collection
Output 3.1: Strengthened implementation of targeted, evidence-based policies, strategic plans and programmes for sustainable natural resource management .	a. Number of entities at the national and regional level that have developed integrated approaches and tools for enhanced coordination, cooperation, and synergies for the coherent implementation of multilateral environmental agreements, supported by the UN (UNSDG Output Indicator: 5.a.2_1)	National Institutions = 29 Regional institutions = 0	National Institutions =35 Regional institutions = 10	MEFT NCRC Biannual Meeting Reports	Annual
	b. Number of entities at the national, regional and community level that have developed data management tools for coherent implementation of multilateral environmental agreements, supported by the UN (UNSDG Output Indicator: 5.a.2_111.6.2_1)	National Institutions = 5 Regional institutions = TBD Community institutions = TBD	National Institutions = 10 Regional institutions = TBD Community institutions = TBD	Program Reports	Annual
	c. Number of national, regional, and community institutions capacity improved on waste management with a focus on sustainable practices aligned with national and global environmental standards. (19 Jan 2024)	National Institutions = 0 Regional institutions = 0 Community institutions = 0	National Institutions = 20 Regional institutions = 30 Community institutions = 50	MEFT, Municipalities/ Project/ Programme Reports	Annual
Output 3.2: Strengthened capacities of institutions and marginalized communities for climate change resilience and disaster risk reduction.	a. Number of marginalised farmers accessing resilient crop varieties and livestock breeds adapted to local climate conditions and rainwater harvesting systems	Women = 48 Men = 27	Women = 250 Men = 130	MAWLR, Project/ Programme Reports	Annual
	b. National disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategy adopted with appropriate support for climate information and early warning systems with UN support and implemented by the Government, in line with the Sendai Framework for DRR (UNSDG Output Indicator: 1.5.3_1)	2	3	OPM VAA Report	Annual
	c. Number of individuals at risk of food insecurity	658,588 people (VAA, 2022)	400,000	NHIES, VAA, ministerial admin data on sanitation reports	Every 5 years and annually
	d. Number of marginalized community members trained in climate resilience, disaster preparedness and sustainable practices	Women = 0 Youth = 0 Men = 0 PWD = 0	Women = 50,000 Youth = 100,000 Men = 50,000 PWD = 2,000	Agency programme reports	Annual
	e) Number of national and local government frameworks for preparedness and/or early/anticipatory action updated to ensure No-One is left behind, with UN support	National = 1 Local =1	National = 3 Local =3	OPM. Regional councils; UN Agency programme reports	Annual

Results	Indicator (disaggregated) (linked to SDG indicators)	Baseline (2024 or otherwise indicated)	Target (2029)	Data Source / MoV	Frequency of data collection
Output 3.3: Strengthened implementation of evidence-based policies, strategic plans and programmes for renewable and affordable energy solutions (incl. green hydrogen, wind and solar energy), focusing on young people and marginalized communities.	a. Number of people equipped and capacitated with the required skills and knowledge to implement programmes for renewable energy solutions (incl. green hydrogen, wind, solar energy).	Women = 0 Youth = 0 Men = 0 PWD = 0	Women = 20,000 Youth = 10,000 Men = 20,000 PWD = 300	UN Agency programme reports	Annual
	b. Number of inclusive policies and programmes implemented on renewable and affordable energy solutions (incl. green hydrogen, wind, solar energy)	Policies = 0 Programmes = 4 (S4H and Namibia Energy Institute-skills, Electrical vehicles, Carbon Markets)	Policies = 3 Programmes = 8	UN Agency programme reports	Annual
	c. Number of national, regional and community institutions equipped with the technical capacity, skills, and knowledge required to develop and implement evidence-based affordable energy solutions.	National Institutions = 10 Regional institutions = 10 Community entities = 2	National Institutions=15 Regional institutions = 400 Community institutions = 10	Ministerial implementation reports	Annual
	d. Number of people who gained access to clean, affordable, and sustainable energy with UN support (UNSDG Output Indicator: 7.1.1_6)	0	500,000	Program reports	Annual

PRIORITY AREA 4: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

National priorities (NDP5 and NDP6):

- NDP6. Human development and community resilience: Accelerating human development and social investments
 - NDP5. Social progression: Harnessing the demographic dividends; Human capital development; Social development
-

Regional Frameworks:

- African Union Agenda 2063: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All Citizens; Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation; Healthy and well-nourished citizens.
 - SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2020-2030: Social and Human Capital Development
-

SDGs (links):

- SDG 1.1; 1.4
 - SDG 2.1
 - SDG 3.1; 3.3
 - SDG 4.1; 4.2
 - SDG 5.1; 5.2; 5.4; 5.5; 5.8
 - SDG 6.1; 6.3
 - SDG 11.1; 11.3
 - SDG 17.3
-

Potential Government partners: Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture; Ministry of Gender Equality, Ombudsman, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare; Ministry of Health and Social Services; Ministry of Higher Education, Training and Innovation; OPM; Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform; Ministry of Home Affairs, Immigration, Safety and Security; Ministry of Sport, Youth and National Service

Results	Indicator (disaggregated) (linked to SDG indicators)	Baseline (2024 or otherwise indicated)	Target (2029)	Data Source / MoV	Frequency of data collection
<p>Outcome 4: By 2029, young people, women, persons with disabilities and marginalized communities, have increased access to, and use of quality, affordable, gender-transformative, and human rights-sensitive BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES.</p>	a. Proportion of population satisfied with social services	67.5% (2021)	75%	Proxies 1) Mo Ibrahim Index for Participation, Rights, and Inclusion; 2) Afrobarometer;	Annual
	b. HEALTH and NUTRITION				
	i. Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 of population)	215	70	4H Report - UN Estimates	Annual
	ii. Neonatal mortality ratio	39	12	UN Estimates (Causes of Death Report)	Annual
	iii. Prevalence (%) of stunting among children under 5 years	24	20	Un Estimates	5-year survey
	iv. Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for modern family planning methods satisfied	80.4% (2024)	95% (2029)	FP 2030 Country Commitment report- MoHSS, DHS	Annual, 5-year survey
	v. % of school dropouts due to teenage pregnancies	33%	22%	EMIS Report	Annual
	vi) Adolescent birth rate (15-19) years [per 1,000 of population]	64 (2023)	50	State of World Population report	Annual
	vii. Number of people newly infected with HIV in the reporting period per 1,000 uninfected population	2.61 (2023)	1,66	Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) projections	Annual
	viii. Skill birth Attendance Rate	87% (DHS 2013)	97%	DHS	Annual
	c. EDUCATION / ECE				
	i. % learners having access to pre-primary	53%	95%	EMIS	Annual
	ii. % of learners achieving basic numeracy skills at Grade 3	40%	80%	EMIS	Annual
	iii. % of Grade 7 learners promoted	89.6 (2022)	95	EMIS	Annual
	iv. % Pass rate for Grade 11	19.3 (2022)	30%	EMIS	Annual
	v. Number of schools implementing revised TVET curriculum	30	50	NCCO/NCCAS REPORTS	Annual
	vi. Participation rate in technical vocational programmes	No data	50	Annual Reports	5-year survey
	vii. % of learners' dropout rates due to pregnancy	15	5	EMIS Report	Annual

Results	Indicator (disaggregated) (linked to SDG indicators)	Baseline (2024 or otherwise indicated)	Target (2029)	Data Source / MoV	Frequency of data collection
d. SOCIAL PROTECTION					
	i. % of population living in multi-dimensional poverty	Female = 46.2 (head of household) Male = 40.8% (head of household) children (51.3%)	Female- 36.0 Male - 31% Children (40.0%)	Social Protection Policy M&E Reports, Multi-dimensional Poverty Report	Annual Every 5 years
	ii. % of budget allocated to social services	51%	53%	National Budget	Annual
	iii. % of budget allocated to gender programming	51%	53%	National Budget	Annual
	iv. Proportion of people (OVC, PWD, Old Age, men, women,) covered by social protection systems.	OVC = 36% (2022) PWD =74 % (2022) Old age = 98% (2022)	OVC = 50% PWD = 80% Old age =100%	Ministry of Gender Annual Report	Annual
e. WASH					
	i. % of population using at least basic clean and safe drinking water services	84.4 (2016)	92,9%	NHIES	Every 5 years
	ii. % of learners achieving basic numeracy skills at Grade 3	44.8 (2016)	39%	NHIES	Every 5 years
	f. HOUSING: (Proportion of population with basic housing)	TBD	49%	Namibia Demographic Health Survey (NDHS)	
	g. GBV PREVALENCE RATE (GBV reported cases)	33% (2013)	28% (2029)	DHS, NAMPOL	Every 5 years
	H. VAC PREVALENCES RATE (VAC reported cases)	TBD	TBD	NAMPOL, DHIS2 (MGESW)	Annual
	i. Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before the age of 18.	6.9% (2024)	3.0%	DHS	Every 5 years

Results	Indicator (disaggregated) (linked to SDG indicators)	Baseline (2024 or otherwise indicated)	Target (2029)	Data Source / MoV	Frequency of data collection
Output 4.1: Strengthened national and sub-national capacities to efficiently deliver quality, affordable, gender-inclusive social and protection services, relying on evidence-based disaggregated quality data, focusing on young people, persons with disabilities, and marginalized communities.	a. Number of public institutions, CSOs, academia and private sector with capacities to design / implement or fund social policies for improved access and use.	# of GRN = 3 # of CSOs = 4 # of academia =2 # of Private institutions = 0	# of GRN = 15 # of CSOs = 8 # of academia = 3 # of Private institutions = 5	Program Reports	Annual
	b. Number of new or revised costed national social policies, strategies and legislation to extend coverage, enhance comprehensiveness, and quality of services	# of new costed national social policies, strategies and legislation= TBD # of revised costed national social policies, strategies and legislation = TBD	# of new costed national social policies, strategies and legislation=? # of revised costed national social policies, strategies and legislation =?	Program Reports	Annual
	c. An updated national plan/strategy to respond to health emergencies	No	Yes	Updated National Emergency Plan	Once off
	d. Number of people, (in service institutions) with increased capacity to deliver quality, integrated services (Health, Education, S/Protection, birth and death registration, WASH with UN support. (<i>UNSDG Output Indicator: 16.9.1_1</i>)	0	TBD	Program Reports	Annual
	e. Number of institutions (Health, Education, S/Protection, birth and death registration, WASH) with improved capacity to deliver quality, effective, equitable and inclusive services without discrimination with UN support.	0	TBD	Program Reports	Annual
	f. Number of new coordination /partnerships established at the country level.	# of new partnerships = 0	# of new partnerships= 3	Program Reports	Annual
	g. Number of healthcare facilities equipped with assistive technologies for persons with disabilities	TBD	TBD	Program reports	Annual

Results	Indicator (disaggregated) (linked to SDG indicators)	Baseline (2024 or otherwise indicated)	Target (2029)	Data Source / MoV	Frequency of data collection
Output 4.2: Strengthened mechanisms and capacities of communities and Frontline Service Providers (FLSPs) to promote positive and equitable gender social norms for gender equality and women empowerment, prioritizing prevention and response to GBV and VAC , amongst young people and marginalized communities.	a. Number of implemented initiatives to prevent GBV (incl. violence and harassment at work) and VAC, addressing harmful social norms and gender discriminatory roles and practices, with joint UN support. <i>(Initiatives incl. community engagement, development of engagement tools/ guides, capacity building efforts, evidence generating, advocacy for gatekeepers.)</i> . (UNSDG Output Indicator: 5.2.1.9)	0	5	Program Reports	Annual
	b. Number of people (women, adolescents, youth, children including persons with disabilities and migrants) who benefited from integrated and comprehensive essential GBV and VAC services	Women = TBD Adolescent and Youth = TBD Children = TBD PWD = TBD Migrants = TBD	Women = TBD Adolescent and Youth = TBD Children = TBD PWD = TBD Migrants = TBD	Program Reports	Annual
	c. Number of FLSP institutions with improved capacity to deliver high-quality, comprehensive services on GBV, VAC and harmful practice.	0	TBD	Updated National Emergency Plan	Once off
	d. The existence of a functional national mechanism to engage men and boy organizations/ networks/groups promoting positive masculinities	No	Yes	Program Reports	Annual
	e. Number of initiatives to popularize and sensitize relevant legislation and related frameworks on GBV/VAC prevention and response supported through UN-coordinated efforts <i>(incl. simplification and translation, edutainment/celebrity and influencers, workshop/ events, online platforms including social media, legal literacy campaigns)</i>	0	TBD	Program Reports	Annual
	f. Number of women, adolescents, youth benefiting from skill development initiatives, micro-enterprises and employability opportunities, through UN-supported programmes	0	Total: 500 (To be disaggregated by women, adolescents, and youth)	Program Reports	Annual
	g. Percentage of migrants/ refugees accessing essential services, including healthcare, education, legal support, and social welfare	0	50%	Program Reports	Annual

Results	Indicator (disaggregated) (linked to SDG indicators)	Baseline (2024 or otherwise indicated)	Target (2029)	Data Source / MoV	Frequency of data collection
	h. A functional and comprehensive multi-sectoral database (s) for GBV and VAC in place. <i>(Includes Health, legal, justice, social and economic sectors.)</i>	No	Yes	Program Reports	Annual
	i. Number of institutions with improved capacity to deliver high-quality, comprehensive GBV, VAC services, with joint UN support services (incl. medical/health, police, legal, pastoral, psychosocial, life skill teaching; economic, protection/safety, correctional services)	3	15	Capacity building records/ Annual reports	Annual
Output 4.3: Strengthened capacity of rights holders to claim their rights and optimally utilise basic social and protection services, focusing on young people, persons with disabilities, and marginalized communities.	a) % of people, particularly the vulnerable and marginalised, whose capacity has been strengthened to access health services: a) Communicable diseases; b) non-communicable diseases (NCD); c) Sexual and reproductive health (SRH); d) Integrated management of childhood illnesses services; e) Other	0% (OBS 2021)	30% (OBS) (To be disaggregated by services: a) Communicable diseases; b) non-communicable diseases (NCD); c) Sexual and reproductive health (SRH); d) Integrated management of childhood illnesses services; e) Other)	OBS Reports	Biennial
	b) Number of people particularly the young people and marginalised, whose capacity has been strengthened to access education services.	# of young people = TBD # of marginalised= TBD # of male: TBD # of female: TBD	# of young people = TBD # of marginalised= TBD # of male: TBD # of female: TBD	Program reports	Biennial
	c) Number of people particularly from marginalized communities, whose capacity has been strengthened to access basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services that are safe	0	TBD	Program reports	Biennial
	d) Percentage of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, disaggregated by sex	67.5% (2020)	85,00%	Vital statistics Report of 2021	Biennial

ANNEX II: LEGAL ANNEX

1. Whereas the Government of Namibia (the “Government”) has entered into the agreements listed below with the United Nations, including its Funds, Programmes and other subsidiary organs, and other organizations of the United Nations system (“UN System Organizations”), which are applicable to their programme activities in Namibia (the “UN Agreements”) under the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (the “Cooperation Framework”);
2. Whereas the UN Agreements, together with the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13 February 1946 (the “General Convention”) and/or the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of 21 November 1947 (the “Specialized Agencies Convention”) as applicable, form the primary existing legal basis for the relationship between the Government and each UN System Organization for supporting the country to deliver on the Cooperation Framework, and are non-exhaustive and without prejudice to any other legal instruments the Government may enter into, including additional agreements with UN System Organizations for the purpose of their activities in the country:
 - a. With the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), a basic agreement to govern UNDP’s assistance to the country, which was signed by the Government and UNDP (the “Standard Basic Assistance Agreement” or “SBAA”), on 22 March 1990. This Cooperation Framework, together with a joint results group work plan specifying UNDP programme activities further to this Cooperation Framework (which shall form part of this Cooperation Framework and is incorporated herein by reference), constitute together a “project document” as referred to in the SBAA. The implementing partner and UNDP will sign a project agreement containing the specific arrangements for each project further to the relevant project document.
 - b. With the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), a Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) concluded between the Government and UNICEF on 12 September 1990.
 - c. With the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), an agreement concluded by an exchange of letters, which entered into force on 9 February 2006, pursuant to which the standard basic assistance agreement between the Government and the United Nations Development Programme shall mutatis mutandis apply to UNFPA in the country
 - d. With the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), an Agreement for the establishment of the FAO Representation in Namibia concluded between the Government and FAO on 20 June 1990.
 - e. With the World Health Organization (WHO), a Basic Agreement for the Provision of Technical Advisory Assistance signed by the Government and WHO on 12 April 1990.
 - f. With the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), an Agreement on the establishment of a UNESCO office signed on 25 September 1992.
 - g. With the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), through the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Government, represented by the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development, and UN Habitat signed on 22 February 2024.
 - h. With the World Food Programme (WFP), through the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) signed by UNDP and the Government on 22 March 1990, to be applied, mutatis mutandis, to WFP.

- i. With the United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), through the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) signed by UNDP and the Government on 22 March 1990, to be applied, mutatis mutandis, to UNAIDS.
 - j. With the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), a Memorandum of Understanding between the Government and IOM of 18 June 2013.
 - k. With the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), through the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) signed by UNDP and the Government on 22 March 1990, to be applied, mutatis mutandis, to UN Women.
 - l. with respect to the rest of UN organizations signatories of the Cooperation Framework at global and regional level, through the relevant and applicable legal instruments the Government may enter into with UN System Organizations, and being complemented by the the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) signed by UNDP and the Government on 22 March 1990, to be applied, mutatis mutandis as it might be required.
3. With respect to all UN System Organizations: Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions, decisions, rules and procedures of each UN System Organization.
 4. Without prejudice to the above, the Government shall:
 - i. Apply to each UN System Organization and its property, funds, assets, officials and experts on mission the provisions of the General Convention and/or the Specialized Agencies Convention; and
 - ii. Accord to each UN System Organization, its officials and other persons performing services on behalf of that UN System Organization, the privileges, immunities and facilities set out in the UN Agreement applicable to such UN System Organization.
 5. United Nations Volunteers performing services on behalf of a UN System Organization shall be entitled to the privileges and immunities accorded to officials of such UN System Organization.
 6. Any privileges, immunities and facilities granted to a UN System Organization under the Cooperation Framework shall be no less favourable than those granted by the Government to any other UN System Organization signatory of the Cooperation Framework.
 7. Without prejudice to the UN Agreements, the Government shall be responsible for dealing with any claims which may be brought by third parties against any of the UN System Organizations and their officials, experts on mission or other persons performing services on their behalf, and shall hold them harmless in respect of any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the Cooperation Framework, except where it is mutually agreed by the Government and the relevant UN System Organization(s) that such claims and liabilities arise from gross negligence or misconduct of that UN System Organization, or its officials, or persons performing services.
 8. Nothing in or relating to this Cooperation Framework shall be deemed:
 - i. a waiver, express or implied, of the privileges and immunities of any UN System Organization; or
 - ii. The acceptance by any UN System Organization of the jurisdiction of the courts of any country over disputes arising from this Cooperation Framework, whether under the General Convention or the Specialized Agencies Convention, the UN Agreements, or otherwise, and no provisions of this Cooperation Framework shall be interpreted or applied in a manner, or to an extent, that is inconsistent with such privileges and immunities

ANNEX III: 2025-2029 UNSDCF INDICATIVE RESOURCES PER OUTCOME AND OUTPUT

	Estimated core resources available (USD)	Estimated non-core and additional funds required (USD)	Total (USD)
FAO	5,450,000.00	10,800,000.00	16,250,000.00
IFAD	50,000.00	6,000,000.00	6,050,000.00
ILO	875,000.00	4,950,000.00	5,825,000.00
IOM	390,000.00	1,050,000.00	1,440,000.00
ITC	-	400,000.00	400,000.00
ITU	145,000.00	1,210,000.00	1,355,000.00
OHCHR	80,000.00	225,000.00	305,000.00
UNAIDS	850,000.00	1,350,000.00	2,200,000.00
UNCTAD	100,000.00	750,000.00	850,000.00
UNDESA*	-	120,000.00	120,000.00
UNDP	22,080,000.00	18,732,000.00	40,812,000.00
UNDRR	-	-	-
UNECA	100,000.00	50,000.00	150,000.00
UNEP	1,110,000.00	950,000.00	2,060,000.00
UNESCO	1,220,000.00	12,500,000.00	13,720,000.00
UNFPA	3,450,000	8,400,000	11,850,000.00
UNHABITAT	728,793.00	6,650,000.00	7,378,793.00
UNHCR	1,050,855.00	4,203,420.00	5,254,275.00
UNICEF	9,841,120.00	12,486,963.00	22,328,083.00
UNIDO	95,694.00	600,000.00	695,694.00
UNODC	340,000.00	-	340,000.00
UNWOMEN	120,000.00	300,000.00	420,000.00
WFP	2,825,000.00	12,688,063.04	15,513,063.04
WHO	3,800,000.00	3,800,000.00	7,600,000.00
	54,701,462.00	108,215,446.04	162,916,908.04

Annex 3 addendum with indicative resources by outcome and output

The following table contains the indicative resources per outcome and output. However, it must be taken into account that some UN agencies have not provided the breakdown by outcome and output, therefore the total amount is lower than the total indicative resources in the previous table.		Tentative, available financial resources (USD)	Tentative additional financial resources required (USD)	Tentative Total (USD)
OUTCOME 1	By 2029, more young people, marginalized communities, and persons with disabilities in Namibia actively participate in transparent gender-transformative GOVERNANCE systems and institutions that prioritize accountability, transparency, and human rights	5,267,031.00	7,698,200.00	12,965,231.00
	Output 1.1: Strengthened National Statistical System (NSS) for improved production and use of disaggregated and quality statistics for inclusive evidence-based planning and evaluation, with focus on young people and marginalized communities.	3,133,831.00	3,475,000.00	6,608,831.00
	Output 1.2: Strengthened institutional coordinating mechanisms (incl. GRN, CSOs, academia and the private sector) and young people and marginalized communities' participatory capacity in decision-making processes for improved transparency and accountability.	2,133,200.00	4,223,200.00	6,356,400.00
OUTCOME 2	By 2029, Namibia has a diversified, resilient, and human rights ECONOMY that champions sustainable decent jobs, livelihoods and reduces inequalities inclusive of young people and marginalized communities.	5,371,030.00	24,325,576.00	29,696,606.00
	Output 2.1: Strengthened productive capacities of institutions to implement sustainable, diversified economic value addition, with community shared ownership.	2,002,000.00	10,811,576.00	12,813,576.00
	Output 2.2: Enhanced gender-inclusive national capacity to develop and implement targeted initiatives for green, blue, purple, and orange jobs and just transitions, focusing on young people and marginalized communities.	859,333.00	4,814,000.00	5,673,333.00
	Output 2.3: Strengthened implementation /delivery of diversified, innovative, and integrated financial sources and services, focusing on young people and marginalized communities.	683,433.00	3,000,000.00	3,683,433.00
	Output 2.4: Enhanced coordination and implementation of inclusive digital ecosystems, focusing on young people and marginalized communities.	1,826,264.00	5,700,000.00	7,526,264.00
OUTCOME 3	By 2029, Namibia has integrated gender-inclusive systems for sustainable management of NATURAL RESOURCES; reduced climate change vulnerability and enhanced resilience of marginalized communities and young people.	28,452,125.00	36,812,104.00	65,264,229.00
	Output 3.1: Strengthened implementation of targeted, evidence-based policies, strategic plans and programmes for sustainable natural resource management.	8,255,000.00	11,900,000.00	20,155,000.00
	Output 3.2: Strengthened capacities of institutions and marginalized communities for climate change resilience and disaster risk reduction.	11,728,375.00	17,472,104.00	29,200,479.00
	Output 3.3: Strengthened implementation of evidence-based policies, strategic plans and programmes for renewable and affordable energy solutions (incl. green hydrogen, wind and solar energy), focusing on young people and marginalized communities.	8,468,750.00	7,440,000.00	15,908,750.00
OUTCOME 4	By 2029, young people, women, persons with disabilities and marginalized communities, have increased access to, and use of quality, affordable, gender-transformative, and human rights-sensitive BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES .	15,461,276.00	31,979,566.04	47,440,842.04
	Output 4.1: Strengthened national and sub-national capacities to efficiently deliver quality, affordable, gender-inclusive social and protection services, relying on evidence-based disaggregated quality data, focusing on young people, persons with disabilities, and marginalized communities.	9,202,193.50	20,914,424.04	30,116,617.54
	Output 4.2: Strengthened mechanisms and capacities of communities and Frontline Service Providers (FLSPs) to promote positive and equitable gender social norms for gender equality and women empowerment, prioritizing prevention and response to GBV and VAC, amongst young people and marginalized communities.	3,166,415.50	5,539,142.00	8,705,557.50
	Output 4.3: Strengthened capacity of rights holders to claim their rights and optimally utilise basic social and protection services, focusing on young people, persons with disabilities, and marginalized communities.	3,092,667.00	5,526,000.00	8,618,667.00
TOTAL	54,551,462.00	100,815,446.04	155,366,908.04	

ANNEX IV: CASH TRANSFER TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

All cash transfers to an Implementing Partner are based on the Work Plans (WPs) agreed between the Implementing Partner and the UN system agencies. Cash assistance for travel, stipends, honoraria and other costs shall be set at rates commensurate with those applied in the country, but not higher than those applicable to the United Nations system (as stated in the ICSC circulars).

Cash transfers for activities detailed in work plans (WPs) can be made by the UN system agencies using the following modalities:

1. Cash transferred directly to the Implementing Partner:
 - a. Prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer), or
 - b. After activities have been completed (reimbursement);
2. Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner;
3. Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners.

Where cash transfers are made to the [national institution], the [national institution] shall transfer such cash promptly to the Implementing Partner.

Direct cash transfers shall be requested and released for programme implementation periods not exceeding three months. Reimbursements of previously authorized expenditures shall be requested and released quarterly or after the completion of activities. The UN system agencies shall not be obligated to reimburse expenditure made by the Implementing Partner over and above the authorized amounts.

Following the completion of any activity, any balance of funds shall be refunded or programmed by mutual agreement between the Implementing Partner and the UN system agencies.

Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may depend on the findings of a review of the public financial management capacity in the case of a Government Implementing Partner, and of an assessment of the financial management capacity of the non-UN[4] Implementing Partner. A qualified consultant, such as a public accounting firm, selected by the UN system agencies may conduct such an assessment, in which the Implementing Partner shall participate. The Implementing Partner may participate in the selection of the consultant.

Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may be revised in the course of programme implementation based on the findings of programme monitoring, expenditure monitoring and reporting, and audits.

In case of direct cash transfer or reimbursement, the UN system agencies shall notify the Implementing Partner of the amount approved by the UN system agencies and shall disburse funds to the Implementing Partner in [here insert the number of days as per UN system agency schedule].

In case of direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner; or to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners, the UN system agencies shall proceed with the payment within [here insert the number of days as agreed by the UN system agencies].

The UN system agencies shall not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the Implementing Partner and a third-party vendor.

Where the UN system agencies and other UN system agency provide cash to the same Implementing Partner, programme monitoring, financial monitoring and auditing will be undertaken jointly or coordinated with those UN system agencies.

A standard Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) report, reflecting the activity lines of the work plan (WP), will be used by Implementing Partners to request the release of funds, or to secure the agreement that [UN organization] will reimburse or directly pay for planned expenditure. The Implementing Partners will use the FACE to report on the utilization of cash received. The Implementing Partner shall identify the designated official(s) authorized to provide the account details, request and certify the use of cash. The FACE will be certified by the designated official(s) of the Implementing Partner.

Cash transferred to Implementing Partners should be spent for the purpose of activities and within the timeframe as agreed in the work plans (WPs) only.

Cash received by the Government and national NGO Implementing Partners shall be used in accordance with established national regulations, policies and procedures consistent with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the work plans (WPs), and ensuring that reports on the utilization of all received cash are submitted to [UN organization] within six months after receipt of the funds. Where any of the national regulations, policies and procedures are not consistent with international standards, the UN system agency financial and other related rules and system agency regulations, policies and procedures will apply.

In the case of international NGO/CSO and IGO Implementing Partners cash received shall be used in accordance with international standards in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the work plans (WPs), and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to [UN organization] within six months after receipt of the funds.

To facilitate scheduled and special audits, each Implementing Partner receiving cash from [UN organization] will provide UN system agency or its representative with timely access to:

- all financial records which establish the transactional record of the cash transfers provided by the UN system agency, together with relevant documentation;
1. all relevant documentation and personnel associated with the functioning of the Implementing Partner's internal control structure through which the cash transfers have passed.

The findings of each audit will be reported to the Implementing Partner and [UN organization]. Each Implementing Partner will furthermore:

1. Receive and review the audit report issued by the auditors.
2. Provide a timely statement of the acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation to the [UN organization] that provided cash (and where the SAI has been identified to conduct the audits, add: and to the SAI) so that the auditors include these statements in their final audit report before submitting it to [UN organization].

Undertake timely actions to address the accepted audit recommendations.

Report on the actions taken to implement accepted recommendations to the UN system agencies (and where the SAI has been identified to conduct the audits, add: and to the SAI), on a quarterly basis (or as locally agreed).

Option 1: [Where an assessment of the Public Financial Management system has confirmed that the capacity of the Supreme Audit Institution is high and willing and able to conduct scheduled and special audits]:

The Supreme Audit Institution may undertake the audits of Government Implementing Partners. If the SAI chooses not to undertake the audits of specific Implementing Partners to the frequency and scope required by the UN system agencies, the UN system agencies will commission the audits to be undertaken by private sector audit services[5].

ANNEX V: UNCT CONFIGURATION JOINT CONCEPT PAPER

United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2025 – 2029

Introduction:

This new Cooperation Framework (CF) represents, for Namibia, the first United Nations programming instrument emerging from the United Nations development system reform launched in 2018. In this sense, it reflects the UN development system's reform aspiration for enhanced integration, capacities, resources, and national ownership. The consultative and participatory process undertaken for the analysis, prioritization of development challenges, and the formulation of the results matrix for the United Nations Cooperation Framework in Namibia represents a strategic and inclusive approach to addressing the country's key development issues, with a particular focus on inequality and the pivotal role of youth. This process, stretching from October 2022 to March 2024, seamlessly integrated various phases of consultation, review, and strategic planning, ensuring that the voices of all stakeholders were heard and aligned with the national development agenda, particularly the development of the NDP6 and the unfinished business under NDP5.

The four strategic areas for the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework were identified during the SPR at the end of November 2023 and culminated in the final version of the results matrix and theory of change through a participatory process that ended in April 2024:

- Strategic Results Area 1: Effective Governance & Public Service Delivery.

Outcome 1: By 2029, more young people and marginalized communities in Namibia actively participate in transparent gender-inclusive GOVERNANCE systems and institutions that prioritize accountability, transparency, and human rights.

Output 1.1: Strengthened National Statistical System (NSS) for improved production and use of disaggregated and quality statistics for inclusive evidence-based planning and evaluation, with focus on young people and marginalized communities.

Output 1.2: Strengthened institutional coordinating mechanisms (incl. GRN, CSOs, academia and the private sector) and young people and marginalized communities' participatory capacity in decision-making processes for improved transparency and accountability.

- Strategic Results Area 2: Economic Recovery, Transformation & Resilience.

Outcome 2: By 2029, Namibia has a diversified, resilient, and human rights ECONOMY that champions sustainable decent jobs, livelihoods and reduces inequalities inclusive of young people and marginalized communities.

Output 2.1: Strengthened productive capacities of institutions to implement sustainable, diversified economic value addition, with community shared ownership.

Output 2.2: Enhanced gender-inclusive national capacity to develop and implement targeted initiatives for green, blue, purple, and orange jobs and just transitions, focusing on young people and marginalized communities.

Output 2.3: Strengthened implementation /delivery of diversified, innovative, and integrated financial sources and services, focusing on young people and marginalized communities.

Output 2.4: Enhanced coordination and implementation of inclusive digital ecosystems, focusing on young people and marginalized communities.

- Strategic Results Area 3: Sustainable Development & Green Growth Opportunities.

Outcome 3: By 2029, Namibia has integrated gender-inclusive systems for sustainable management of NATURAL RESOURCES; reduced climate change vulnerability and enhanced resilience of marginalized communities and young people.

Output 3.1: Strengthened implementation of targeted, evidence-based policies, strategic plans and programmes for sustainable natural resource management.

Output 3.2: Strengthened capacities of institutions and marginalized communities for climate change resilience and disaster risk reduction.

Output 3.3: Strengthened implementation of evidence-based policies, strategic plans and programmes for renewable and affordable energy solutions (incl. green hydrogen, wind & solar energy), focusing on young people and marginalized communities.

- Strategic Results Area 4: Human Development & Community Resilience.

Outcome 4: By 2029, young people, women, and marginalized communities, have equal access to,

and use of quality, affordable, gender-inclusive, and human rights-sensitive BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES.

Output 4.1: Strengthened national and sub-national capacities to efficiently deliver quality, affordable, gender-inclusive social and protection services, relying on evidence-based disaggregated [1] quality data, focusing on young people and marginalized communities.

Output 4.2: Strengthened mechanisms and capacities of communities and Frontline Service Providers (FLSPs) to promote positive and equitable gender social norms for gender equality and women empowerment, prioritizing prevention and response to GBV and VAC, amongst young people and marginalized communities.

Output 4.3: Strengthened capacity of rights holders to claim their rights and optimally utilise basic social and protection services, focusing on young people and marginalized communities.

Participants at the SPR, during the 2-day training workshop on the UN Programming Principles, were able to revise the problem trees for each main development barrier before formulating draft theories of change and the results matrix, showing the pathway required for achieving the outcomes. The participation of groups at risk of being left behind such as women, children, youth, and persons with disabilities, whose inputs served to update the risks and assumptions underpinning the CF was highlighted through a foresight exercise.

The overarching theory of change is anchored in the national Vision 2030 for a prosperous and industrialized Namibia and the three goals of the NDP6 (curbing the rising unemployment, reducing poverty, and reducing inequalities). It outlines the interconnected

and transformational changes which the four CF strategic priorities can bring about to help achieve national priorities and acceleration towards the SDGs. The four strategic areas, which are aligned to NDP6, must be considered in close interrelation: effective governance and public service delivery cuts across sectors and lays the foundation for effective economic transformation and sustainable management of natural resources and green growth, which in turn, facilitates human development and community resilience with access to quality and affordable social services. The strengthening of data and statistics will be a strategic priority mainstreamed in all four areas, though having a focus on the Strategic results Area 1.

In this context, fighting inequality and prioritizing the empowerment of young persons, to maximize the demographic dividend, are the overarching goals of this transformational cooperation framework. In terms of LNOB approach, other vulnerable groups are also considered: women, marginalized communities, rural population, LGBTIQ+, persons with disabilities, and persons living in informal settlements. The six transitions proposed by the UN Secretary General as investment pathways for accelerating the SDGs are inherently part of the CF implementation strategy. Jobs and social protection, education, food systems, digital connectivity, climate change, and energy were considered relevant for any strategy addressing the five main development barriers identified in the CCA: high unemployment and informality, the quality and affordability of social services, a lack of timely data and civic engagement, unsustainable management of natural resources, and gender based-violence and discrimination. In this context, the development pathways identified in the formulation process focused on employment, social protection, basic social services, sustainable environment and climate action, and affordable energy, in addition to improving digital connectivity as an enabler across several results areas in the CF.

The UNCT configuration dialogue process and its relation to the Cooperation Framework (CF) results:

The configuration exercise started on 10 March when the UN Resident Coordinator sent invitations to 26 UN entities to provide their commitments for the next CF and completing the two standard annexes. The inputs of 24 UN entities were received by the RCO from the end of March until mid-April. During this period, the RCO provided support to UN entities through the PMT and ad hoc sessions for some UN agencies. The following agencies participated in the exercise:

- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- International Labour Organization (ILO)
- International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- International Trade Centre (ITC)
- International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
- Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)
- United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)
- World Food Programme (WFP)
- World Health Organisation (WHO)

Twenty-three agencies expressed interest in participating as signatories in the CF. UNDESA expressed interest in participating as contributor not as signatory to the CF.

UNCT Configuration for implementation of the Cooperation Framework 2025-2029:

The consolidation of the inputs provided by the UN entities show that 24 UN agencies are interested to be part of the next CF in Namibia for the cycle 2025-2029:

- **For Outcome 1 (Strategic Area 1)** 14 UN entities expressed a commitment to contribute to the joint work in the governance area: FAO, ILO, IOM, ITU, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNECA, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNICEF, UNODC, and WHO.
- **For Outcome 2 (Strategic Area 2)** 17 UN entities expressed a commitment to contribute to the joint work in the diversified and human rights economy area: FAO, IFAD, ILO, IOM, ITC, ITU, OHCHR, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNECA, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, and WFP.

	FAO	IFAD	ILO	IOM	ITC	ITU	OHCHR	UNAIDS	UNCTAD	UNDESA	UNDP	UNDRR	UNECA	UNEP	UNESCO	UNFPA	UNHABITAT	UNHCR	UNICEF	UNIDO	UNODC	UNWOMEN	WFP	WHO	COUNT OF
CF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	24
O1	X		X	X		X	X	X			X		X		X	X	X		X		X			X	14
O2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		X		X	X	X	X	X			X	X		17
O3	X	X	X			X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	17
O4	X		X	X		X	X		X	X					X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	17

- **For Outcome 3 (Strategic Area 3)** 17 UN entities expressed a commitment to contribute to the joint work in the environment, climate action, and energy area: FAO, IFAD, ILO, ITU, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNDRR, UNECA, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNODC, WFP, and WHO.
- **For Outcome 4 (Strategic Area 4)** 17 UN entities expressed a commitment to contribute to the joint work in the social services area: FAO, ILO, IOM, ITU, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDESA, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UNWOMEN, WFP, and WHO.

Normative capacities for the Cooperation Framework: Accountability for implementation:

The United Nations agencies participating in the 2025-2029 Cooperation Framework are set to leverage a broad spectrum of normative capacities across the four strategic areas of the CF, contributing to specific goals and specific global standards. These capacities represent a high potential for contributing to accelerate the SDGs implementation through the six transitions proposed by the Secretary General. These capacities can be grouped into the following key areas:

- **Human Rights and LNOB:** This area emphasizes normative capacities on human rights norms and standards ratified by Namibia focusing on ICCPR-OP2-DP, CESCR, CEDAW, CRC, CRC-OP-AC, CRC-OP-SC, CRPD, CSW, CAT and CERD. In addition, there are capacities for international labor standards to ensure fair and just working conditions, civic participation, e-governance, and access to information. It also covers capacities for universal health coverage and international health standards to ensure equitable health access for all, as well as international education standards and monitoring the global agenda for Transforming Education. Finally, there are also normative capacities for implementing frameworks, such

as for protecting migrant population, refugees and stateless individuals.

- **Employment and Diversified Economy:** The CF will focus on reducing inequalities and supporting employment creation through a diversified human rights economy. In this context, normative capacities are identified within the UN entities for promoting sustainable economic growth, international trade standards (including African Continental Free Trade Area-AfCTA), development financing (Integrated National Financing Frameworks-INFF), and decent jobs standards. Normative capacities in this area include trade and industry development through support for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises and promoting inclusive and sustainable industrial development (ISID); and skills development (reskilling and upskilling) for emerging sectors, such as green energy.
- **Climate Action and Energy:** The CF will focus on reducing inequalities and promoting sustainable and equitable natural resources management and empowering resilient communities affected by climate change. In this context, normative capacities are identified within the UN entities for

adherence to multilateral environmental agreements and conventions. There are also capacities identified in relation to the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Additionally, there are normative capacities for promoting energy normative frameworks that support the transition to sustainable energy sources, which are crucial for reducing carbon emissions and mitigating climate change.

- **Digitalization and Technology:**

Reducing inequalities and accelerating the SDGs will require enabling actions for implementing the transition on digitalization. Norms and standards are also identified in this area in relation to development in information and communication technology, supporting advancements in artificial intelligence, digital media, and culture.

Accountability by UN agencies during the implementation of the CF:

A summary of the commitment statements of the 24 UN agencies is consolidated in Annex 1 of the Joint Concept Paper. The commitment statements are based on the information provided by UN agencies in the template “Agency capacity and statement for planned contribution to UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework in Namibia (2025-2029)”. UN agencies will be held accountable to provide the technical assistance to the outcomes and outputs they have signed up during the implementation of the 2025-2029 Cooperation Framework.

Functional capacities:

In terms of functional capacities such as advisory capacity for policy formulation, knowledge management, partnership networks, communications, project implementation, and monitoring and evaluation, all the UN agencies stated having the capacity at global, regional, or country level. Operational model

Within the 23 UN agencies, 9 agencies (FAO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO)

are committed to keeping a representative office in Namibia, while 4 agencies (ILO, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, UNWOMEN) will have separate liaison or project offices. It must be noted that ILO and UNHCR already have project offices in the UN House in Windhoek. The rest of UN agencies will operate through subregional/regional offices, HQs and/or short-term technical assistance.

In this context, 10 agencies (FAO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO) are committed to maintain physical participation in UNCT, PMT and results groups, while 13 agencies (IFAD, ILO, ITC, ITU, OHCHR, UNCTAD, UNDRR, UNECA, UNEP, UNHABITAT, UNIDO, UNODC, UNWOMEN) have committed to virtual participation. This represents around 42,5% of physical participation versus 56,5% of virtual representation. ILO will keep physical presence at the UN House through a project office without representative. Currently, UNWOMEN, UNECA, OHCHR, and UNEP are part of the virtual UNCT mailing list. UNHABITAT and UNODC virtually participate at the level of PMT and in the results groups.

For the next cycle, UNODC and ITU have committed to virtual participation in UNCT and PMT meetings. UNHABITAT will continue to participate at the level of PMT and in the results groups. ITC, IFAD, and UNDRR have committed to participate virtually in PMT and in the results groups while considering UNCT participation at strategic moments. UNCTAD stated that it would implement through headquarters without further details in terms of virtual participation. UNIDO did not provide specific information on its modality of intervention.

Output mapping:

All outputs within the Cooperation Framework will be covered by participating UN agencies. The two outputs with the least number of agencies are Outputs 2.3 and 3.3, having respectively 6 and 7 contributing agencies each. The output with the largest number of contributing agencies is Output 3.2 (Climate Action), having 14 participating UN agencies. Outputs 2.2, and 4.1 have 13 UN participating agencies.

Outputs	FAO	IFAD	ILO	IOM	ITC	ITU	OHCHR	UNAIDS	UNCTAD	UNDESA*	UNDP	UNDRR	UNECA	UNEP	UNESCO	UNFPA	UNHABITAT	UNHCR	UNICEF	UNIDO	UNODC	UNWOMEN	WFP	WHO	TOTAL	
Output 1.1	X		X	X		X	X	X			X		X			X	X		X					X	12	
Output 1.2			X	X		X	X	X			X				X	X	X		X		X					11
Output 2.1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X		X					X			X			12
Output 2.2	X	X	X		X	X			X		X		X		X	X		X		X		X				13
Output 2.3		X	X		X						X					X			X							6
Output 2.4	X	X	X		X						X				X	X	X			X						9
Output 3.1	X	X				X		X			X		X	X	X							X				9
Output 3.2	X	X				X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X	14
Output 3.3	X	X	X								X		X	X						X						7
Output 4.1	X		X	X		X		X		X						X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	13
Output 4.2				X		X		X							X	X		X	X		X			X		9
Output 4.3						X	X	X			X				X	X			X					X		8

Indicative financial data

The tentative financial estimates for each agency are as follows:

	Estimated core resources available (USD)	Estimated non-core and additional funds required (USD)	Total (USD)
FAO	5,450,000.00	10,800,000.00	16,250,000.00
IFAD	50,000.00	6,000,000.00	6,050,000.00
ILO	875,000.00	4,950,000.00	5,825,000.00
IOM	390,000.00	1,050,000.00	1,440,000.00
ITC	-	400,000.00	400,000.00
ITU	145,000.00	1,210,000.00	1,355,000.00
OHCHR	80,000.00	225,000.00	305,000.00
UNAIDS	850,000.00	1,350,000.00	2,200,000.00
UNCTAD	100,000.00	750,000.00	850,000.00
UNDESA	-	120,000.00	120,000.00
UNDP	22,080,000.00	18,732,000.00	40,812,000.00
UNDRR	-	-	-
UNECA	100,000.00	50,000.00	150,000.00
UNEP	1,110,000.00	950,000.00	2,060,000.00
UNESCO	1,220,000.00	12,500,000.00	13,720,000.00
UNFPA	3,450,000	8,400,000	11,850,000.00
UNHABITAT	728,793.00	6,650,000.00	7,378,793.00
UNHCR	1,050,855.00	4,203,420.00	5,254,275.00
UNICEF	9,841,120.00	12,486,963.00	22,328,083.00
UNIDO	95,694.00	600,000.00	695,694.00
UNODC	340,000.00	-	340,000.00
UNWOMEN	120,000.00	300,000.00	420,000.00
WFP	2,825,000.00	12,688,063.04	15,513,063.04
WHO	3,800,000.00	3,800,000.00	7,600,000.00
TOTAL	54,701,462.00	108,215,446.04	162,916,908.04

The total estimated core resources are USD 54,701,462.00, which are complemented by non-core and additional funds required for USD 108,215,446.04, bringing the total estimate for the Cooperation Framework to USD 162,916,908.04. At this stage, UNDRR have not estimated financial contributions for the 2025-2029 cycle.

Implementation mechanism:

Based on the pledges made by the UN agencies, the UNCT will maintain a hybrid participation mechanism for regular UNCT monthly meetings, PMT, and results groups:

- Physical participation (11): FAO, ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, and WHO.
- Virtual participation (6): UNWOMEN, UNECA, OHCHR, UNEP, UNODC and ITU.

The following UN agencies are committed to ad hoc and strategic participation in the UNCT as needed (not regular): ITC, UNCTAD, IFAD, UNHABITAT and UNDRR. These agencies have also pledged to participate in PMT and the results groups as needed. UNIDO has not clearly defined its participation in the UNCT, PMT, and results groups. Finally, it must be noted that UNDESA would be a contributor to the CF instead of a signatory, focusing on Output 4.1.

In case an UN entity would like to contribute to the results set in the CF at later stage, should there be an area of work for which additional capacities are needed; should there be a request from the Government for such engagement, the UN entity should request the agreement within the UNCT and later on from the Government counterpart. The process shall be completed through an exchange of letters.

SIGNATURES	We the undersigned endorse the document and reaffirm our commitments to deliver on the contribution statements provided for this configuration exercise,		
Qingyun Diao, Representative, FAO	Francesco Rispoli, Country Director, IFAD	Philile Masuku, Country Director, Zimbabwe and Namibia, ILO	Florence Situmbeko, Head of Office, IOM
Mr Ashish Shah, Director, Division of Country Programmes, ITC	Anne-Rachel Inné, Director Regional Office for Africa, ITU	Abigail Noko, Regional Representative for Southern Africa, OHCHR	David Chipanta, Country Director, UNAIDS
Mr. Pedro Manuel Moreno, Deputy Secretary-General, UNCTAD	UNDESA (contributor)	Alka Bhatia, Resident Representative, UNDP	Amjad Abbashar, Chief, UNDRR Regional Office for Africa, UNDRR
Ms. Eunice Kamwendo, Director for ECA SRO SA, UNECA	Clara Makenya, Country Focal Point, UNEP	Eunice Smith, Representative, UNESCO	Erika Goldson, Representative, UNFPA
Oumar Sylla, Director Regional Office for Africa, UNHABITAT	Fafa N’Konou, Head of Field Office, UNHCR	Samuel Ocran, Representative, UNICEF	Diego Masera, Representative for Southern Africa, UNIDO
Ms. Jane Marie Ongolo, Regional Representative, ROSAF, UNODC	Ms. Aleta Miller, Representative, UNWOMEN	George Fedha, Country Director, WFP	Richard Banda, Representative, WHO

ANNEX VI: MODEL PROTECTION FROM SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE (PSEA) CLAUSE

The model PSEA clause represents an aspirational standard, encompassing a clear prohibition of SEA, reaffirming the shared commitments to PSEA of the UN and governments, and outlining key areas of cooperation on PSEA. Its inclusion in the UNSDCF is particularly significant, as the framework is co-signed by both the Government and the UN Country Team, underscoring their joint commitment to these principles.

“*Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) is a key priority for the UNCT entities, with a special focus on prioritizing victims’ rights and creating an environment in which sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) do not occur. SEA is unacceptable behavior and is prohibited for UN personnel and UN implementing partners. The UNCT entities will therefore pursue all appropriate means to protect against, prevent and respond to SEA, and will require a similar commitment from its partners.*

In delivering on the obligations articulated in the present Cooperation Framework, the UNCT and the government of Namibia affirm their commitment to preventing and responding to reports of SEA in connection with their personnel involved in common/joint projects. It is understood that this would entail the need to: (i) adhere to common values on PSEA, (ii) take preventative measures against SEA, (iii) investigate allegations, and (iv) take appropriate corrective action when incidents occur, including providing support to victims in accordance with a victim-centred approach.”



UNITED NATIONS
Namibia



SCAN TO
DOWNLOAD
& READ

 United Nations Namibia

 @UNNamibia

 namibia.un.org