Republic of Namibia

UNITED NATIONS
NAMIBIA

United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPAF) 2019-2023

A Partnership for the Eradication of Poverty and Inequality

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Declaration of Commitment 6
Participating United Nations Agencies, Funds and Programmes 7
List of Abbreviations 9
Executive Summary 11
1. Introduction 12
2. Alignment with Global, Regional and National Development Context 13
2.1. Global Context: 2030 Agenda, SDGs and UN System Reform 13
2.2. Regional Context 14
2.3. National Development Plans 15
2.4. UN Programming Principles and Approaches 16
2.5. Lessons Learned and Comparative Advantages 18
2.6. Preparation of UNPAF 2019-2023 20
3. UN Strategic Priorities for 2019-2023 22
3.1. Key Development Challenges in Namibia 22
3.2. Strategic Priority Areas and Alignment to NDP 5 Pillars 24
3.3. UNPAF Pillars 27
Pillar 1: Economic Progression 28
Pillar 2: Social Transformation 32
Pillar 3: Environmental Sustainability 44
Pillar 4: Good Governance 48
3.4. Cross-cutting Issues and Joint Programmes 52
3.5. Initiatives Outside the UNPAF 59
4. Risks and Assumptions 60
5. Financing the UNPAF 62
5.1. Mapping the Financial Landscape 62
5.2. Common Budgetary Framework (CBF) 63
5.3. UNPAF 2019-2023 Resource Mobilisation Strategy 65
6. Governance Structure and Implementation Mechanism 66
6.1. Enhancing Development Coordination 66
6.2. Commitment Towards the 'Delivering as One' (DaO) Approach 66
7. Monitoring and Evaluation 73
8. Communication 74
9. Annexes 76
9.1. Results Matrices 77
9.2. UNPAF 2019-2023 Common Budgetary Framework per Agency 85
9.3. Agency Budget for UNPAF Pillars / Outcomes 86
9.4. Basis of Partnership 88

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1: Summary - Common Budgetary Framework UNPAF 2019-2023 63
Figure 1: UNDAF Companion Guidance - Programming Principles 16
Figure 2: UNPAF Alignment to Development Agendas 24
Figure 3: Common Budgetary Framework (CBF) per UNPAF Pillar 64
Figure 4: UNPAF 2019-2023 Governance Structure and Implementation Mechanism 67

DECLARATION OF COMMITMENT

The Government of the Republic of Namibia (GRN) and the United Nations Development System in Namibia, through the United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPAF) 2019-2023, pledge to work together in partnership to support the implementation of the Fifth National Development Plan (NDP 5), the Harambee Prosperity Plan (HPP) and the Blue Print for Wealth Redistribution and Poverty Eradication and overall the realisation of Namibia's Vision 2030. The United Nations will continue the Delivering as One (DaO) approach, with full commitment to enhance the coherence and efficiency of its Agencies' contributions to achieving the longer-term Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the African Union (AU) Agenda 2063, and the country's human rights obligations and other commitments under internationally agreed conventions and treaties.

Aligned with NDP 5, this partnership framework contributes to four main results areas:

1. Economic Progression
2. Social Transformation
3. Environmental Sustainability
4. Good Governance

The UNPAF for 2019-2023 has been prepared by the GRN and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Namibia, including Non-Resident Agencies, through an extensive consultation process with various stakeholders, including civil society organisations (CSOs), bilateral and multilateral organisations, private sector, academia and research institutions/think tanks.

Building on the spirit of the first UNPAF, this framework will be based on a partnership between the GRN and the UNCT, whereas the United Nations will offer its international network and expertise to facilitate exchanges and knowledge sharing, foster innovation, build new partnerships and provide continued policy support where requested.

United Nations Country Team in Namibia

Kiki Gbeho
United Nations Resident Coordinator

Government of the Republic of Namibia

Honourable Obeth Kandjoze
Minister of Economic Planning

PARTICIPATING UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES, FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES

The United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPAF) 2019-2023 is guided by the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) Vision 2030, the overarching objective of which is defined as follows:

"By 2030, Namibia is a developed nation with an equitable, inclusive, peaceful and sustainable societal and economic fabric, a resilient environment and transformational governance in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)."

By signing hereunder, the participating United Nations organisations endorse the UNPAF 2019-2023.

Kiki Gbeho
United Nations Resident Coordinator

RESIDENT AGENCIES

Rachel Odede - Representative,
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

Charles Sagoe-Moses - Representative,
World Health Organization (WHO)

Farayi Zimudzi - Representative,
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Dennia Gayle - Representative,
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Tharcisse Barihuta - Country Director,
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

Bai Mankay Sankoh - Country Director,
World Food Programme (WFP)

Izumi Morota-Alakija - Deputy Resident Representative, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Jean-Pierre Ilboudo - Representative,
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Jeremias Mendes - Representative,
International Organization for Migration (IOM)

NON-RESIDENT AGENCIES

Zhuldyz Akisheva - Regional Representative, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Hopolang Phororo - Director, International Labour Organization (ILO)

Anne Githuku-Shongwe - Regional Representative, UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)

Khaled El Mekwad - Representative, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Adan Ilmi - Acting Representative, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, (UNHCR) Regional Office

Juliette Biao Koudenoukpo - Director and Regional Representative, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Africa Office

Mahamane Cisse-Gouro - Chief, Africa Branch Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Geneva

Oleg Serezhin - Chief, Capacity Development and Partnerships Coordination Section, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	Anti-Corruption Commission
ACHPR	African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BOS	Business Operations Strategy
CBF	Common Budgetary Framework
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resource Management
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CL	Child Labour
CRAN	Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSS	Clinical Support Services
DaO	Delivering as One
DBN	Development Bank of Namibia
DPD	Development Partners' Dialogue
DPF	Development Partnership Forum
DRFN	Desert Research Foundation of Namibia
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EHFP	Emergency and Humanitarian Focal Points
EIF	Environmental Investment Fund
EMONC	Emergency Obstetric and New-born Care
ENAP	Every New-born Action Plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FL	Forced Labour
FSW	Female Sex Workers
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GBVPU	Gender-Based Violence Protection Unit
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	Gross National Income
GRN	Government of the Republic of Namibia
GTG	Gender Theme Group
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HPP	Harambee Prosperity Plan
IBBS	Integrated Behavioural Surveillance Survey
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMNCI	Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JPRMS	Joint Partnership and Resource Mobilisation Strategy
JSC	Joint Steering Committee
JUTA	Joint United Nations Team on AIDS
LTSMs	Learning and Teaching Support Materials
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAWF	Ministry of Agriculture Water and Forestry
MEAC	Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture
MET	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
MGECW	Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare
MHAI	Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration
MHETI	Ministry of Higher Education, Training and Innovation
MHSS	Ministry of Health and Social Services
MIC	Middle Income Country
MITSMED	Ministry of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development
MLIREC	Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment Creation
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
MNCH	Maternal and New-born Child Health
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MPESW	Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare
MSM	Men who have Sex with Men
MSME	Micro, Small / Medium Enterprise
MSS	Ministry of Safety and Security
MSYNS	Ministry of Sport, Youth and National Service
MTR	Mid-Term Review
MURD	Ministry of Urban and Rural Development
NaDEET	Namib Desert Environmental Education Trust
NAFIN	Namibia Alliance for Improved Nutrition

NAMPOL	Namibian Police
NAPPA	Namibia Planned Parenthood Association
NASA	National AIDS Spending Assessment
NCD	Non-Communicable Disease
NCRST	National Commission on Research Science and Technology
NDHS	Namibia Demographic and Health Survey
NDP 5	Fifth National Development Plan
NDRMC	National Disaster Risk Management Committee
NDRMS	National Disaster Risk Management System
NHA	Namibia Health Account
NHIES	National Household Income and Expenditure Survey
NIDS	Namibia Inter-censal Demographic Survey
NLP	National Land Policy
NPC	National Planning Commission
NRA	Non-resident Agency
NRM	Natural Resources Management
NSSCO	Namibia Senior Secondary Certificate Ordinary Level
NTA	Namibia Training Authority
NSA	Namibia Statistics Agency
NSF	National Strategic Framework for HIV and AIDS
NUST	Namibia University of Science and Technology
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OMT	Operations Management Team
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PFM	Public Financial Management
PMT	Programme Management Team
PPP	Public Private Partnership
RBM	Results-Based Management
RBMG	Results-Based Management Group
RC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
REC	Reach Every Child/Community
RED	Reach Every District
RISDP	Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan
RMNCAH&N	Reproductive, Maternal, New-born, Child and Adolescent Health and Nutrition Strategy
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SMEs	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
SSC	Social Security Commission
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
SWAPO	South West Africa People's Organisation
TB	Tuberculosis
TiP	Trafficking in Persons
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UHC	Universal Health Care
UMIC	Upper Middle-Income Country
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS
UNAM	University of Namibia
UNCG	United Nations Communications Group
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Framework
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNPAF	United Nations Partnership Framework
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
VAC	Violence Against Children
VHW	Violence and Harassment in the World of Work
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WBCG	Walvis Bay Corridor Group
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The selected Outcomes reflect the strong emphasis on the principle of **'Leave No One Behind'**, which is at the core of the United Nations support to the realisation of the 2030 Agenda.

The United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPAF), between the United Nations System and the Government of the Republic of Namibia (GRN), outlines the United Nations' support to the realisation of the country's Vision 2030 through the implementation of the Fifth National Development Plan (NDP 5) 2017/18 – 2021/22, the Harambee Prosperity Plan (HPP) and the Blueprint for Wealth Redistribution and Poverty Eradication. Under the shared, overarching goal of eradicating poverty and reducing inequalities, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) took the deliberate decision to align the UNPAF's priority areas to the NDP 5 Pillars and for each of these priorities, specific Outcomes for United Nations contribution have been identified as reported on the next page.

The selected Outcomes reflect the strong emphasis on the principle of 'Leave No One Behind', which is at the core of the United Nations support to the realisation of the 2030 Agenda. Building on the analysis of the outstanding development challenges captured in the Common Country Assessment (CCA) and the identified United Nations comparative advantages, key interventions under each Outcome have been defined. These focus on enhancing capacities for effective policy implementation, data gathering and analysis, and coordinated cross-sectoral approaches.

Priority will be given to opportunities for knowledge exchange and peer support through innovative south-south cooperation initiatives. The UNCT will consistently explore opportunities to adopt technological innovations to make progress towards the set Development Outcomes, including through partnerships with the private sector in the areas of, but not limited to, data collection, sustainable energy production, public institutions' citizens accountability, civil society engagement, integrated service delivery, etc.

Programmes under this UNPAF will be implemented in close coordination with relevant partners and a total of over USD 158 million is estimated to be needed for its realisation.

1. INTRODUCTION

This Second United Nations Partnership Agreement Framework (UNPAF) provides a system-wide overview of United Nations System engagement and functions in Namibia for the period 2019-2023. The UNPAF is the framework under which the United Nations System will support the Government of the Republic of Namibia (GRN). It serves as the collective response of the United Nations System to support the national development initiatives of the Government under the National Vision 2030 and the NDP 5, as well as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other international treaties and conventions.

UNPAF 2019-2023 has been designed to ensure that the United Nations System supports the ambition of a more coherent programming approach that brings together development, humanitarian and human rights agendas in a manner that ensures optimal United Nations coordination, coherence, effectiveness and efficiency for maximum impact.

The United Nations is a trusted partner to Namibia dating back to the time of independence and has continued to significantly support the country in its fight against poverty and path towards sustainable development. Over time, the United Nations System has repositioned itself to remain relevant and be able to deliver support to the GRN in areas where there is need and where the United Nations is uniquely positioned to do so.

Since 2009, Namibia has been an official Delivering as One (DaO) country and the United Nations System has shown commitment to designing implementation processes that further enhance coordination and coherence in the way the United Nations delivers results. However, the overall experience of being a DaO country can certainly be further enhanced, especially in view of delivering on the SDGs and the renewed global focus of Delivering Together. In this regard, the Partners' Perception Survey has provided useful insights, which, together with the rest of the analysis, will allow the United Nations to structure recommendations on the way forward.

The United Nations is a **trusted partner** to Namibia dating back to the time of independence and has continued to significantly support the country in its **fight against poverty** and path towards **sustainable development.**

2. ALIGNMENT WITH GLOBAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

2.1. GLOBAL CONTEXT: 2030 AGENDA, SDGs AND UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM REFORM

New Global Development Agenda

The 2030 Agenda and its 17 SDGs and 169 targets officially came into effect on the expiry of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) on 1 January 2016 and will be in place until 2030. The 2030 Agenda strives for a world that is just, rights-based, equitable and inclusive, and promotes sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development and environmental protection to benefit all, including women, children, youth and future generations. The 17 SDGs are complex and ambitious and cannot be achieved by any single actor. Therefore, if the 2030 Agenda is to be realised, it is of crucial importance that all development actors commit to the SDGs, acknowledge the universal, interlinked and integrated nature of the goals and contribute to the Agenda in the most effective and efficient way possible.

The United Nations System in Namibia recognises that in order to meet the 'Leave No One Behind' principle, the 2030 Agenda calls for a different level of integrated approaches and more emphasis on joined-up contributions by the System. Similarly, in acknowledging the fundamental truth that no single actor can address the interconnected SDGs and targets on their own, the United Nations System will use the UNPAF to establish stronger partnerships both inside and outside the System.

In December 2017, the United Nations Secretary-General submitted a report: *Repositioning the United Nations Development System to Deliver on the 2030 Agenda: our promise for dignity, prosperity and peace on a healthy planet*, outlining how the United Nations System would respond to the 2030 Agenda.

The report presented concrete proposals as to how the System should work collaboratively, building on the strengths of each entity, to accelerate its alignment with Agenda 2030 at country, regional and global levels. It proposed seven key areas of transformation envisaged to lead to the emergence of a new generation of country teams, centred around a strategic United Nations Development Framework (UNDAF) and led by an impartial, independent and empowered United Nations Resident Coordinator.

A coordinated, reprofiled and restructured regional approach is proposed to fully support the work on the ground, as well as focus on a stronger United Nations institutional response and System-wide approach to partnerships for the 2030 Agenda. The funding of the United Nations System also needs to be revised in order to ensure better quality, quantity and predictability of resources in exchange for accelerated repositioning and enhanced capacities of the System to deliver on the 2030 Agenda.

For the implementation of the UNPAF 2019-2023, the United Nations System in Namibia will be guided by the global United Nations Reform process. It will also continue to build on the lessons learned from being a so-called Delivering as One (DaO) self-starter since 2009. The UNCT will also engage in dialogue with GRN and development partners regarding funding of the UNPAF implementation, including leveraging resources towards the achievement of the SDGs.

2.2. REGIONAL CONTEXT

The global 2030 Agenda has been integrated into the continental and sub-regional development agenda to which Namibia is a key contributor. The African Union (AU) Agenda 2063 is designed to promote integrated, prosperous and social equality in Africa, driven by its own citizens, representing a joint dynamic voice on the international arena. As such, Agenda 2063 is a strategic framework for socio-economic transformation of the African continent and looks to accelerate the implementation of past and existing continental initiatives for growth and sustainable development.

In addition to supporting the Agenda 2063, Namibia is also a committed member of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and supports the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP), which is a comprehensive development and implementation framework guiding the regional integration agenda for the SADC.

It is designed to provide clear strategic direction in deepening integration in the region with a view to accelerate poverty eradication and the attainment of other economic and non-economic development goals. The RISDP is complemented by the SADC Industrialisation Strategy 2015-2063; an inclusive long-term modernisation and economic transformation scheme that enables substantive and sustained raising of living standards, intensifying structural change and engendering a rapid catch up of the SADC countries with industrialising and developed countries.

The United Nations' global presence in close to 180 countries, its knowledge networks of expertise at the global and regional level among United Nations Agencies operating in Namibia, and its dynamic support rendered to other multilateral organisations, such as SADC and AU, offer unique capacity to help Namibia take advantage of south-south and triangular cooperation to share, adapt and create better development solutions to meet new challenges.

MAP OF AFRICA

2.3. NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS

The UNPAF 2019-2023 has been prepared in response to the key national plans guiding the development of Namibia. The long-term vision is Namibia's Vision 2030 – Policy Framework for Long-Term Development (Vision 2030), which is intended to reduce inequalities, and has an overriding objective of creating, "A prosperous and industrialised Namibia, developed by her human resources, enjoying peace, harmony and political stability" with a supporting vision of, "Poverty is reduced to the minimum, the existing pattern of income distribution is equitable and disparity is at the minimum".

One of the major principles on which Vision 2030 is based is "partnerships", which is recognised as a major prerequisite for the achievement of dynamic, efficient and sustainable development. This involves partnership between the GRN, communities and civil society; partnership between different branches of GRN, with the private sector, non-governmental organisations, community-based organisations and the international community; partnership between urban and rural societies; and, ultimately, partnership between all members of Namibian society.

In response to global trends regarding the shifting role of the United Nations and its way of providing support, the United Nations System in Namibia will continue the transformative change and gradually shift from direct implementation to upstream policy support, evidence generation and national capacity development, thereby creating enabling conditions for people-driven sustainable and inclusive development.

The UNPAF 2019-2023 is also significantly influenced by the classification of Namibia as an Upper Middle-Income Country (UMIC)[1]. This income status impacts the funding of the United Nations System, the kind of support the United Nations System will be delivering, and how it will be delivering it. The support of the United Nations System in Middle Income Countries (MICs) has been broadly analysed and discussed. It is the subject of several recent General Assembly Resolutions[2] which reiterate the challenges faced by MICs, especially in terms of inequalities and vulnerability of their development gains to internal and external shocks, while noting that the United Nations System will have to reprofile its modus operandi to more effectively respond to the features of these countries' MIC status.

Furthermore, the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, as noted above, dictates for the United Nations to take bold steps to align its operations, capacities and expertise to deliver on the new development agenda.

In line with the above, this UNPAF is driven by the understanding that working in silos is no longer an option and that capacities to provide integrated policy advice are the key to supporting Namibia's progress towards the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. In Namibia, as in other MICs, the United Nations will consistently provide support to look beyond national averages (strengthening, inter alia, statistical capacities), facilitate exchanges of experiences and transfer of knowledge with other countries through south-south and triangular cooperation, and facilitate the development of multi-stakeholder partnerships, leveraging its convening power.

In the spirit of SDG 17 on Partnerships, the United Nations will continue to play an enabling role between partner institutes and Governments, and upscale efforts in the UNPAF 2019-2023 to offer opportunities for learning and sharing experiences. This includes enabling other countries in the region to learn from Namibia's development successes and challenges. By doing so, the United Nations System will support GRN in strengthening international integration, and to learn from other countries that are making (or having made) similar transitions.

The United Nations will also be supporting GRN in its ambition to increase the share of financing from the private sector (foreign as well as domestic) through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs). In addition to identifying and exploring opportunities, the United Nations can play an important role in promoting robust accountability standards and monitoring for PPPs and building the capacity of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to participate in PPPs.

1. See the Regional Strategy for Middle-Income Countries in Africa developed by the United Nations Development Group (R-UNDG) for Eastern and Southern Africa (ESA) and Western and Central Africa (WCA) to guide United Nations Agencies to provide effective support in middle-income countries (MICs).

2. GA Resolution A/RES/68/222: Development cooperation with middle income countries; 7th February 2014; GA Resolution A/RES/70/215: Development cooperation with middle-income countries, New York, September 2015; GA Resolution A/68/265: Report of the Secretary General, "Development cooperation with middle-income countries" New York; 5th August 2013.

2.4. UN PROGRAMMING PRINCIPLES AND APPROACHES

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) is universal, integrated, transformative and people-centred and is applicable and relevant to all countries. Its results framework is represented by the SDGs, a set of interdependent goals that require coherent efforts at all levels by Governments, the United Nations System and all other stakeholders.

FIGURE 1: UNDAF COMPANION GUIDANCE - PROGRAMMING PRINCIPLES

In order for the United Nations to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, four key programming principles have been identified[3] at the global level and applied in the design of this UNPAF. 'Leave no one behind and reach the furthest behind first' is the overarching principle that unifies United Nations programming, policy and advocacy efforts, and is the central promise of the 2030 Agenda. It represents the commitment of the United Nations to address the multidimensional causes of poverty, inequalities and discrimination, and reduce vulnerabilities of the most marginalised in society, including non-citizens.

To 'Leave No One Behind' requires that the United Nations System prioritises its programmatic interventions to address the situation of those most marginalised, discriminated against and excluded, and to empower them as active agents of development. The pledge to 'Leave No One Behind' is underpinned by three other programming principles: **Human Rights, Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment-** realising the human rights of all and achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls; **Sustainability and Resilience-** ensuring the lasting protection of the planet and its natural and cultural resources, supporting inclusive and sustained economic growth, ending poverty in all its dimensions and enhancing human well-being; and **Accountability.**

The 2030 Agenda includes commitments to greater accountability at global, regional and national levels, and to corresponding mechanisms for implementation and follow up. Six mutually reinforcing programming approaches to deliver on the four unifying programming principles for integrated programming have also been identified globally for the United Nations to apply in all country contexts[4].

3. See the UNDG 2017, "UNDAF Companion Guidance on Programming Principles"
4. See UNDG 2017, "United Nations Development Assistance Framework Guidance"

These are:

1) Results-focused programming to support the use of evidence and disaggregated data and application of Results-Based Management (RBM) principles;

2) Capacity development aiming at maximising national ownership through strengthening and maintaining capacity,

3) Risk-informed programming, where risk affecting implementation of UNPAF and appropriate risk mitigation measures are identified;

4) Development, humanitarian and peace-building linkages to demonstrate coherence between development planning and implementation, as well as humanitarian action (where applicable);

5) Coherent policy support focusing on enhancing policy coherence at country level and promotion of issue-based approaches to joint United Nations programming; and

6) Explore full potential of partnerships at national and regional level.

The UNPAF 2019-2023 for Namibia has been developed in full alignment with the four principles and six approaches for integrated programming and has guided the identification of the strategic prioritisation and the design of the partnership framework implementation mechanism.

2.5. LESSONS LEARNED AND COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES

Implementation of UNPAF 2014-2018

The Namibia-United Nations Partnership Framework 2014-18 Mid-Term Review (MTR) from October 2016 highlighted several important lessons concerning implementation of the first partnership framework, the UNPAF 2014-2018.

Overall, the MTR concluded that Agencies are implementing activities in support of the National Development Plan (NDP), and found clear evidence that progress was achieved. However, implementation was happening amidst poor coordination within GRN, between GRN and the United Nations, and within the United Nations; strains on capacity and resources in both GRN and the United Nations; and an absence of clear performance management and a monitoring and evaluation framework for the fourth National Development Plan (NDP 4) within GRN. More specifically, the MTR concluded that the United Nations System remained relevant to support the GRN, despite the emerging development context and that alignment between the UNPAF 2014-2018 and the NDP was very strong, particularly in support of the Social Upliftment, Environmental Sustainability and Good Governance Pillars.

It was observed that whilst some advances had been made on United Nations Reform, there was significant scope for improvement and efforts had not yet led to sufficient reduction of duplication of efforts between United Nations Agencies. The implementation framework for the UNPAF was judged to not be well coordinated or managed from both the GRN and the United Nations System.

Particular concerns were observed regarding the sustainability of the UNPAF efforts/results, as this would be greatly impacted by the level of capacity, especially on the GRN side which is responsible for implementing the activities. In order for the United Nations to develop this capacity, its own capacity would also have to be improved. The MTR concluded that the ambition to transition from development assistance to partnership (i.e. working within a UMIC context), required a more systematic approach towards reskilling and staffing within the GRN.

Comparative Advantages of the United Nations System in Namibia

The 2017 Common Country Assessment (CCA) and the 2017 Joint Partnership and Resource Mobilisation Strategy (JPRMS) confirmed that the United Nations is seen as offering numerous broad comparative advantages that contribute to further national development and the potential elevation of Namibia to high-income country status in the foreseeable future.

A Key Development Partners Survey undertaken also acknowledged and appreciated the legacy of the UN in the country, as the organisation that supported the achievement of its independence from South Africa. Such a legacy clearly positions the United Nations as a 'partner of choice' and, most importantly, as a trusted and credible organisation.

The key comparative advantages of the United Nations System in Namibia can be summarised as its ability to:

- Promote inclusiveness and advocate for the principles of human rights, equity, accountability, empowerment and participation to be considered in development plans, policies and processes through effective social and geographical targeting to reduce inequities in numerous development areas among vulnerable groups;
- Strengthen national capacities at all levels, underpinned by and leading to national ownership;
- Showcase best practices, including those of Namibia itself as it again becomes a dynamic participant in the regional and global arenas;
- Provide knowledge management and implementation of comprehensive RBM measures which should be used to support Government efforts in upscaling emphasis on results orientation, as well as objective reporting and monitoring of the national development frameworks and plans;
- Provide multi-sectoral and multi-dimensional technical policy advice on interrelated development issues, particularly relevant for advancing the SDG agenda;
- Act as a broker for dialogue among all national partners: GRN, development partners and civil society alike;
- Provide support to domestication (integration into national laws and policies), of reporting on and monitoring Namibia's international commitments under human rights treaties, conventions and other instruments; and
- Use the holistic and interconnected nature of the SDG platform particularly to complement the 'Delivering as One' approach already initiated in Namibia, requiring United Nations Agencies to coordinate their efforts to deliver seamless and more effective services.

2.6. PREPARATION OF UNPAF 2019-2023

The UNPAF 2019-2023 for Namibia was developed in full alignment with the 2017 UNDG UNDAF guidance and in an inclusive and participatory manner with the GRN, development partners and civil society organisations. The key milestones for the process were:

i. The Namibia UN Partnership Framework 2014-18 Mid-Term Review

In 2016, the UNCT undertook a Mid Term Review (MTR) for its first Partnership Framework 2014-18 which highlighted some critical medium- and long-term findings for UNCT interventions.

The UNCT developed a comprehensive management response to address some key challenges identified in the MTR. The lessons learned from the MTR were further factored in the development of the new UNPAF.

The lessons learned from the **UNPAF 2014-2018 Mid-Term Review** were further **factored in the development of the new UNPAF.**

ii. 2017 Common Country Assessment

In 2017, the UNCT undertook an independent Common County Assessment (CCA) which articulated Namibia's context, opportunities and challenges, encompassing sustainable development, human rights, gender equality, peace and security, and humanitarian perspectives. The CCA also comprised of the following key components:

- A United Nations capacity assessment to leverage the United Nations' policy advisory, project implementation and coordination roles;
- An assessment of the United Nations' Comparative Advantage to contribute to Namibia's development agenda in relation to all development actors in the country; and
- A Partners' Perception Survey to assess the United Nations System's perceived value in Namibia.

As such, the CCA provided the essential evidence base from which the direction for a strategic UNPAF is derived; defined medium- and longer-term trends, based on a wide range of data sources, which provide the foundation of the UN Vision 2030; and identified areas for enhanced policy coherence, reflecting the interdependence between the SDGs and the issues the country must have addressed.

iii. Strategic Prioritisation

As part of the UNPAF narrative drafting, in November 2017, the UNCT held a multi-stakeholders strategic prioritisation and visioning exercise retreat. The strategic prioritisation process was informed by the findings and recommendations of the MTR, the CCA, as well as other information, including analysis of comparative advantages, capacity assessment and the United Nations 2030 Vision Exercise. The retreat led to the identification of the four main results areas/Pillars for the UNPAF 2019-2023 and seven specific Outcomes outlining the United Nations' focus in contribution to each Pillar. Furthermore, following the strategic prioritisation retreat, four Pillar groups were established to lead the development of the final Outcome statements and the UNPAF results matrix.

The articulations of the Outcome statements were guided by an internal United Nations Theory of Change exercise which carefully reviewed what current development challenges Namibia is facing and what immediate, underlying and root cause factors are likely to influence how these challenges should be addressed. Each Pillar also analysed the overarching long-term vision for the country and what the GRN had identified as priorities in the different sectors, to identify which transformational activities the United Nations should engage in to be successful and have the highest impact possible.

iv. Validation

The UNPAF 2019-2023 represents the joint work of the United Nations System and its partners and went through several rounds of consultation and revisions by all stakeholders before finalisation. The revision process included an internal United Nations review at the UNCT retreat in February 2018 and a dedicated session with the National Planning Commission (NPC) management to present the draft document.

In April 2018, the final draft UNPAF 2019-2023 was presented to and validated by all UN key partners including government offices, ministries and agencies, civil society organisations, academia, private sector, bilateral and multilateral organisations, academia and research institutions.

The UNPAF 2019-2023 represents the joint work of the United Nations System and its partners and went through several rounds of consultation and revisions by all stakeholders before finalisation.

3. UN STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR 2019-2023

Despite achievements, **pockets of poverty**, **unemployment** and **staggering inequalities** persist as development challenges in Namibia despite its Upper-Middle Income Country (UMIC) status. These are exacerbated by the **negative impact of climate change** characterised by recurring drought and floods.

3.1. KEY DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES IN NAMIBIA

Namibia became independent in 1990 after a significant liberation struggle and with the support of the international community. With its vast territory and a population of 2.3 million, Namibia has one of the lowest population densities in the world and its people are widely distributed across the nation[5]. Since 2009, Namibia has been classified as an Upper-Middle Income Country (UMIC) by the World Bank. In 2016, Gross National Income (GNI) per capita was USD 4,620[6], placing Namibia in the lower ranks of the UMIC classification[7] and lower than in 2015.

Since independence, the country's economy has grown by an average of 4.5% per year, largely attributed to its extractive industries and tourism[8]. Poverty rates have declined significantly since the 1990s and the country scores highly in international governance-related indexes[9].

However, pockets of poverty, unemployment and staggering inequalities persist as development challenges in Namibia despite its UMIC status. These are exacerbated by the negative impact of climate change characterised by recurring drought and floods. The country has one of the most unequal distributions of wealth in the world with a national Gini coefficient index of 0.572[10], and a rural/urban and inter-regional divide. Poverty rates, despite the improvements, remain high standing at 18%[11] compared to per capita wealth (27% in rural areas and 9.6% in urban). Sixty-six (66)% of the population is under the age of 30, with youth unemployment resting at 39.2%[12]. The economic growth fostered mainly by the mining industry has not led to the development of a manufacturing sector nor significant job creation. The lack of industrialisation in farming techniques and infrastructure limits productivity in the agricultural sector, which is only contributing 3% to Namibia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), while employing 31% of the workforce[13]. Limited resilience to rising natural disasters increases vulnerability to poverty and reinforces the push to rural-urban migration[14].

5. Fifth National Development Plan (NDP 5)
6. Source https://wits.worldbank.org , Atlas method, current USD.
7. According to World Bank to be classified as an UMIC a country should have a GNI per capita between USD 3,956 and USD 12,253
8. NDP 5: Chapter 1, p.1
9. In 2017, Namibia was ranked second in Africa as Overall Governance Ibrahim Index and 51/180 (worldwide) as per Corruption Perceptions Index.
10. NDP 5
11. NDP 5: Chapter 1, p.6
12. NDP 5: Chapter 3, p.50
13. NDP 5: Chapter 1, p.2
14. NDP 5: Chapter 4, section 4.2, p.85

Access to quality social services, especially in rural and remote areas, remains a significant challenge. Forty-six (46)% of the population does not have access to toilet facilities[15]; only 47% of households have electricity[16]; and 22% of new-born children are not registered[17] and therefore do not have national identification documents to claim access to other services. Despite great advances in expanding education services in the poorest, most remote communities, the survival rate from Grade 1 to Grade 12 is at 1%[18]; maternal mortality rate is high at 265 per 100,000 live births[19]; 14% of the population was estimated to be living with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) in 2016[20]; while violence against women and children is widespread[21].

In line with the 'Leave No One Behind' principle of United Nations programming to achieve the 2030 Agenda, the Common Country Assessment analysed and identified a number of patterns of exclusion in Namibia, which relate to gender, area of residence, age (with children and youth being more at risk of being left behind), regional disparities and ethnicity.

Cross-cutting the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, a number of key barriers that hinder Namibia's aspiration to eradicate poverty and increase equality have been identified. These include inadequate capacity of the public sector to implement policies and plans, including lack of effective inter-sectoral coordination; limited public participation in decision-making processes and overall weak civil society; and limited data and lack of integrated monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems which further undermine the state's ability to effectively address outstanding challenges across all sectors.

While some services remain underfunded (e.g. social welfare services), in most cases the available resources are not spent effectively (e.g. health and education). An underdeveloped decentralisation process further hinders public participation and efficiency of social services delivery.

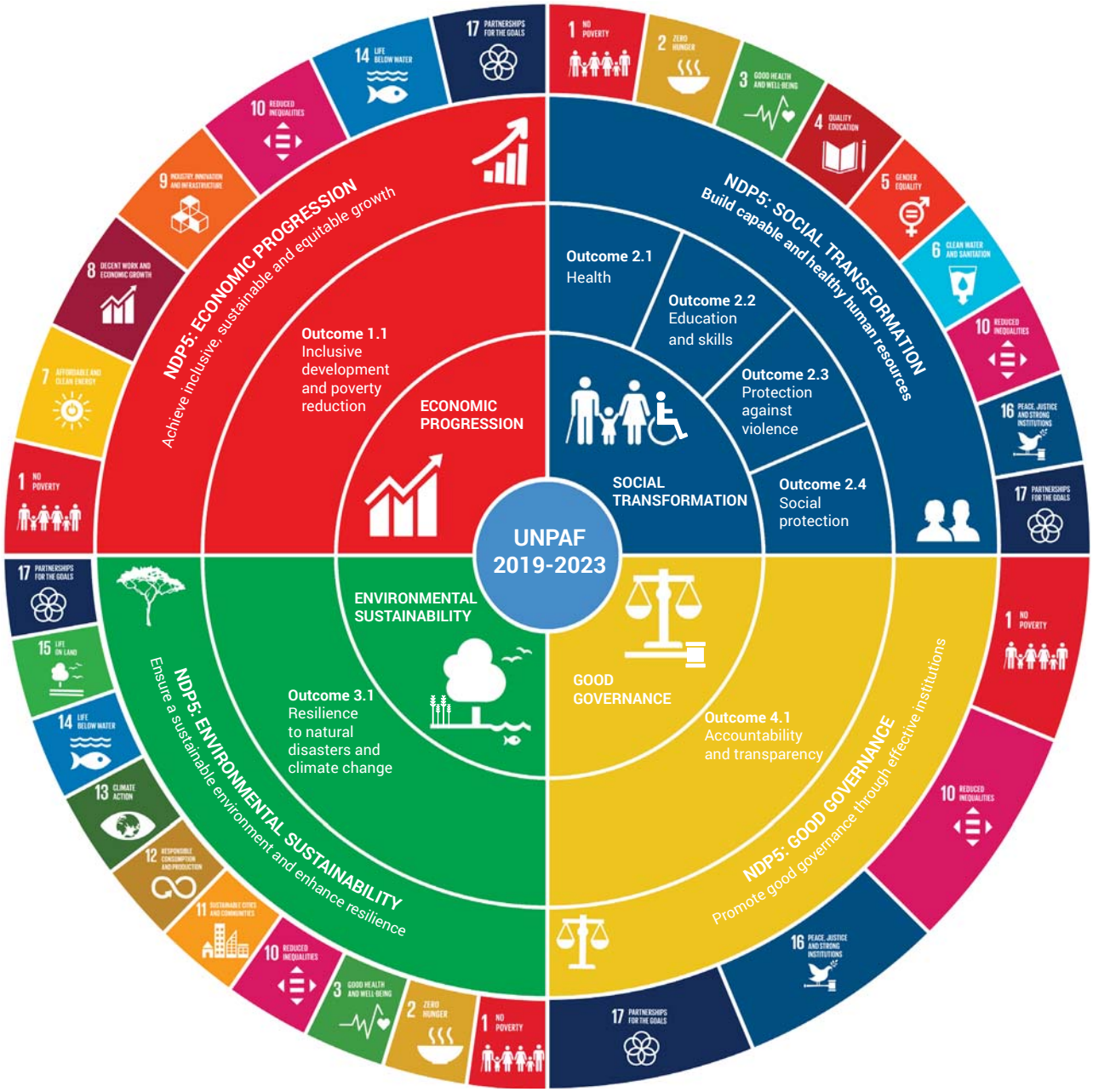
15. Namibia Demographic and Health Survey 2013
16. Namibia Demographic and Health Survey 2013: Chapter 2: p.11
17. GRN-UNICEF Programme of Cooperation 2014-2018: Mid-Term Review, 2016
18. GRN-UNICEF Programme of Cooperation 2014-2018: Mid-Term Review, 2016
19. GRN-UNICEF Programme of Cooperation 2014-2018: Mid-Term Review, 2016, p.10
20. Namibia Demographic and Health Survey 2013: Chapter 15: p.203
21. GRN-UNICEF Programme of Cooperation 2014-2018: Mid-Term Review, 2016, p.9

3.2. STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREAS AND ALIGNMENT TO NDP 5 PILLARS

The elaboration of this UNPAF 2019-2023 was driven by the national aspirations and goals as embodied in NDP 5, the HPP and the Blue Print on Wealth Redistribution and Poverty Eradication, while being guided by the long-term global commitment of the 2030 Agenda and its principles, and other related development and human rights commitments and standards. Everything that the United Nations will be implementing in 2019-2023 is intended to contribute to the eradication of poverty and increased equality for people living in Namibia. In order to achieve this, four main areas of interventions have been identified corresponding to the four Pillars of NDP 5: Economic Progression, Social Transformation, Environmental Sustainability and Good Governance. Under each priority area, the UNPAF Outcomes aim at contributing to specific SDGs, with a cross-cutting contribution to reducing inequalities (SDG 10) and strengthening partnerships and information management (SDG 17).

Figure 2: UNPAF Alignment to Development Agendas shows how, under each priority area, the UNPAF Outcomes aim at contributing to specific SDGs and Pillars of NDP 5.

FIGURE 2: UNPAF ALIGNMENT TO DEVELOPMENT AGENDAS



Under each Pillar, the United Nations System, together with relevant partners, has identified specific Outcomes that speak to the comparative advantages of the United Nations in the country, the identified cross-cutting challenges, and the principle of 'Leaving No One Behind' (which is at the core of realising the 2030 Agenda). In particular, in each dimension, the United Nations will be supporting national efforts with a focus on having an impact on those people that are more at risk of being left furthest behind. People at risk of being left behind are those considered most vulnerable to the development challenge being addressed under each Outcome. Distinctive features under each thematic area qualify this vulnerability. When it comes specifically to the vulnerability to shocks in general, women, children, the unemployed, persons with disabilities, the elderly, indigenous peoples[22], households and communities with limited assets and living in remote areas, are considered potentially more vulnerable in Namibia[23]. Attention will also be given, where relevant, to refugees[24], asylum seekers, displaced and stateless persons, as well as migrants.

Meanwhile, intervention strategies are centred around the identified cross-cutting outstanding challenges that are hindering Namibia's ultimate leap to eradication of poverty and tackling inequalities. This means a consistent focus on enhancing capacities for effective policy implementation, data gathering and analysis, and coordinated cross-sectoral approaches. Priority will be given to opportunities for knowledge exchange and peer support through innovative south-south cooperation initiatives.

The UNCT will consistently explore opportunities to adopt technological innovations to make progress towards the set development Outcomes, including through partnerships with the private sector in the areas of, but not limited to, data collection, sustainable energy production, public institutions' accountability to citizens, civil society engagement and integrated service delivery.

For each Pillar, one specific Outcome has been identified, with the exception of the Social Transformation Pillar, where the United Nations intends to contribute to four specific Outcomes covering health, education, protection from violence, and social protection. The UNPAF will support Namibia to make progress towards the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, while also looking at this development agenda in a holistic and comprehensive way.

22. There is no official United Nations definition of "indigenous peoples", however the UN Factsheet on Indigenous People (published by the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues) reports that the understanding of the term is based on historical continuity with pre-colonial and/or pre-settler societies; strong link to territories and surrounding natural resources; distinct social, economic or political systems; distinct language, culture and beliefs; form non-dominant groups of society; and resolve to maintain and reproduce their ancestral environments and systems as distinctive peoples and communities. San, Ovatue and other groups in Namibia have been recognised as indigenous peoples in the context of international cooperation and reporting between Namibia and the United Nations and the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR), however within Namibia they are most often referred to by Government as "marginalised communities". For this reason, the term "marginalised communities" will be used here on in the context of the UNPAF.

23. Reference is made here to the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare's Blue Print on Wealth Redistribution and Poverty Eradication, 2016, p. 25.

24. The UN, as part of their programmes under Pillars I and II, will also take into consideration the around 3,900 Refugees and Asylum Seekers resident at Osire refugee camp, which is a remote location in the country.

The UNPAF also recognises that the Pillars cannot be considered in silos. There are strong synergies across the four Pillars and the thematic areas embedded therein. These will be kept in due consideration and fostered to ensure that the multidimensionality of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is reflected in United Nations programming, in particular:

1. Economic Progression and Environmental Sustainability (especially in terms of natural resources management) are underpinned by similar challenges (including access to land, deforestation, overgrazing, water management, and energy) and hence working on one of these Pillars will have positive spill-over effects on the other.

2. The nexus between a healthy environment and the well-being of people is kept in consideration, especially when it comes to pollution and sanitation.

3. The level of food production and children's nutrition are closely linked, with the production side being addressed under Pillar 1 and children's nutrition status under Pillar 2.

4. Resilience to natural disasters (Pillar 3) is also strengthened by effective social protection schemes (Pillar 2).

5. Creating an enabling environment for civic engagement (Pillar 4) will also facilitate civil society's support for effective service delivery especially in remote areas (Pillar 2).

The United Nations will also adopt a specific programmatic approach to address selected cross-cutting issues as indicated in section 3.4 on page 52.

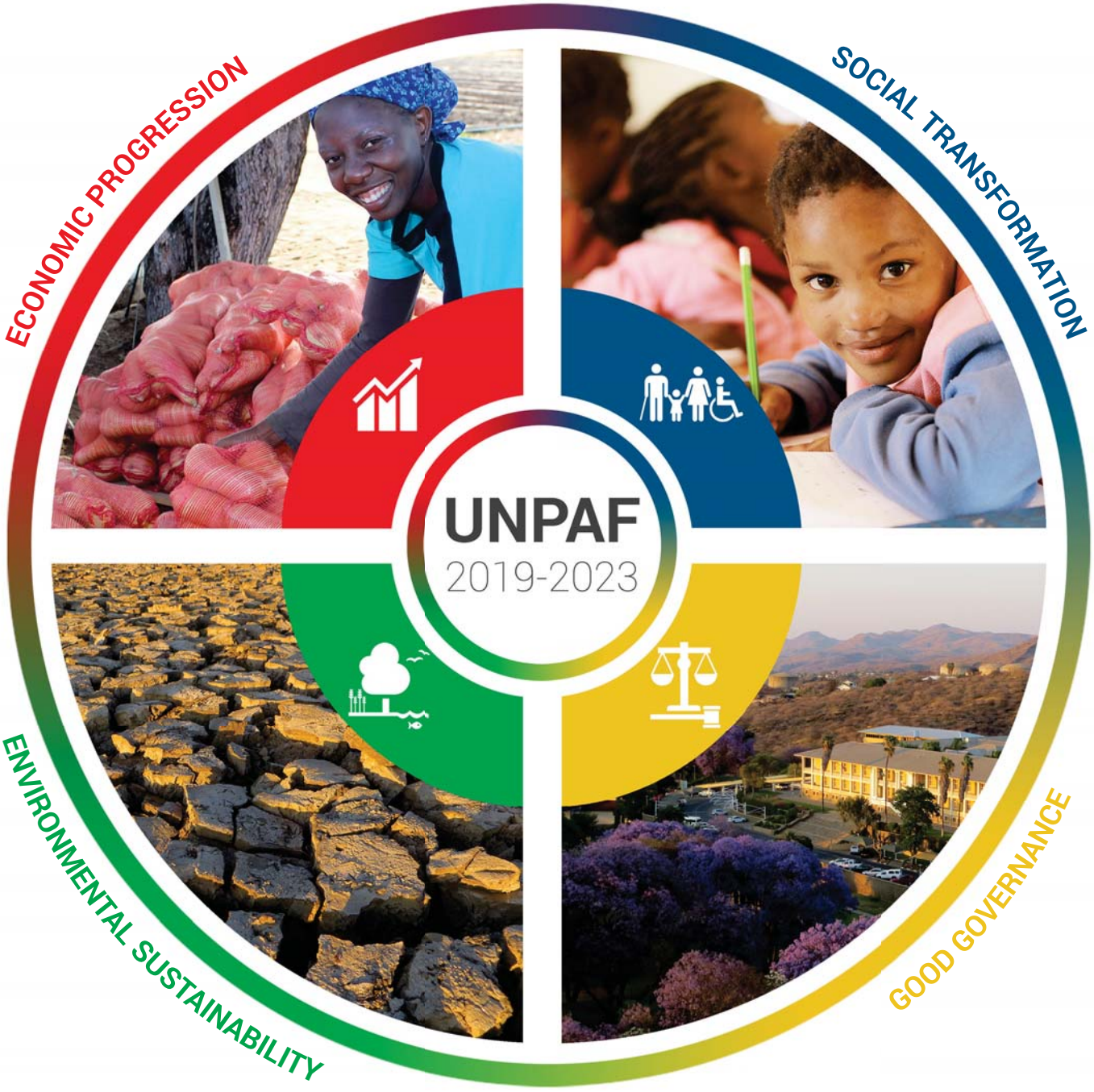
Fostering Innovation

The UNPAF 2019-2023 fosters innovation and learning both in its programmatic approaches and planned interventions. The framework has been designed based on a scan of the environment to identify game changers and strategically focus on them in each priority area, leveraging the comparative advantages of the United Nations System in the development context of Namibia. Thus, while steadily moving towards solid and targeted policy advice support, which is the main role of the United Nations System in MICs, the UNCT is also exploring ways to research and learn from the reality on the ground to inform policy making. This is paramount in a country like Namibia where structural inequalities significantly impact its human development profile.

This will be done through the design and implementation of an area-based joint programme where innovative approaches to rural development and service delivery will be introduced and piloted.

Likewise, technology innovation will be promoted throughout all priority areas, with specific interventions introducing innovative approaches and technology for the sustainable utilisation of natural resources at the community level; promoting innovation for enterprises development; and supporting digitalisation for public services delivery and data collection (e.g. e-health, single registry, real-time data on GBV).

3.3. UNPAF 2019-2023 PILLARS



PILLAR 1
ECONOMIC PROGRESSION

The NDP 5 sets as the overall goal of the Economic Progression Pillar to "Achieve Inclusive, Sustainable and Equitable Economic Growth". To fulfil this goal, the national plan identified 15 focus areas, of which the United Nations has selected six, which match the individual and combined Agencies' comparative advantages, namely: agriculture and food security, enterprise development, research and innovation, energy, water resources management, and rural economic development with a mainstreamed focus on youth employment.

The overall expected Outcome in this area is:

1.1 BY 2023, INSTITUTIONS IMPLEMENT POLICIES FOR INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY REDUCTION FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS

With the overall aim of reducing poverty and inequalities in the country, the United Nations will support the GRN's programmes to sustain economic growth and promote the gradual change of the economic structure towards labour-intensive sectors as well as value addition and local content development, it will be less prone to external shocks and will be able to absorb the growing young and urban population. The comparative advantage of the United Nations System in this area is identified in its capacity-building competencies to specifically address the implementation gap that characterises most sectors in the country.

It is assessed that in most of the identified focus areas, policies are in place, but their implementation is at times inefficient. This results in the inability of policies and strategies to meet their expected results and hence advance the economic agenda.

The United Nations will concentrate its efforts on ensuring that implementation of policies will take into account the needs of vulnerable groups and how to economically empower them.

With the overall aim of **reducing poverty and inequalities** in the country, the United Nations will support the GRN's programmes to **sustain economic growth** and promote the gradual change of the economic structure towards labour-intensive sectors as well as value addition and local content development, it will be **less prone to external shocks** and will be able to **absorb the growing young and urban population.**

Key strategic interventions will include the following:

- Support the production of reliable economic data for targeting purposes – this would increase the efficiency of policy and programme design and implementation and allow for the allocation of resources where they are most likely to make a difference, especially in the lives of those most vulnerable to poverty and shocks. Data is currently lacking regarding the informal sector and the availability of such data would allow to address the inefficiencies of this sector and vulnerabilities of those operating in it.

- Advocate and lobby for mainstreaming employment and decent work in infrastructure development.

- Introduction of new technological and sustainable businesses to produce innovative products based on local bush biomass, to promote value-added production and income generating activities, especially in the rural areas.

- Strengthen the design and implementation capacities of government institutions at all levels in the area of productivity of agriculture[25], value chain development and food loss management; water resources management, sustainable energy production, Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises (MSMEs) development, research and innovation, and more broadly to support the country's industrialisation plans.

- Empower vulnerable groups (youth, women, persons with disabilities and rural communities) to participate in economic activities through skills development for the informal sectors, where the most vulnerable people are likely to be employed.

25. Agriculture includes crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry

The people-centred approach to advance Namibia's economic agenda, sees the United Nations support focusing on employment creation, food security and integrated responses to rural development, reaching out to those regions in the country most at risk of being left behind, including persons with disabilities and marginalised communities.

With the understanding that the macro-economic fundamentals need to change (diversification of the economy, in which there is a shift from the reliance on exports of a few raw natural resources) in order for economic growth to be sustainable and to be geared towards eradication of poverty and increased equality, the United Nations will work on enablers in the manufacturing and informal sectors (promotion of MSMEs, sustainable energy production, and skills and entrepreneurship development) and to enhance agricultural productivity for food security and improve of livelihoods.

PILLAR 2
SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

The second Pillar of the current national development plan encompasses a wide-range of issues under the overarching goal to "Build Capable and Healthy Human Resources".

This covers areas and sectors where a number of United Nations Agencies have specific expertise and mandates, and hence can provide the most significant contribution.

The NDP 5 identifies 13 focus areas, to which the United Nations will contribute with four main Outcomes:

2.1 BY 2023, VULNERABLE WOMEN, CHILDREN, ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN NAMIBIA HAVE ACCESS TO AND UTILISE QUALITY INTEGRATED HEALTH CARE AND NUTRITION SERVICES - UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE (UHC)

2.2 BY 2023, VULNERABLE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN NAMIBIA HAVE EQUITABLE ACCESS TO INCLUSIVE QUALITY EDUCATION AND LIFE-LONG LEARNING

2.3 BY 2023, VULNERABLE WOMEN AND CHILDREN ARE EMPOWERED AND PROTECTED AGAINST VIOLENCE, ABUSE, NEGLECT AND EXPLOITATION

2.4 BY 2023, VULNERABLE CHILDREN, PEOPLE LIVING WITH DISABILITIES, MARGINALISED COMMUNITIES, AND POOR UTILISE QUALITY, INTEGRATED SOCIAL PROTECTION SERVICES

The NDP 5 identifies 13 focus areas within its second Pillar, to which the **UN will contribute with four main Outcomes:**

Health

Education

Protection Against Violence

Social Protection

OUTCOME 2.1 HEALTH

2.1 BY 2023, VULNERABLE WOMEN, CHILDREN, ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN NAMIBIA HAVE ACCESS TO AND UTILISE QUALITY INTEGRATED HEALTH CARE AND NUTRITION SERVICES - UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE (UHC)

In light of the CCA findings and the challenges identified in the NDP 5, the United Nations will concentrate its efforts and expertise on tackling health-related issues that are outstanding - HIV, Tuberculosis (TB), poor sanitation, emerging Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) and teenage pregnancy; enhancing equitable access to quality integrated early childhood development (ECD) and education services, including technical and vocational education and training (TVET); addressing stigma and discrimination against persons with disabilities; addressing violence and abuse especially against women and children; and promoting comprehensive social protection services.

These issues have been identified as barriers to further human development in Namibia as they curtail the potentials of women, children and people with disabilities, aggravate youth unemployment, reduce resilience and life-expectancy and ultimately exacerbate cycles of poverty and inequality.

Each Outcome, with its key strategic interventions and rationale, will be presented in detail in the next sections.

Issues around urban housing and land distribution, which are challenges clearly identified in the CCA and focus areas under the NDP 5 Pillar 2, are also being considered in this UNPAF for specific United Nations support.

Despite the progress made, Namibia needs to address outstanding and emerging health-related challenges to leverage the full potential of its people and significantly improve living standards. The United Nations strategic interventions under this partnership framework are aimed at addressing the following challenges: increased malnutrition and poor sanitation; high maternal and infant mortality rates; significant prevalence of HIV and AIDS (with new infections among adolescents and young people); teenage pregnancy; high morbidity from NCDs and communicable diseases; and health system challenges.

These challenges are being addressed by working towards ensuring access to and utilisation of health care services by the people in Namibia who are more at risk of being left behind: women, children, adolescents and young people, as well as migrant populations and among them, the most vulnerable to the identified challenges. These would concern hard to reach districts such as Opuwo and Katima Mulilo, informal settlements in Windhoek, Rundu, Nyangana, Andara and Nankudu, among others.

The United Nations will contribute to this result through the following key interventions. The first set of programmes are designed to strengthen the 'supply' side, thus preparing the relevant institutions to be able to reach out to the most vulnerable with quality health care services.

Key strategic interventions will include the following:

- Improve the nutrition status of the most vulnerable population; to support the scaling up of essential and high impact interventions that are specific and sensitive to nutrition issues; and to strengthen the enabling environment for effective action, coordination, integration and implementation of food and nutrition programmes in communities, schools and health facilities.
- Strengthen the implementation of the Reach Every Child/Community (REC) and Reach Every District (RED) approach through cascaded training, to health facility level. This is expected to improve routine immunisation coverage, thereby contributing to a reduction in infant mortality and risks of future outbreaks of preventable communicable diseases.
- Improve the quality of health care services, support Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI), Clinical Support Services (CSS), Every New-born Action Plan (ENAP) and Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care in facilities, training institutions and communities as part of the support to the Reproductive, Maternal, New-born, Child and Adolescent Health and Nutrition Strategy (RMNCAH&N).
- Strengthen the capacity of the health system to cope with health and nutrition emergencies in terms of prevention, detection and response.
- Synchronise and strengthen the management of health information systems, including e-health for evidence-based interventions. This should allow for better targeting and tracking of progress in reaching out to vulnerable people.
- Strengthen the management system for supply of medicines, vaccines and commodities supply to prevent stock out and improve timely delivery of services.
- Support capacity building of community health workers and health personnel in general, including recruitment from marginalised communities. More capacitated human resources, and from the communities, would be expected to lead to improved quality of care.
- Support the design and implementation of promotive and preventive health care services through evidence-based communication, and social and behaviour change strategies.
- Contribute to the development of a health financing strategy and financial protection to ensure the financial sustainability of the health care system.
- Strengthen the integration of a comprehensive food and nutrition component in the HIV and TB programmes, as a critical component in ensuring better health outcomes for people living with these conditions.

The United Nations will also work to empower rights-holders and create an enabling environment for the most vulnerable to effectively utilise health care services and change their behaviour for healthy lives.

The following key interventions are planned in this regard:

- Strengthen adolescent health services and education (adolescent friendly health services, comprehensive sexuality education) with the aim to prevent, inter alia, teenage pregnancies and HIV transmission.
- Accelerate the response to Malaria, TB and HIV (Malaria Elimination Roadmap, TB Strategy, HIV Combination prevention approach, Elimination of Mother-to-Child Transmission road map, HIV treatment and care) to change people's behaviour and their utilisation of services, while also improving the quality of service provision.
- Develop a multi-sectoral approach for prevention and control of NCDs. A multi-sectoral approach is expected to promote a comprehensive awareness on NCDs, which will lead to lifestyle changes and hence to the reduction in risk factors.
- Scale-up of community-led and school-led total sanitation approach initiative, which will contribute to change people's behaviour and enhance living conditions through better sanitation practices.

OUTCOME 2.2 EDUCATION AND SKILLS

2.2 BY 2023, VULNERABLE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN NAMIBIA HAVE EQUITABLE ACCESS TO INCLUSIVE QUALITY EDUCATION AND LIFE-LONG LEARNING

In line with the aspirations of the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture (MEAC) and the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare (MGECW), the United Nations will contribute to increasing access to quality integrated early childhood development (ECD), education and life-long learning. More specifically, the United Nations will work towards more equitable access to education services especially for the most marginalised and poor children, children with disabilities, and young people. In spite of significant investment in the education sector and overall satisfactory enrolment rates at lower levels, the actual outcomes of Namibia's education system are not in line with expectations, based on the income status of the country and the needs of the labour market. Poor curriculum pedagogy and implementation, high repetition, failure and drop-out rates, low teacher capacity and overall inadequate policy implementation contribute to this situation. This is a critical area for fulfilling the country's goal of eradicating poverty and reducing inequalities and for achieving the SDGs in the years to come. If the growing population of young people is not properly equipped for lifelong learning and to enter the labour market, the potential represented by this youth bulge can easily turn into a huge challenge, making investment in this sector a key opportunity for the country's future.

The United Nations will continue to support Namibia's education sector, with the following key strategic interventions designed to enable institutions (duty-bearers) to more effectively invest in education, enhance their performance and guarantee more equitable access to education services, as well as advocate for the involvement of rights-holders.

Key strategic interventions will include the following:

- Support monitoring and support systems to prevent school drop-out and grade repetition, as well as to keep learners in school.
- Provide support to analysis, presentation and distribution of all educational data. It is noted that updated and reliable data is available, but it is not being used effectively nor is it guiding the development and implementation of policies.
- Support systems strengthening to enhance access to and quality of integrated ECD and pre-primary education programmes with a strong focus on the poor and most marginalised, children and young persons with disabilities and other special needs. It is well documented that ECD is crucial for the child's future educational performance and intellectual development and that investment in the early years yield significant cost savings in the future.
- Provide technical support and leverage domestic resources for increased capital investment in education, with the aim of improving education infrastructure as well as Learning and Teaching Support Materials (LTSMs).
- Support the removal of health and safety barriers to education and promote active citizenship, as these are currently noted as impediments to a broader base of children and young people's participation in and out of schools.
- Promote and advocate for equitable spending across the education system, to adjust the current overspending on secondary education and insufficient spending on primary (junior primary and senior primary) education and promote pro-poor funding to reach the most vulnerable children and young people. With enrolment rates dropping significantly at upper secondary level, one of the bottlenecks identified relates to the capacity of the lower level education (foundation years) to develop the required competencies to be able to survive through upper secondary level and beyond.
- Build capacity of school management/ leadership, curriculum design, and teacher development to enhance the quality of education and thus lead to better education services and ultimately outcomes.
- Enhance access to equitable and relevant TVET, higher education and science technology and innovation (STI) systems to equip young people and adults with relevant skills for employment, entrepreneurship and life-long learning. The specific interventions will focus on supporting the relevant ministry to strengthen its leadership and governance of TVET, higher education and STI; assist with defining the sectoral strategies for TVET and the development and implementation of a skills development pilot programme and innovation in rural areas in Namibia.

OUTCOME 2.3 PROTECTION AGAINST VIOLENCE

2.3 BY 2023, VULNERABLE WOMEN AND CHILDREN ARE EMPOWERED AND PROTECTED AGAINST VIOLENCE, ABUSE, NEGLECT AND EXPLOITATION

Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Violence Against Children (VAC), Trafficking in Persons (TiP), and other types of abuses, neglect and exploitation are widely recognised as deeply entrenched structural inequalities in Namibia that significantly undermine the development of the country and social capital. It also affects youth's, women's and children's ability to enjoy human rights and social fabric at family, community and national levels. This violence places significant demands on the health care, social services, policing and justice sectors.

Contributory factors to this human rights violation include limited and poor quality of data to inform policy making; slow and ineffective implementation of laws and programmes; weak coordination among relevant stakeholders; lack of quality, accessible, integrated and well-coordinated services for survivors and perpetrators of GBV, VAC, TiP, Violence and Harassment in the World of Work (VHW), Child Labour (CL), Forced Labour (FL), and harmful gender-based socio-cultural practices. The root causes of this problem are discriminatory gender-based and socio-cultural norms, values and belief systems, especially against women, girls and children that are deeply entrenched in the patriarchal system.

Given the expertise and the specific mandate of several United Nations Agencies in this respect, the United Nations is committed to contributing to the efforts of the GRN and other partners to end these types of violence, using a two-pronged approach. On one side, the capacity of systems and institutions will be built to effectively prevent, respond to, and report on violence; and on the other, survivors of violence will be empowered to speak out about their experience and demand quality, accessible services. The 'vulnerable' here include persons with a history of violence (primary survivors and witnesses), women and girls with low educational attainment and from marginalised communities, pregnant adolescents and women, girls affected by child marriage, adolescents (male and female), migrant children including unaccompanied migrant children, child labourers, persons with disabilities, people living in remote rural areas (where services might not be accessible), people living in poverty, orphans, and persons living with HIV.

The following key strategic interventions are planned, underpinned by the Theory of Change:

- Address social norms that are discriminatory and perpetuate GBV, VAC, CL, FL, VHW and TiP to promote gender equitable values and behaviours, through advocacy, community mobilisation, education programmes, campaigns, including with parents, media, men and boys, faith-based organisations, traditional leaders, education institutions, women's groups, offenders and survivors of violence to ensure individual and collective action towards positive social norms. Raising awareness and adopting a multi-stakeholder approach will improve utilisation of prevention and protection services, as well as the reporting of cases.

- Improve timely collection, analysis, dissemination and application of comprehensive, quality, comparable and disaggregated data on GBV, VAC, TiP, CL, FL, VHW and harmful gender-based socio-cultural practices against women and girls. This includes support for generating real-time data through information and communication technology (ICT)-based solutions; integration of relevant indicators in information management systems and surveys; and capacitating duty bearers to analyse strategic information. The availability of such data will allow for evidence-based advocacy, planning and implementation for multi-sectoral prevention and response.

- Support the delivery of health, policing, justice and social prevention and response services. This will include the development, finalisation and review of policies, guidelines, protocols and other tools (such as standard operating procedures for the GBV Protection Unit and a clinical handbook on sexual violence) to enhance duty-bearers' capacities to plan, allocate resources for and deliver multi-sectoral, integrated services[26] that prevent and respond to all forms of violence, abuse and harmful gender-based socio-cultural practices against women and girls. The United Nations will also contribute to the integration of relevant curricula/modules into pre- and in-service trainings to ensure that professional service providers have the right competencies, skills and attitudes to handle cases of violence and thus enhance access to and utilisation of quality and effective essential services. Life saving services will also be provided during emergency situations

- Key institutions responsible for coordinating the multi-sectoral response to GBV, VAC and TiP will be provided with the support to refurbish their facilities to effectively deliver the services. This will include support to line ministries, civil society and development partners.

26. These are envisaged as functional national and sub-national coordination mechanisms with integrated essential services in the areas of health (including sexual and reproductive health) law enforcement (police and justice) and psychosocial welfare, including providing safety for survivors such as shelters.

OUTCOME 2.4 SOCIAL PROTECTION

2.4 BY 2023, VULNERABLE CHILDREN, PEOPLE LIVING WITH DISABILITIES, MARGINALISED COMMUNITIES, AND POOR UTILISE QUALITY, INTEGRATED SOCIAL PROTECTION SERVICES

Social protection services, and social safety nets, are acknowledged in NDP 5 as a key determinant of poverty reduction and for having an important redistributive role. While the GRN has over the years invested heavily in this area, there is room for improvement especially in terms of cost-effectiveness and ensuring that support reaches the most vulnerable, more specifically children, persons with disabilities, marginalised communities and the poor. This is also a crucial tool, especially when integrated with other services, for ensuring that no one in Namibia is left behind and that all are given equal opportunities.

The United Nations will continue to support the GRN in this sector in leveraging, as in the other areas, its comparative advantages (capacity building, information management, and advocacy) and working with both duty-bearers and rights-holders.

As for the previous Outcome, United Nations key interventions are aimed at a coordinated multi-sectoral response and social protection policy.

The assumption is that if social protection legislation, policy and guidelines, and their implementation, are better harmonised and coordinated across sectors, this will benefit and be non-discriminatory towards the most vulnerable people who currently may fall off the social protection services radar screen, especially if they lack birth registration documents.

Key strategic interventions will include the following:

- Support evidence-based policy and planning, in particular regarding the extension of coverage and impact of HIV-sensitive social protection services for the most vulnerable, including children and people living with disabilities. Accurate data and information on how the current system reaches out to and has an impact on vulnerable people, is expected to be able to guide social protection policy reform, making it more effective.

- Develop a costed national social protection policy that outlines mandates in social protection, reducing overlaps and gaps in the current policy. This should lead to an implementable and more comprehensive system.

- In line with the Blueprint for Wealth Redistribution and Poverty Eradication, support will also be provided to formalise a multi-sectoral coordination body to implement the social protection policy. Insufficient cross-sectoral coordination is acknowledged as a significant barrier to the effective implementation of social protection policies in the country. Such a formal body would enhance the opportunity for the public sector to work in a more coordinated and hence effective manner.

- Increase the capacity of the social worker cadre to manage multiple and overlapping deprivations among the most vulnerable, including access to grants and other social services. If the right capacities and understanding are in place, the system will be able to reach out to the most vulnerable, because they will understand their deprivation and how to deal with it.

- Establish a database and a single registry system linked to the civil registration system, which would overcome the current fragmented approach to grants, making it more efficient and hence sustainable, and reach out to all in need.

- Develop capacities for improved coverage of timely birth and death registration. This realises the right of a child to an identity, as well as provides citizens with the necessary national identity documents required to access social services, including social grants. In addition, universal and timely birth and death registration (including cause of death) will avail data for planning population-based services and for monitoring many of the other targets set in this plan.

- Support legislations, policies and programmes to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities.

- Undertake and support public advocacy and communication for development initiatives to raise awareness of communities and caregivers on their right and eligibility to civil registration and social protection measures, as well as to remove barriers to access, such as lack of national identity documents/birth certificates. The most vulnerable groups are not always aware of the measures they can have access to. If proper advocacy is carried out (together with other interventions aimed at strengthening the supply side of social protection services), it is expected that those most in need will be able to tap into social protection services.

PILLAR 3
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

The third Pillar of the NDP 5 focuses on environment and natural resources management (NRM), which is the third key dimension of the sustainable development agenda.

Environmental sustainability is ever more important for a country like Namibia that, on one hand, can rely on its natural resources to boost its economy and create livelihoods, while on the other is extremely sensitive to climate variability and change which oftentimes lead to disasters.

The NDP 5's goal under this Pillar is to "Ensure Sustainable Environment and Enhance Resilience".

To contribute to this broad aspiration, the United Nations will focus on the Outcome below:

3.1 BY 2023, VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN DISASTER PRONE AREAS AND BIODIVERSITY SENSITIVE AREAS ARE RESILIENT TO SHOCKS AND CLIMATE CHANGE EFFECTS AND BENEFIT FROM NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The focus, again, is on reaching the groups of people that are more at risk of being left behind as they are vulnerable to shocks and the effects of climate change and are not benefitting from effective management of the country's rich natural resources. Reducing inequalities in the country does not necessarily involve addressing the issue of equitable and sustainable use of its natural resources, especially mining and land.

The United Nations has identified several strategic interventions to reach this Outcome and contribute to both the Environmental Sustainability Pillar of NDP 5 and the GRN's efforts towards disaster risk management which cut across the Economic Progression and Social Transformation Pillars in the national plan.

The focus, again, is on reaching the groups of people that are more at risk of being left behind as they are **vulnerable to shocks** and **the effects of climate change**, and are not benefitting from effective management of the country's **rich natural resources**.

More specifically these key strategic interventions will include the following:

- Conduct assessments and baseline studies, including vulnerability assessments, to identify those who are most vulnerable to climate and disaster risks and assess their agricultural and livelihood practices. Such assessments will inform the design of interventions aimed at building people's resilience.

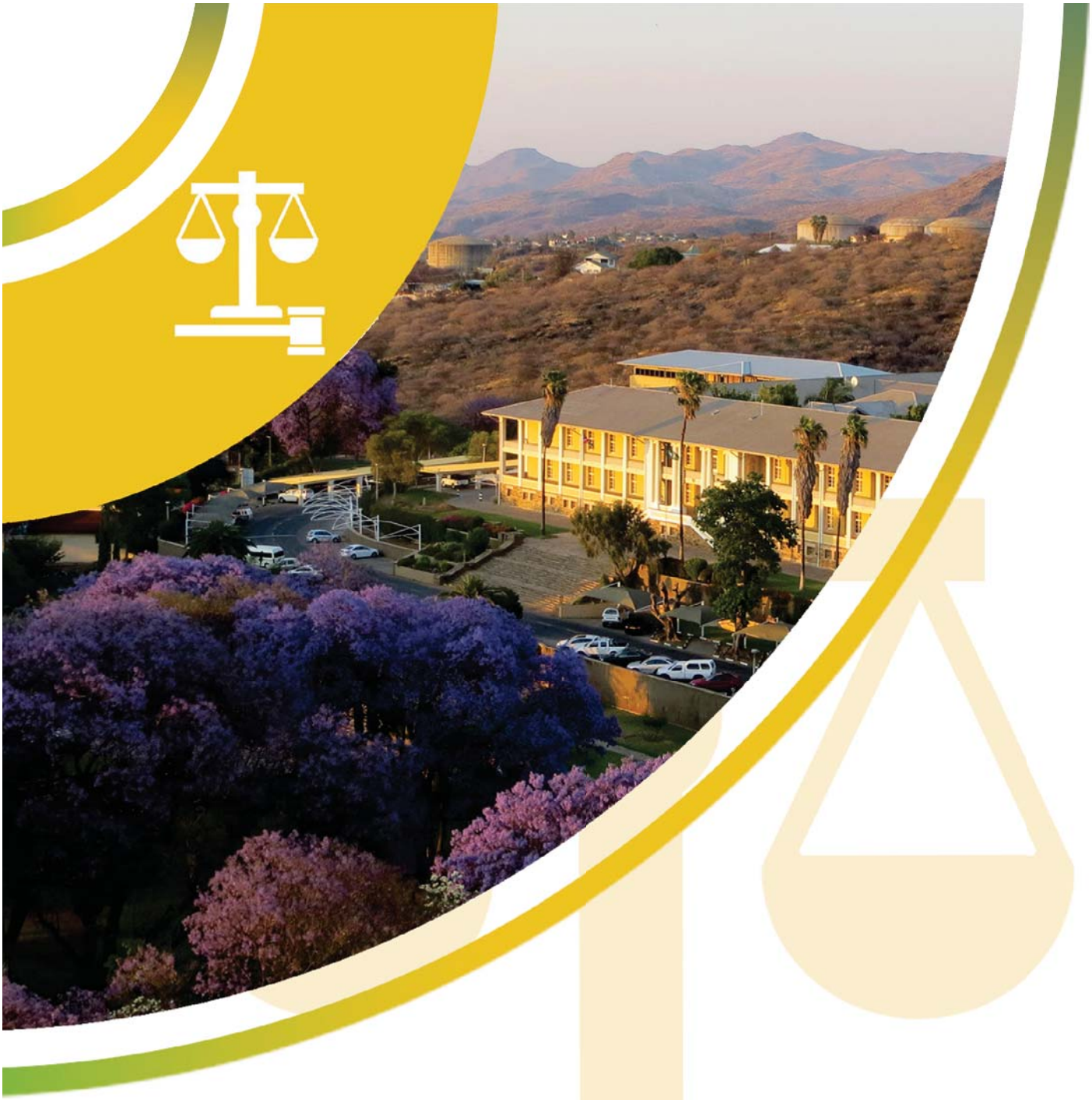
- Support the adoption of innovative approaches and technology for the sustainable utilisation of natural resources at community level: these should act as 'demonstration sites' for possible scale up or replication countrywide where appropriate.

- Support integrated, multi-hazard risk information management across various sectors such as human mobility, nutrition, health, agriculture and food security, infrastructure, environment, education, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and climate services. This will contribute to a better understanding of risks, including those arising from climate variability and change, and will lead to more efficient and risk-informed planning and investment, securing Namibia's development gains.

- Advocate to mainstream disaster risk management (DRM) and climate change mitigation and adaptation in all sectors by disseminating knowledge and producing evidence. As existing traditional and innovative knowledge are adequately transferred and used to influence policies and programmes, Namibia's natural resources will be better managed and resilient to climate and disaster risk built.

- Support the implementation of measures designed to combat poaching and the illegal wildlife trade, as well as addressing its key drivers, such as human-wildlife conflict. By reducing poaching, wildlife species will be preserved, and this will also have an economic impact at national level (as Namibian tourism is based, inter alia, on the sustainable use of wildlife, e.g. trophy hunting, and in terms of limiting opportunities for legal trading of wildlife resources) and at local/community level (as wildlife management is a source of revenue for communities). Social stability will increase if poaching is addressed, as poaching fosters crime syndicates in communities and exacerbates human-wildlife conflict (as it pushes wildlife outside core areas).

- Build capacity to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from natural disasters, including those arising from climate variability and change, with a focus on local capacities. As capacities are strengthened at local level and processes decentralised, institutions will be in a better position to reduce risks, manage disasters when they occur, and support adaptive and coping strategies for current and future climate risks.



PILLAR 4
GOOD GOVERNANCE

The fourth and last Pillar of the NDP 5 covers governance issues with the overall goal to "Promote Good Governance through Effective Institutions".

This encompasses four focus areas of the national plan, namely peace, security and rule of law; transparency and accountability; public performance; and statistical development. These are the enablers of sustainable development as integrated in 2030 Agenda and captured in SDGs 16 and 17.

The United Nations in Namibia will contribute to this Pillar, focusing on the achievement of the following Outcome:

4.1 BY 2023, GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS AT NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVEL ARE ACCOUNTABLE AND TRANSPARENT, ENGAGING CITIZENS IN PARTICIPATORY DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES

The need to expand people's participation in quality decision-making processes, and in general civil society engagement, clearly emerged in the CCA, where lack of participation was also identified as one of the cross-cutting underlying causes hindering further advancement in human development. This was also indicated as an area where the United Nations has a strong comparative advantage given its role as a neutral partner and broker, as well as its competencies in strengthening relevant institutions.

The United Nations in Namibia has hence resolved to focus on working with national and regional institutions to create an enabling environment for people's participation and promoting their transparency and accountability not only to citizens, but more broadly to respond to commitments made under international conventions and treaties.

The UN in Namibia has hence resolved to focus on **working with national and regional institutions** to create an **enabling environment** for **people's participation,** and promoting their **transparency** and **accountability** not only to citizens, but more broadly to respond to commitments made under international conventions and treaties.

More specifically, the United Nations will implement the following key strategic interventions to achieve the Outcome:

- Support the establishment of functional and integrated statistical systems to increase the availability and management of data for policy-making; the establishment of these systems is expected to lead to evidence-based policy-making which should in turn make institutions more accountable and transparent (as well as more efficient). This is also a goal itself as stressed in the 2030 Agenda, where the concept of 'data revolution' is a key cross-cutting element of the implementation and achievement of the SDGs.

- Strengthening the GRN's capacities to report and respond to the various international treaty bodies and conventions, including the SDGs, Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and other international and regional commitments, including enhancing the capacities of the inter-ministerial committee to implement recommendations from human rights mechanisms as well as mainstreaming human rights in the SDGs.

- Undertake legislative and policy reviews to enable civic engagement by removing barriers and creating enablers to support broader public and CSOs participation. This will be coupled with the strengthening of CSOs for them to be able to more actively and effectively participate in public life, engage with international and regional Human Rights mechanisms, and consequently hold the relevant institutions accountable to citizens.

- Increase the capacity of oversight institutions, such as Parliament, the Office of the Ombudsman, the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC), as well as the Auditor General's and Prosecutor General's offices which are designated to ensure GRN's accountability and transparency.

- Support a review of the decentralisation policy within GRN to ensure coordinated actions by public services and the transfer of certain responsibilities/competencies. By supporting decentralised institutions, such as regional councils and local authorities, planning and administration at grassroots level should improve, enhancing citizens' lives, both socially and economically. The support is aimed at providing decentralised institutions with the political and financial responsibility necessary to bring the GRN[27] closer to the people. Further dissemination of information to decentralised institutions will be supported to empower and mobilise communities and hold local government to account.

27. The Namibian Decentralisation Policy was tabled in the National Assembly on 30 September 1997 and unanimously adopted as a national policy for the promotion of equal economic, cultural and socio-economic development and improved public service provision across the country.

3.4. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES AND JOINT PROGRAMMES

The work of the UNCT in Namibia is intended to make progress towards the achievement of the Pillars' Outcomes and ensure synergies across the results, to adopt an integrated approach to sustainable development.

However, it is also acknowledged that there are development challenges and themes that cut across the four Pillars, and the UNCT has resolved to address them either through the mainstreaming of the issues throughout all results areas (in the case of culture, gender, and migration) or by establishing joint programmes[28] (in the case of youth, HIV and AIDS, and DRM) as follows:

There are **development challenges** and **themes** that **cut across the four Pillars.**

i. Youth

In 2011, persons aged 15-37 made up 37% of the population[29]. They are faced with notable and growing challenges related to sexual and reproductive health, education gaps and unemployment. These issues cut across several of the Outcomes described and a multi-sectoral and targeted response is required to effectively cater to the needs of this segment of Namibia's population. Such an approach is crucial for the country to harness the full potential of its demographic dividend[30].

If Namibia's young population is properly nurtured and supported, it will positively contribute to the country's socio-economic development. However, this youth bulge could also represent a significant challenge to the social welfare system and even to the social stability of the country if the right investments are not made. A joint programme will be implemented under this UNPAF with the overall objective of supporting youth empowerment. The programme will adopt a three-pronged approach working on enhancing youth employment, promoting their sexual and reproductive rights, and developing skills and vocational training.

If Namibia's **young population** is **properly nurtured and supported**, it will **positively contribute** to the country's **socio-economic development.**

28. "A joint programme is a set of activities contained in a joint work plan and related budgetary framework, involving two or more UN organisations" (from the UNDG, UNDAF Guidance 2017).
29. Demographic Dividend Report 2017
30. According to UNFPA, the demographic dividend is the economic growth potential that can result from shifts in a population's age structure, mainly when the share of the working-age population (15 to 64) is larger than the non-working-age share of the population (14 and younger, and 65 and older).

ii. Disaster Risk Management (DRM)

Development gains can be easily lost if a disaster strikes and systems are not ready to cope with it. Namibia has been affected by severe droughts in recent years, as well as floods, jeopardising food security, livestock, and infrastructures. Effective DRM has been recognised by the GRN as a priority and a number of institutional arrangements and policies have been put in place in this regard. However, as the recent drought and flood response demonstrated, there are capacity gaps and opportunities to build resilience.

The United Nations, as a long standing trusted partner to the GRN in this area, is in a strong position to support the country in preventing climate and disaster risk, better preparing and responding to disasters when they occur, support recovery processes, as well as adaptive and coping capacities to withstand future shocks.

The United Nations will adopt a coordinated and coherent approach, cutting across several pertinent areas and thus supporting the achievement of all other joint outcomes under this partnership framework for sustainable development. More specifically, the United Nations will support information management for DRM, multi-hazard early-warning systems, contingency planning, implementation of the DRM policy framework, financing for DRM, as well as capacity development for service delivery and DRM effective implementation. Key strategic interventions of this joint programme are reflected under the environmental sustainability priority area.

Development gains can be easily lost if a disaster strikes and systems are not ready to cope with it. Namibia has been affected by **severe droughts** in recent years, as well as **floods**, **jeopardising food security, livestock, and infrastructures.**

iii. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

The United Nations in Namibia has a running Gender Theme Group (GTG) that was already established under the previous UNPAF, to support the implementation and monitoring of gender-related and women's empowerment programmes. The Group is also designed to provide guidance on human rights and gender issues, including supporting national efforts to implement recommendations under relevant international treaty bodies and other international commitments. The United Nations is fully cognisant that gender equality and the empowerment of women cannot only be the focus of a specific programme, but that it needs to be considered consistently throughout the whole UNPAF.

Therefore, in each and every outcome, to which the United Nations is committing to significantly contribute under this UNPAF, United Nations intervention will consider how this agenda can be fostered. Likewise, the United Nations will continue to advocate for women's rights and work towards raising awareness of the outstanding human development gender gaps that still impede Namibia from harnessing women's full potential.

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iv. HIV and AIDS

The United Nations in Namibia established a Theme Group on HIV and AIDS many years ago. Under the previous UNPAF 2014-2018 a Joint Programme on HIV and AIDS was developed, endorsed by UNCT and implemented in support to the different UNPAF Pillars. The joint programme was also in line with 2010/11-2016/17 Namibia Strategic Framework on HIV and AIDS. Namibia has launched the new 2017/18-2021/22 Strategic Framework on HIV and AIDS linked with NDP 5 and to the 2016 United Nations Political Declaration for Ending AIDS by 2030. Building on the previous Joint Programme, the United Nations has developed a new Joint Programme on HIV and AIDS aligned with this UNPAF.

Under this programme, the United Nations will continue to work with different sectors and with civil society, addressing HIV through the different Pillars of the UNPAF. The programme will be focusing on four main areas: i) strengthen combination prevention, focusing on adolescent girls, young people, male engagement and key populations; ii) support the development and implementation of the Road Map for the elimination of HIV transmission from mother to child by 2022; iii) support resources mobilisation, implementation and sustainability of the framework for epidemic control in Namibia; and iv) support integration of food and nutrition in HIV and AIDS specific interventions.

Under this programme, the United Nations will continue to **work with different sectors** and with civil society, **addressing HIV** through the different Pillars of the UNPAF.

v. Migration

Migration and migration management are cross-cutting issues, as all four Pillars of the UNPAF are affected by migration patterns. The GRN also recognises the cross-sectoral nature of migration. Namibia records significant cross-border as well as internal migration movements, including high levels of rural-urban migration.

Migration management and governance requires a whole-of-government approach to become a development enabler as envisioned in the SDGs, and negative impacts of irregular migration can be reduced through a more holistic and coordinated response. Being on the move creates vulnerabilities, especially for undocumented migrants and unaccompanied migrant children.

When delivering under the UNPAF, the United Nations will adequately take into consideration the human mobility dimension, as well as reaching out to migrants and refugees (including those resident at Osire refugee camp) in sectors such as health, education, protection, climate change adaptation, DRM, food security, economic livelihood support and gender, amongst others.

In line with the SADC agenda of regional integration, the United Nations will further support the GRN to ensure that migration management, including labour migration management, is adequately addressed at the legal and policy level, in order to ensure that migration has a positive impact on the society as a whole.

Migration and **migration management** are **cross-cutting issues**, as all **four Pillars** of the UNPAF **are affected by migration patterns**.

vi. Culture

In line with NDP 5, the United Nations will support arts and culture as a theme cutting across more than one Pillar of this UNPAF. Increasing educational opportunities in heritage and creative industries will also support the diversification of the tourism sector which is among the most rapidly expanding economic sectors in Namibia. Namibian cultural heritage and creative industries are strongly linked to tourism in terms of supporting the infrastructural development as well as employment creation and income generation, especially at community level.

Furthermore, development of cultural statistics is necessary to provide a strong evidence base for measuring the contribution of cultural resources to sustainable development which is intrinsically related to the progress monitoring of the 2030 Agenda, as well as the AU Agenda 2063.

Increasing **educational opportunities** in heritage and creative industries will also support the **diversification of the tourism sector** which is among the most **rapidly expanding** economic sectors in Namibia.

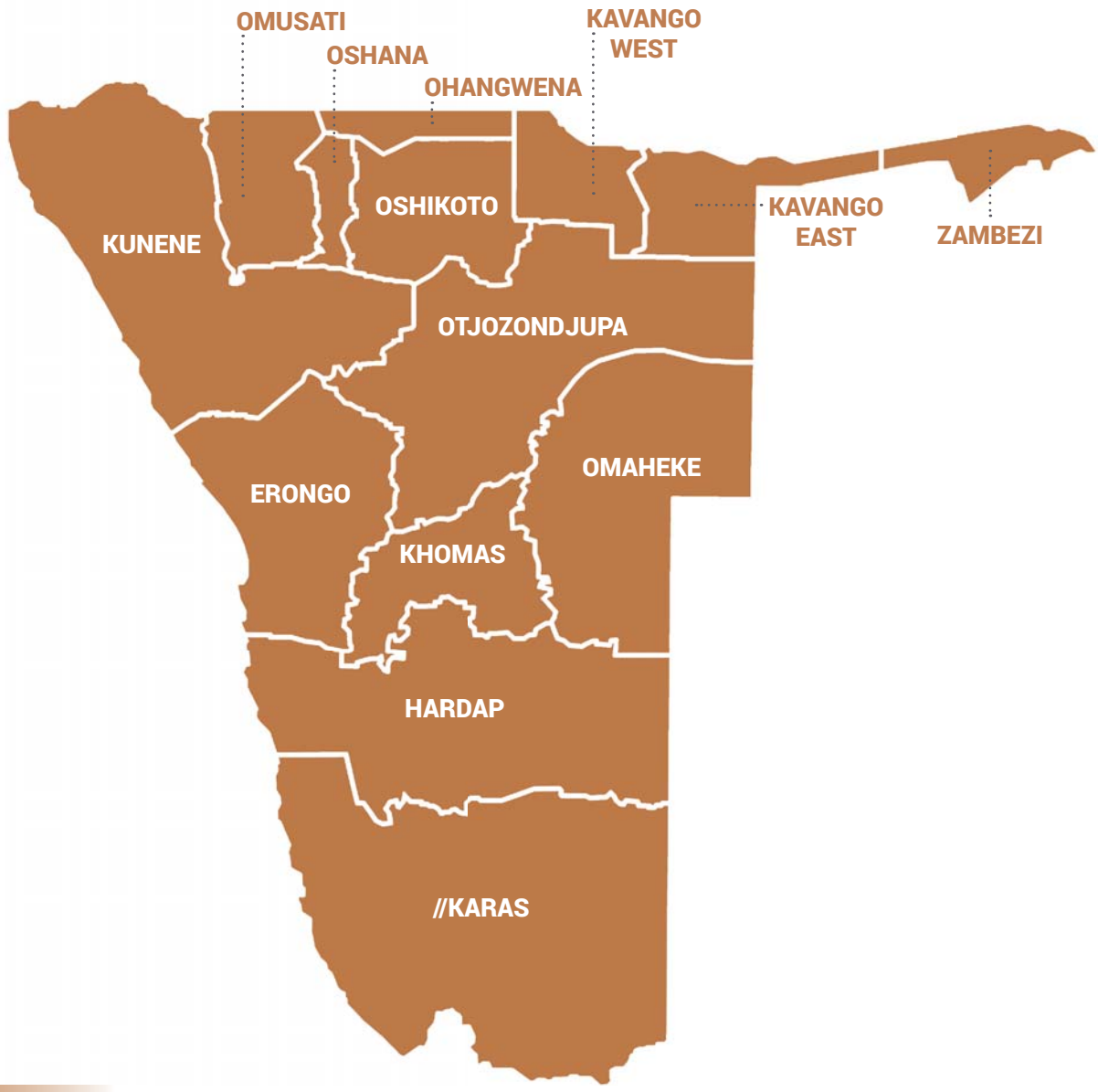
vii. Joint-Area Based Programme

The UNCT will also consider, under this UNPAF, the development and implementation of a joint area-based programme to generate evidence for integrated local development. Having identified cross-sectoral coordination as an underpinning challenge to advancing the sustainable development agenda in the country, the joint programme would aim at testing and demonstrating an integrated approach to rural development, focusing on the most marginalised areas of the country and fostering inter-ministerial coordination at local level for potential scaling up at national level.

Possible geographical areas for the joint programme are to be defined in consultation with relevant government counterparts at national and local level. The focus will be on regions left behind.

The joint programme would aim at **testing** and **demonstrating** an **integrated approach to rural development.**

REGIONS OF NAMIBIA

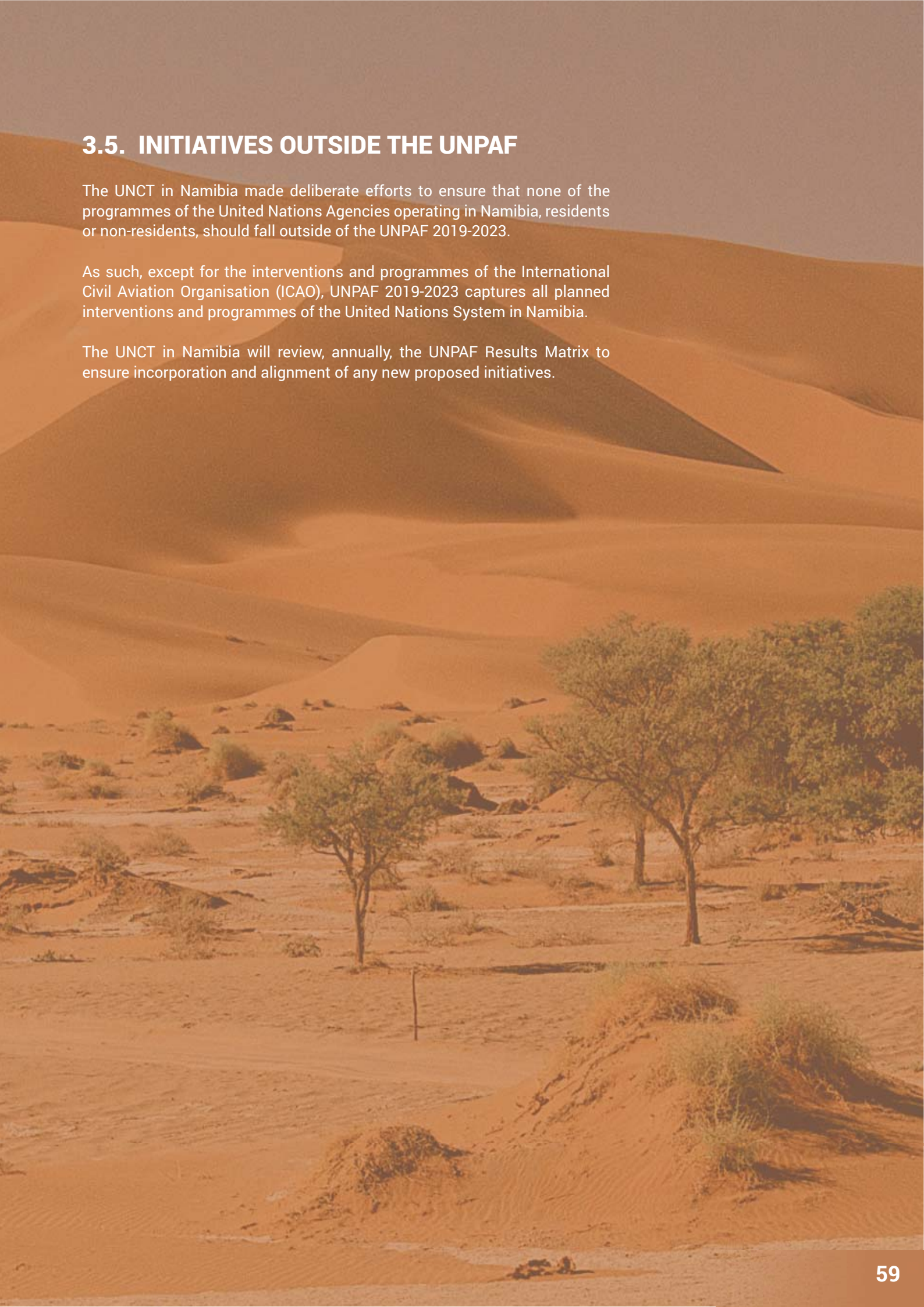


3.5. INITIATIVES OUTSIDE THE UNPAF

The UNCT in Namibia made deliberate efforts to ensure that none of the programmes of the United Nations Agencies operating in Namibia, residents or non-residents, should fall outside of the UNPAF 2019-2023.

As such, except for the interventions and programmes of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO), UNPAF 2019-2023 captures all planned interventions and programmes of the United Nations System in Namibia.

The UNCT in Namibia will review, annually, the UNPAF Results Matrix to ensure incorporation and alignment of any new proposed initiatives.



4. RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

There are a number of potential threats to Namibia's continuous progress towards sustainable development that need to be kept in consideration during the implementation of this UNPAF.

These risks were outlined in the CCA around three main clusters:

i. Vulnerability to external economic shocks:

The high dependency of Namibia's economy on South Africa's economy for imports and in general to external markets for exporting natural resources (the bulk of its economy), means that fluctuation in prices of Namibia's key export goods and/or contraction of the economy in the connected countries would have very negative effects on the country's balance of payments.

ii. Risk of natural disasters:

Namibia is prone to natural disasters, as well as health and humanitarian emergencies resulting from the HIV and AIDS epidemic and deepening food insecurity. Natural disasters such as floods, drought and desertification are already negatively affecting human development, with resources for human development priorities being consistently diverted to disaster response, delaying developmental programmes.

iii. Persistent inequalities:

Despite the high level of overall stability Namibia has enjoyed since independence, persistent staggering inequalities along ethnic, regional and residential area lines, as well as the growing unemployed youth population and lingering land reform, pose a threat to this status quo. The high levels of domestic violence and GBV is also of concern in this respect[31].

These risks have clearly been taken into consideration in the GRN's development path and reflected in the UNPAF. The first risk is being addressed by Namibia's plan to restructure and diversify its economy. This is a long-term goal that will take time to realise. Economic shocks will continue to represent a threat to the development gains in the timeframe of this UNPAF. Should they occur, they might have an impact on the GRN's financial capacity to sustain social services expenditure, which would in turn affect achievement of the Outcomes under this partnership framework.

Vulnerability to disasters and addressing staggering inequalities underpin the focus of this UNPAF and are expected to bear results in the five-year programme cycle. However, it is crucial that the situation continues to be monitored to detect early signs of any possible deterioration.

There are a number of **potential threats** to Namibia's **continuous progress towards sustainable development** that need to be **kept in consideration** during the **implementation of this UNPAF.**

31. Excerpt from the UN Common Country Assessment 2017.

The assumption is that by enhancing capacities across the board to reach out to the most vulnerable groups of people, inequalities and intra-community violence will decrease over time, while resilience of the system and communities to natural hazards is built. This also assumes that government institutions will be equipped to deliver needed services and that proper inter-sectoral coordination structures are in place.

It is also expected that relevant stakeholders in the areas of intervention will be ready to or continue to partner with the United Nations Agencies to implement the programmes envisaged under this framework.

The limited financial and human resources, as well as overall government absorptive capacity, represent a risk to the effective implementation of this UNPAF and is being addressed by focusing on building institutional capacity for oversight institutions, to hold public institutions accountable for quality service delivery, as well as strengthening regular monitoring and evidence-based analysis.

This UNPAF is also designed under the strong assumption that financial resources for the implementation of the key interventions will be made available to the United Nations System. It is, however, acknowledged that this might represent a challenge in view of the country's UMIC status and the shrinking development portfolio of traditional donors. The United Nations will thus also work towards building new partnerships and shifting the focus on funding to that of financing for development.

To address the risks identified, the United Nations System will take several mitigation actions and develop corresponding risk mitigation plans as part of the preparation of Annual Work Plans (AWPs) and activities. In addition to these plans, the United Nations System will update the Joint Resource Mobilisation and Partnership Strategy intended to establish a predictable funding stream for the UNPAF.

To address the risks identified, the United Nations System will take **several mitigation actions** and develop corresponding **risk mitigation plans** as part of the preparation of Annual Work Plans and activities.

The United Nations will also be adopting accelerated procedures to provide rapid response to crisis situations and focus on reducing vulnerabilities and building resilience under the Economic Progression and Environmental Sustainability Pillars, including the joint United Nations support to Directorate of Disaster Risk Management in the Office of the Prime Minister.

Further risk mitigation measures will include building institutional capacity for implementing partners, oversight institutions and through civic engagement to hold public institutions accountable to service delivery, with regular monitoring and evidence-based analysis.

Moreover, in line with lessons learned from the UNPAF 2014-2018's Mid Term Review on the need to strengthen coordination (internal and external), the United Nations System has revised, jointly with the Namibian Government, the UNPAF governance structure and implementation mechanism (see UNPAF 2019-2023 Governance Structure and Implementation Mechanism on p.67).

5. FINANCING THE UNPAF

5.1. MAPPING THE FINANCIAL LANDSCAPE, INCLUDING INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL, PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SOURCES OF FINANCE

Traditionally, United Nations financing has focused on mobilisation and disbursement of grant funding, with United Nations Agencies receiving a large portion of funding through member states' contributions in the form of core funding. While global Official Development Assistance (ODA) has been growing steadily over the last 10 years, with allocations being focused to poorest countries where the needs are largest, ODA in Namibia has continued to decline since achieving the UMIC status in 2009.

The United Nations System in Namibia fully recognises that beyond resourcing its own programming through the joint resource mobilisation strategy, the 2030 Agenda entails a new and important role for the United Nations System in terms of mobilising development investments and other resources, in partnership with Government, to enable countries to finance their localised SDG agenda.

While the United Nations has been previously focusing on funding and transferring resources from a financial contributor to a recipient, in the future it will act more and more as a catalyser, using its finances and position to leverage resources from different sources of public, private, domestic and international finance, and direct them towards achieving collective, transformative, and sustainable development results.

The 2030 Agenda entails a **new and important role** for the United Nations System in terms of **mobilising development investments** and other resources, in **partnership** with government, to **enable countries to finance their localised SDG agenda**.

5.2. COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK (CBF)

The UNCT has developed a Common Budgetary Framework (CBF) for the UNPAF 2019-2023. The CBF provides an estimation of the total resource requirement of all participating United Nations System Agencies to achieve the UNPAF 2019-2023 results. The CBF is a single reference that provides financial details of the contributing United Nations Agencies' full programming budgets for the five-year period. It indicates available and pipeline funding at the time of signing the UNPAF and the amount projected to be mobilised during the course of implementation and should therefore not be considered a confirmed financial commitment of available resources from the United Nations Agencies.

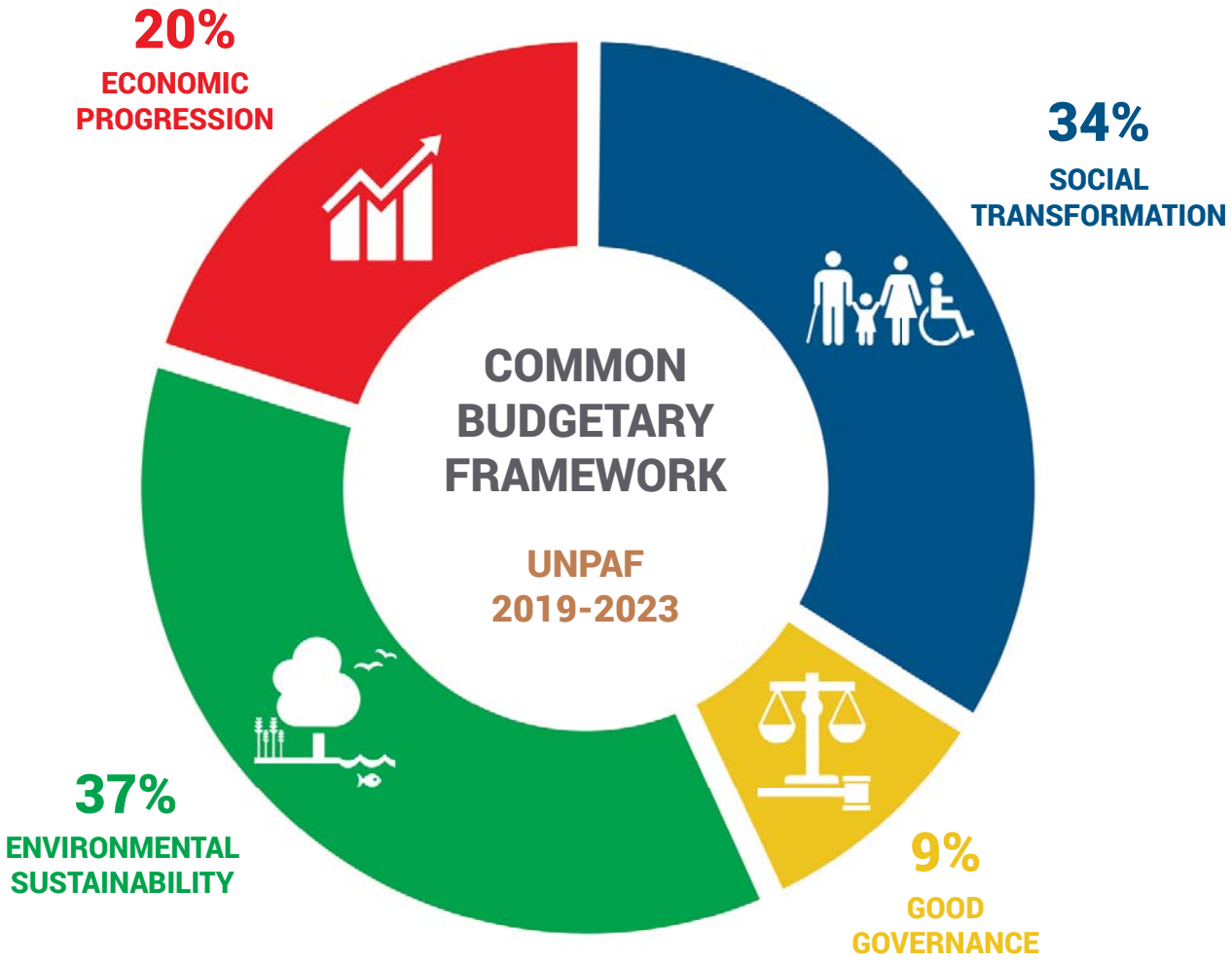
The overall resource requirement to achieve the programmatic results for UNPAF 2019-2023 is summarised in Table 1 with financial information on the total budget, available funding and resources to be mobilised for each of the four Pillars and seven Outcomes.

The overall estimated budget for UNPAF 2019-2023 is of USD 158,237,489, of which it is projected that USD 64,012,056, or 40%, will be available at the start of implementation leaving USD 94,225,434, or 60% of the overall budget, to be mobilised throughout the implementation of UNPAF 2019-2023.

TABLE 1: SUMMARY - COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK UNPAF 2019-2023

	Total	Projected to be available	To be mobilised
Pillar I (Economic)	**32,076,443**	**9,868,652**	**22,207,791**
Outcome 1	32,076,443	9,868,652	22,207,791
Pillar II (Social Transformation)	**54,084,462**	**19,664,832**	**34,419,630**
Outcome 2.1	28,100,000	11,310,000	16,790,000
Outcome 2.2	12,420,141	3,718,944	8,701,197
Outcome 2.3	8,135,000	3,219,250	4,915,750
Outcome 2.4	5,429,321	1,416,638	4,012,683
Pillar III (Environment)	**58,775,667**	**30,140,667**	**28,635,000**
Outcome 3	58,775,667	30,140,667	28,635,000
Pillar IV (Governance)	**13,300,917**	**4,337,905**	**8,963,013**
Outcome 4	13,300,917	4,337,905	8,963,013
TOTAL 2019-2023	**158,237,489**	**64,012,056**	**94,225,434**

FIGURE 3: COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK (CBF) PER UNPAF PILLAR



The distribution across the four UNPAF Pillars is represented in Figure 3. When preparing the CBF, all Agencies carefully analysed spending from the previous programming cycle and provided resource mobilisation targets considered to be realistically achievable within the five-year implementation period of the UNPAF 2019-2023. A summary of the CBF per United Nations Agency is included in Annex 9.2 and a detailed breakdown of United Nations Agency budget per Pillar and Outcome in Annex 9.3.

An annual CBF will be developed as part of the development of joint AWPs for the four Pillars to accurately quantify the resource requirements of the UNPAF 2019-2023 on an annual basis and to inform resource mobilisation activities or strategies. The annual CBFs will be revised every year during the Annual Review of the Result Groups' progress against the planned outputs and targets, as well as being adjusted to address evolving new needs and lessons learned during implementation.

5.3. UNPAF 2019-2023 RESOURCE MOBILISATION STRATEGY

The United Nations System in Namibia recognises the importance of designing a joint United Nations strategic approach to resource mobilisation and will update the current UNPAF 2014-2018 Partnership and Resource Mobilisation Strategy to respond to the funding gap in the CBF of the UNPAF 2019-2023 and the new strategic priorities of the United Nations System. The new Partnership and Resource Mobilisation Strategy will mirror the context of the 2030 Agenda and the evolving global development environment. The new strategy will also point out the strategic direction of the UNCT, in terms of different resource mobilisation strategies the United Nations will adopt. This will include exploring opportunities for GRN cost sharing of United Nations interventions.

As Namibia is a UMIC, all resource mobilisation efforts will be designed in due consideration of the fact that trends in funding the United Nations System point towards entering a post-ODA phase, where volumes related to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), trade, and domestic resource mobilisation will increasingly exceed grant assistance. A key component of the new Partnership and Resource Mobilisation Strategy for Namibia will therefore be to identify the right mix of potential financial sources and instruments to enable UNPAF 2019-2023 programme implementation, while taking into account the wider financing ecosystem, including funds managed by other partners and identifying ways in which United Nations funding can be used to leverage national resources to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

A key component of the new **Partnership and Resource Mobilisation Strategy** for Namibia will therefore be to **identify the right mix of potential financial sources and instruments** to enable UNPAF 2019-2023 programme implementation, while **taking into account the wider financing ecosystem**, including funds managed by other partners and **identifying ways in which United Nations funding can be used to leverage national resources** to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

6. GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE AND IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM

6.1. ENHANCING DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION

The coordination and implementation modalities for the UNPAF 2019-2023 are informed by the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, Accra and Busan Aid Effectiveness agendas, as well as lessons learned and recommendations from the UNPAF 2014-2018 Midterm Review, ongoing discussions about the United Nations Development System Reform, and the existing mechanisms for development partner coordination in Namibia. Namibia's development coordination mechanism consists of the Development Partnership Forum (DPF) under the leadership of the GRN and the United Nations, as well as the Development Partners' Dialogue (DPD) which is a forum for development partners in the country convened by the United Nations through the Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator (RCO).

The United Nations will remain committed to support the GRN to enhance development assistance coordination through operationalisation of this coordination architecture.

In order to ensure alignment with national coordination mechanisms, the UNPAF 2019-2023 Pillars are aligned with the NDP 5 Pillars. The United Nations System will provide the necessary technical support to the GRN to establish Sector Working Groups for the NDP 5, with the aim to strengthen coordination and implementation of both the NDP 5 and UNPAF 2019-2023. These sectors' working groups will allow for platforms where the GRN will meet with all stakeholders to discuss sectoral issues pertaining to NDP 5 planning and implementation.

The United Nations will remain committed to support the GRN to **enhance development assistance coordination** through operationalisation of this **coordination architecture.**

6.2. COMMITMENT TOWARDS THE 'DELIVERING AS ONE' (DAO) APPROACH

In 2009, the GRN and the UNCT agreed to launch the Delivering as One (DaO) initiative. The design of the Governance Structure and Implementation Mechanism for the UNPAF 2019-2023 is guided by the experiences of implementing DaO in Namibia and by the 2013 UNDG approved Standard Operating Procedures for the DaO approach, through a set of agreed principles and structures.

Between the UNCT and the GRN, the DaO approach is strengthened through a mutual and collective responsibility and accountability for the overall UNPAF results in Namibia. While the United Nations Resident Coordinator is ultimately responsible for delivering the results, there is an equal and reciprocal accountability of UNCT representatives for performing such leadership to ensure overall successful results of the UNPAF 2019-2023.

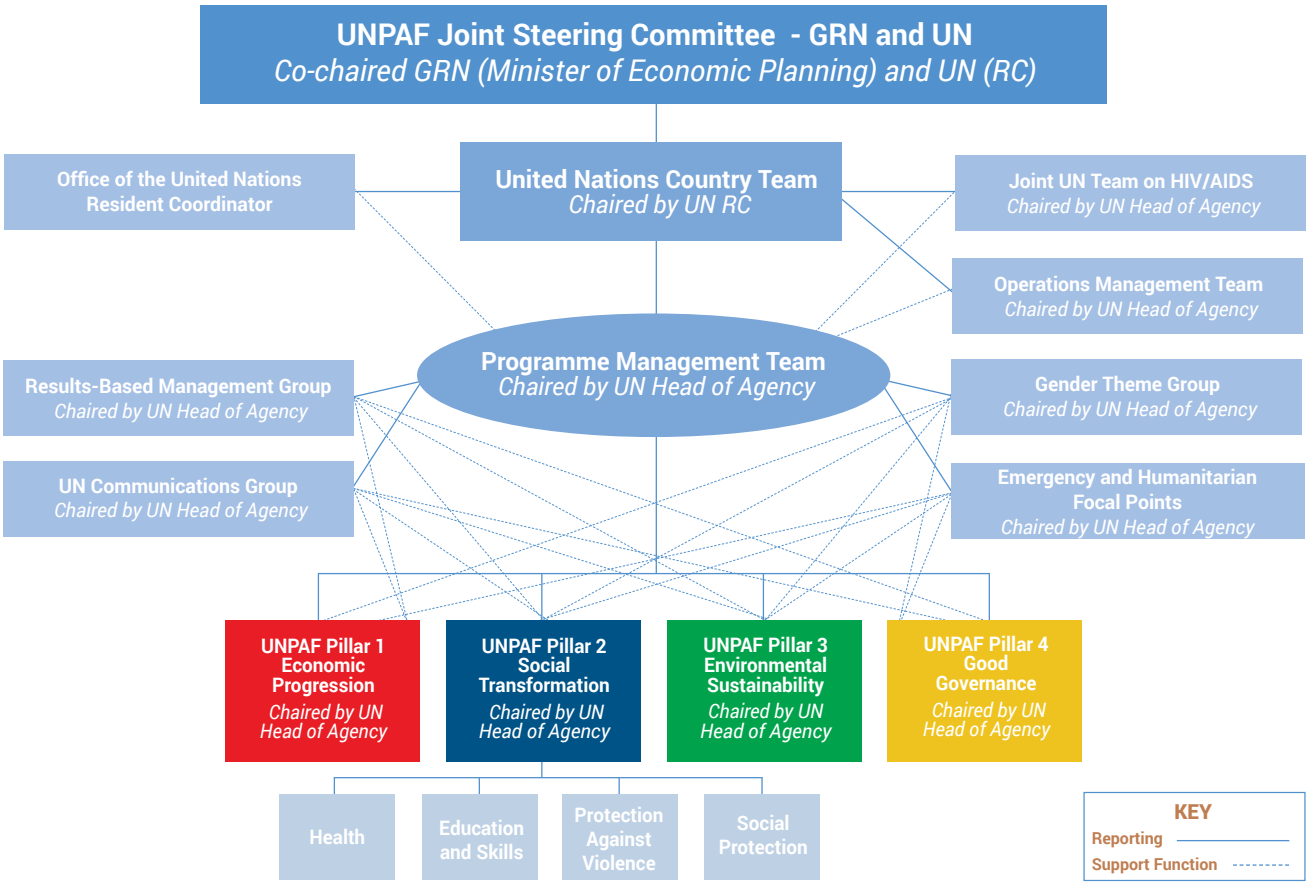
The UNCT members will assume responsibility for implementation of the UNPAF by leading and/or supporting the work of the Pillars, ensuring adequate agency resources are made available and ensuring that their own agency results are aligned to the overall programmatic framework of UNPAF 2019-2023.

Effective implementation of UNPAF 2019-2023 will require that all United Nations Agencies operate in a manner that promotes coherence, ensuring that core programming principles and approaches are fully considered and applied under the unifying principle of 'Leaving no one behind'.

To this end, the United Nations System in Namibia is committed to allocating adequate resources to UNPAF management arrangements, including the overall Governance Mechanism. This also includes the commitment that United Nations Agencies will establish incentives for their staff to consistently contribute to inter-agency mechanisms to deliver on the UNPAF 2019-2023, such as by integrating this contribution in their individual performance plans. Figure 4 below presents the Governance Structure and Implementation Mechanism.

Effective implementation of UNPAF 2019-2023 will require that all United Nations Agencies operate in a manner that **promotes coherence**.

FIGURE 4: UNPAF 2019-2023 GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE AND IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM



Detailed terms of references will be developed for each of the entities and kept in the RCO. The roles and responsibilities of each of the UNPAF 2019-2023 governance entities are summarised below:

i. UNPAF Joint Steering Committee (JSC)

The UNPAF Joint Steering Committee (JSC), co-chaired by the Minister of Economic Planning and the United Nations Resident Coordinator, provides strategic direction for the implementation of UNPAF 2019-2023 and ensuring alignment to national development priorities. The JSC will meet twice each year and membership includes relevant sector Ministries and designated UN Agencies.

The JSC will ensure that the UNPAF's joint work plans are aligned with Namibia's Vision 2030, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the NDP 5, the HPP, the Blue Print of Wealth Redistribution and Poverty Eradication as well as relevant sector strategic plans. This includes overseeing the development and implementation of the joint AWPs for the UNPAF Pillars.

Based on data and evidence presented in the Joint United Nations Annual Results Report, the JSC reviews progress against the results indicators, and assesses how partnerships are forged and sustained, resource mobilisation and delivery. This also includes guidance and strategic orientation of UN planning in support of GRN, and the implementation of the UNPAF 2019-2023, along with and proposals for corrective measures.

The RCO and the NPC will provide operational support for the functioning of the Steering Committee. The UNCT, under the leadership of the United Nations Resident Coordinator, will be responsible for ensuring achievement of results and adherence to the UNPAF Pillar Outcome.

Based on data and evidence presented in the Joint United Nations Annual Results Report, the **JSC reviews progress against the results indicators**, and **assesses how partnerships are forged** and sustained, **resource mobilisation and delivery.**

ii. UN Country Team (UNCT)

The UN Country Team (UNCT) is chaired by the United Nations Resident Coordinator and composed of the Heads of all resident and non-resident United Nations Agencies, Funds and Programmes, and is the highest inter-agency coordination and joint decision-making body. 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 progress in United Nations Reform.

This includes making available the financial, human and other resources needed for realisation of the commitments related to achieving the UNPAF 2019-2023 results. Based on the Programme Management Team (PMT)'s recommendations, the UNCT convenes to discuss partnership and joint resource mobilisation priorities, advance programme implementation and discuss issues of strategic priority.

The **UNCT members are accountable to each other** for the **responsible use of resources, achievement of results,** adherence to the UN **programming principles and progress in UN Reform.**

iii. UN Programme Management Team (PMT)

The UN Programme Management Team (PMT) is responsible for providing internal oversight of implementation of UNPAF 2019-2023, by monitoring the planning, implementation and reporting of the four UNPAF Results Groups. The PMT consists of senior programme officers from the United Nations Agencies and provides recommendations to the UNCT on how UNPAF implementation can be achieved in the most effective and efficient manner. The PMT enables the United Nations System in Namibia to advance coherence, coordination and ensure synergies across the different Pillars and Outcomes of UNPAF 2019-2023.

The PMT oversees the work of the United Nations Communications Group (UNCG) on matters related to communication and advocacy, and the Monitoring and Evaluation Group to ensure that monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of UNPAF 2019-2023 adheres to results-based management principles and standards. This also includes the work of the cross-cutting theme groups on gender and emergency and humanitarian focal group.

The PMT is responsible for providing **internal oversight** of implementation of UNPAF 2019-2023, by **monitoring** the **planning, implementation and reporting** of the four UNPAF Results Groups.

iv. UNPAF Pillars

The UNPAF Pillars are internal United Nations entities consisting of the United Nations Agencies active in the four Pillars and headed by a Head of Agency with an alternate, and on a rotational basis. The term period of the chair will be two years, 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 alternate chair/agency is expected to work closely with the chair and assumes the role after two years. The chair will appoint a coordinator from his/her agency to facilitate the work of the group.

Pillars 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 UNPAF 2019-2023 is adequately covered. Pillars have the responsibility for the inter-agency coordination and technical support associated with implementation of the agreed UNPAF Pillars and Outcomes. Pillars will develop joint AWPs with relevant United Nations organisations and identify outputs where two or more Agencies can complement each other's efforts, including through joint programming, and outline the roles of the different members in achieving common results. The Pillars 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.

Each Pillar 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 UNPAF 2019-2023 adheres to RBM principles.

Pillars have the responsibility for the **inter-agency coordination** and **technical support** associated with **implementation** of the agreed UNPAF Pillars and Outcomes.

Theme Groups that deal with cross-cutting issues will also be represented in all UNPAF Pillars to ensure mainstreaming of these issues. The UNPAF 2019-2023 Pillars' coordination will be linked to the various appropriate sector working groups for planning, implementation and reporting.

The UNPAF 2019-2023 will be operationalised through Pillars' joint AWPs by translating the UNPAF Outcomes into concrete, measurable and time-bound outputs. The compiled AWPs of the four Pillars constitute the joint UNPAF AWP. The AWPs further provides an accountability framework of the United Nations System through a set of measurable outputs for which it is fully accountable, and which includes a financing plan of identified resources from United Nations Agencies, together with identified funding gaps for resources to be jointly mobilised. Activities and outputs in the AWPs will primarily be implemented by individual United Nations organisations under their direct responsibility, according to their financial and administrative procedures, while two or more Agencies may work towards the same output, and all will plan activities supporting the same strategic Outcome.

v. Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator (RCO)

The Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator (RCO) supports 10 core coordination functions performed by Pillars and UNCT, which include: strategic analysis and planning; oversight of the UNCT programming cycle; representation and support of the UN Secretariat and United Nations Agencies (resident and non resident); support national coordination systems and processes; development and management of shared operational support services; crisis management and preparedness response; joint external communication and advocacy; human rights and development; joint resource mobilisation and fund management; and, general UNCT oversight and management.

The Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator (RCO) supports **10 core coordination functions** performed by Pillars and UNCT.

The RCO works closely with all UNPAF Pillars and other Theme Groups to coordinate and monitor the implementation of UNPAF 2019-2023 through the DaO approach. The RCO acts as a first port-of-call to provide services and support to the GRN and other stakeholders, such as the private sector, civil society organisations and other development partners. Furthermore, the RCO, together with the relevant government counterpart, provides secretarial support to the JSC.

vi. Operations Management Team (OMT)

The Operations Management Team (OMT) is an inter-agency team comprised of operations specialists from all United Nations Agencies. The OMT is chaired by a senior operation professional 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.

The OMT is an interagency team comprised of **operations specialists** from all UN agencies.

Systematic efforts 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 AWPs are supported through cost share contributions from United Nations Agencies made to the common services budget of the OMT.

vii. Joint United Nations Team on AIDS (JUTA)

The Joint United Nations Team on AIDS (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 2019-2023.

The Joint United Nations programme on HIV/AIDS is in line with the 2017/18- 2021/22 Namibia Strategic Framework on HIV/AIDS aimed to pave the foundation of ending AIDS by 2030 in Namibia. The JUTA is chaired by UNAIDS Country Director and reports directly to UNCT for decisions.

The JUTA is responsible for the development of **Joint United Nations Namibia programme on HIV/AIDS and UN Cares for 2019-2023**.

viii. Results-Based Management Group (RBMG)

The Results-Based Management Group (RBMG) is comprised of M&E specialists from all United Nations Agencies. The RBMG is responsible for providing support to the PMT and Pillars to effectively monitor implementation of UNPAF 2019-2023 based on the joint AWP. As such, the RBMG will be promoting a results culture within the United Nations System and assisting the Pillars in their efforts to apply Results-Based Management (RBM) tools and principles in their annual planning, monitoring and reporting.

The RBMG will also provide inputs to the Joint Annual Report and lead on the UNPAF evaluation in 2022. The RBMG is chaired by a Head of Agency and reports periodically to the UNCT.

The RBMG will be promoting a **results culture** within the United Nations System.

ix. United Nations Communications Group (UNCG)

The United Nations Communications Group (UNCG) is an inter-agency body comprising of agency communication and advocacy focal points. The UNCG is responsible for developing the Joint United Nations-Namibia Communication Strategy 2019-2023. The United Nations-Namibia Communication Strategy is informed by the priorities of UNPAF 2019-2023 and implemented through the priorities identified in 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 AWPs supported through agency cost share contributions to the United Nations coordination budget.

The UNCG is responsible for developing the **Joint United Nations-Namibia Communication Strategy 2019-2023.**

x. Gender Theme Group (GTG)

The Gender Theme Group (GTG) is an inter-agency body comprising of staff members from the United Nations Agencies in Namibia. The GTG provides a coordinating mechanism to contribute to the NDP 5 and UNPAF for the achievement of gender equality and equity, including the empowerment of women and adolescent girls. It supports the implementation and monitoring of gender-related and women's empowerment programmes.

The GTG will develop an AWP to guide the work of the GTG during the year and is led by a UNCT member. It plays an advisory role to the UNCT and to the Pillars to ensure that gender is mainstreamed across all interventions.

The GTG provides a coordinating mechanism to contribute to the NDP 5 and UNPAF for **the achievement of gender equality and equity.**

xi. Emergency and Humanitarian Focal Points (EHFP)

The Emergency and Humanitarian Focal Points (EHFP) is an inter-agency body comprising of staff members from the United Nations Agencies in Namibia.

The EHFP provides advisory support to the UNCT in the area of DRM and emergency response, ensuring that these concepts are mainstreamed across the United Nations System in Namibia's interventions, as well as to support the GRN in the achievement of its development agenda.

The EHFP provides **advisory support** to the UNCT in the area of **DRM and emergency response.**

7. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The UNCT and the GRN will jointly monitor the progress of the UNPAF 2019-2023, as part of their overall commitments to transparency, accountability and aid effectiveness in Namibia. The UNPAF centres around four thematic Pillars with seven Outcomes that will be monitored through 45 indicators. The indicators were drawn to a great extent from the NDP 5, with data for baselines and targets derived from national surveys and statistical sources. To the extent possible, data has been disaggregated on gender, age, etc.

Progress on the implementation of the UNPAF 2019-2023 will be monitored on a regular basis and evaluated in the penultimate year of the UNPAF, jointly with the GRN. This continuous monitoring and evaluation of the UNPAF will enable the United Nations to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the United Nations in supporting the GRN in achieving the planned development results as elaborated in the Results Framework (Annex 9.1). The Results Framework 2019-2023 is designed to provide evidence to the United Nations System to enable the Agencies to position themselves strategically in sectors, and around themes and issues concerning the UNPAF Pillar and Outcome areas. The identified data values are critical evidence for monitoring the change and helping the UNCT in decision making.

As part of their annual work planning processes described in section 6.2, the Pillars will identify 'joint results' (executing through initiatives such as Joint Area Based Programming, joint programmes, joint advocacy, and joint policy prioritisation) under each of the Outcome areas and highlight where there is value addition for Agencies to coordinate, plan and implement jointly. In order to ensure relevance of the UNPAF to the changing country context, and to address any unforeseen situations emerging during the implementation of the UNPAF 2019-2023, the UNCT, as needed, will review and make recommendations to the JSC on necessary adjustments to the results framework.

Each of the Pillars will, on an annual basis, provide a brief report outlining progress made towards the achievement of results under each Outcome. Under the guidance and management of the PMT, the United Nations RBMG will prepare the Joint United Nations Annual Progress Report, which will be submitted to the JSC through the UNCT. The Joint United Nations Annual Progress Report, in addition to the progress towards the Outcomes, will highlight key achievements, challenges and priorities for the next year and will describe actual outputs delivered.

Based on the Joint United Nations Annual Progress Report, the JSC will conduct an annual review in the implementation of the UNPAF 2019-2023 and make strategic changes and decisions on allocation of resources as necessary.

In 2022, an independent evaluation of the UNPAF 2019-2023 will be undertaken. It will assess to what extent the United Nations has effectively, with the support of the Government, contributed to progress towards the Outcomes and the achievement of the planned development results. The evaluation will be guided by the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG)'s evaluation norms and standards. It will also assess the extent to which the United Nations has been successful in mainstreaming its normative principles.

In implementing the UNPAF 2019-2023, the UNCT will ensure that mechanisms for accountability and feedback are integrated into United Nations-supported programme design and implementation, promoting transparency, participation and learning. A costed M&E plan for UNPAF 2019-2023 will be developed to provide an overview of how the UNPAF results matrix will be monitored throughout the year and promote coordination across the United Nations System to improve national data availability and quality.

8. COMMUNICATION

The UNPAF 2014-2018 Midterm Review undertaken in 2016 and a Partners' Perception Survey undertaken in 2017, revealed that partners demonstrated a vague understanding of the United Nations' work in Namibia under the UNPAF. Specifically, it was revealed that implementation arrangements were not clearly articulated or disseminated to various implementing partners and or key stakeholders, including a lack of transparency in terms of how they could access support under the UNPAF.

The United Nations System is pursuing an ambitious development agenda in support of the Namibian Government. To do this, and in line with the DaO Standard Operating Procedures on communication, the United Nations System is committed to ensure coherent and evidence-based messaging to communicate on issues relating to the implementation of the UNPAF. The UNCT through its inter-agency mechanism on communications, the UNCG, will review and update its joint communications strategy to reflect the new UNPAF 2019-2023.

The UNCG will also formulate a Joint Annual Communication Plan based on innovative approaches to enhance internal and external communications and develop external partnerships for communication (see section 6.2). To operationalise the strategy, the UNCG will work closely with all UNPAF Pillars, United Nations implementing partners and stakeholders, using existing media instruments to communicate and promote the United Nations values and achievements/results in the country.

The strategy will be used as a tool to promote, advocate and mobilise the required resources to foster strong partnership for the implementation of UNPAF 2019-2023 Pillars and Outcomes.

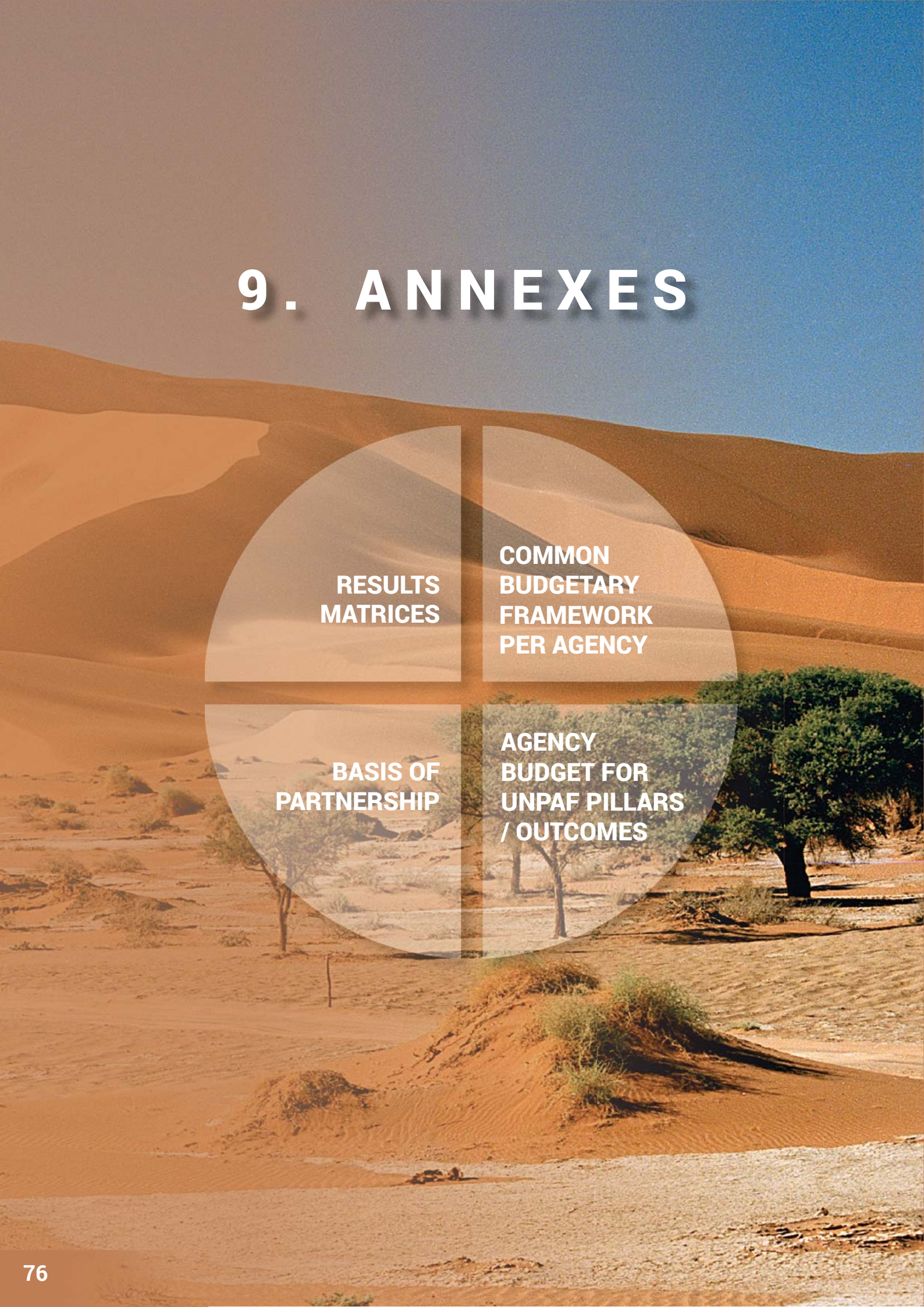
The strategy will focus on achieving the following outcomes;

- Enhanced awareness of the United Nations' role and work in Namibia, both internally and externally;
- Support to the GRN to achieve its national priorities through the UNPAF 2019-2023;
- Enhanced 'One' United Nations voice by ensuring that the United Nations responds to its partners in an integrated and coherent manner;
- Expanded outreach of the United Nations System to the public, private audiences and partners, thereby developing new partnerships.

Through this strategy, the United Nations will ensure that key communication platforms, internal and external, share consistent, targeted messages which are aligned to and propel UNPAF 2019-2023's priorities in Namibia.

The United Nations System is committed to ensure **coherent** and **evidence-based messaging** to communicate on issues relating to the implementation of the UNPAF.

9. ANNEXES


RESULTS MATRICES
COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK PER AGENCY
BASIS OF PARTNERSHIP
AGENCY BUDGET FOR UNPAF PILLARS / OUTCOMES

9.1. RESULTS MATRICES

UN STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1: ECONOMIC PROGRESSION									
Related National Development Priority or Goal:	Achieve Inclusive, Sustainable and Equitable Economic Growth								
Related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):	1, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 17								
Results	**Indicator**	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Data Source**	**UN Agencies**	**Partners**	**Medium-Term Common Budgetary Framework**		
							Total	***Projected to be available***	***To be mobilised***
Outcome 1.1 By 2023, Institutions implement policies for inclusive development and poverty reduction for vulnerable groups	National unemployment rate	34% (2016) *Male:* 29.8% *Female:* 38.3% *Rural:* 39.2% *Urban:* 30.3%	24% *Male:* 21% *Female:* 27% *Rural:* 24% *Urban:* 24%	Namibia Labour Force Survey	FAO ILO IOM UNDP UNHCR UNICEF UNIDO WFP	MAWF MFMR MME MURD MITSMED NSA MPESW MoF NPC MHETI MSYNS MSYNS MGECW MLIREC GIZ WBCG Embassy of Finland Private sector UNAM	32,076,443	9,868,652	22,207,791
	Youth unemployment rate (15-34 yrs.)	43% (2016) *Male:* 37.5% *Female:* 49.4	33% (NDP5) *Male:* 33% *Female:* 37.6%	Namibia Labour Force Survey					
	Proportion of people living under poverty line	17.4% (2015/16) *Male:* 15.8% *Female:* 19.2%	10% (2021/22) *Male:* 9.1% *Female:* 11%	NHIES					
	SMEs contribution to GDP (%)	12% (2014)	20%	SME Development and Impact Assessment, IPPR					
	Number of hectares developed for irrigation agriculture	5,6770 (2016/17)	13,970	MAWF annual report					
	% of domestic food production in relation to imports	39% (2017)	30%	Agriculture Inputs and Household Food Security Assessment Report					
	Personal remittances received as % of GDP	0.1% (2016)	0.50%	World Bank, Migration and Remittances Factbook					
	Gini Coefficient	0.56 (2015/16)	0.5	NHIES					

UN STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION									
Related National Development Priority or Goal:	Build Capable and Healthy Human Resources								
Related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 16, 17								
Results	**Indicator**	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Data Source**	**UN Agencies**	**Partners**	**Medium-Term Common Budgetary Framework**		
							Total	***Projected to be available***	***To be mobilised***
Outcome 2.1 By 2023, vulnerable women, children, adolescents and young people in Namibia have access to and utilise quality integrated health care and nutrition services - Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Rate of stunting Under 5 children	24% (2013)	12%	Namibia Labour Force Survey	ILO UNAIDS UNFPA UNHCR UNICEF UNODC WHO WFP	MoHSS MAWF MFMR MURD NSA MPESW MoF MGECW GIZ WBCG Embassy of Finland Private Sector	28,100,000	11,310,000	16,790,000
	Maternal Mortality Rate	385/100,000 live births (2013)	200/100,000	NDHS					
	Neonatal Mortality Rate	39 (2013)	20/1000 live births	NDHS					
	Skilled birth attendance rate	88.2% (2013)	97%	NDHS					
	Adolescent birth rate per 1,000	82.0 (2013)	65	NDHS					
	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	50.2% (2013)	60%	NDHS					
	Percentage of women and men 15-24 years old who correctly identify ways of preventing transmission of HIV and reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission.	(2013) *Male:* 51.1% *Female:* 61.6%	90% (male and female)	NDHS, NAMPHIA					

	New HIV infections per 1000	(2013) *Overall:* 4.3 *Adolescents Girls (10-19 yrs.):* 2.5 *Young Women (15-24 yrs.)* : 6.4	*Overall:* 0.9 *Adolescents Girls (10-19 yrs.*): 1 *Young Women (15-24 yrs.):* 1	NDHS, NSF					
	% of people in key populations reached by HIV program	(2013) MSM 63% FSW 59.93%	MSM 90% FSW 90%	IBBS					
	% PLWH in key populations receiving ART In past 12 months	(2013) MSM 85% FSW 72%	MSM 95% FSW 90%	IBBS					
	Household out of pocket health expenditure	9% (2014-15)	<9%	NHA					
	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	(2016) *Urban:* 98.3% *Rural:* 84%	*Urban:* 100% *Rural:* 95%	NSA (NIDS)					
	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	(2016) *Urban:* 77% *Rural:* 28%	*Urban:* 87% *Rural:* 40%	NSA (NIDS)					

UN STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION									
Related National Development Priority or Goal:	Build Capable and Healthy Human Resources								
Related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 16, 17								
Results	**Indicator**	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Data Source**	**UN Agencies**	**Partners**	**Medium-Term Common Budgetary Framework**		
							Total	***Projected to be available***	***To be mobilised***
Outcome 2.2 By 2023, vulnerable children and young people in Namibia have equitable access to inclusive quality education and life-long learning	Enrolment rate children aged 0-5 to ECD programmes	24.6% (2016)	40%	NIDS	ILO UNAIDS UNESCO UNFPA UNICEF WFP WHO	MoEAC MGECW MHSS Office of the First Lady OPM Office of the President NSA Namibia College of Open Learning University of Namibia (UNAM) Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST) CRAN European Union GIZ	12,420,141	3,718,944	8,701,197
	Enrolment rate of children aged 5-18 in pre-primary and secondary education	(2016) Pre-primary: 21.9% *Male:* 21.4% *Female:* 22.4% Primary: 94.8% *Male:* 93.3% *Female:* 96.3% Secondary: 56.5% *Male:* 51.4% *Female:* 61.5%	Pre-primary: 50% *Male:* 49% *Female:* 51% Primary: 99% *Male:* 97% *Female:* 100% Secondary: 70% *Male:* 62.6% *Female:* 76.1%	Annual Education Census, EMIS					
	Completion rate for TVET	60% (2015)	80%	NTA reports					
	Grade 7 Promotion rate	89% (2016)	100%	Annual EMIS					
	Grade 10 promotion rate	60% (2016)	85%	Annual EMIS					
	Grade 1 Repetition rate	19.9% (2016)	5%	Annual EMIS					
	Grade 5 repetition rate	20.3% (2016)	5%	Annual EMIS					

UN STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

Related National Development Priority or Goal:	Build Capable and Healthy Human Resources
Related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 16, 17

Results	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Data Source	UN Agencies	Partners	Medium-Term Common Budgetary Framework		
							Total	*Projected to be available*	*To be mobilised*
Outcome 2.3 By 2023, vulnerable women and children are empowered and protected against violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation	# of identified potential victims of trafficking	9 per year	18 per year	MSS, NamPol - High Profile Crime Investigation Division Report	ILO IOM UNESCO UNFPA UNICEF UNODC WHO	MGECW MSS MHSS MoJ MHAI MEAC Office of the Prosecutor One Economy Foundation Life Line Child Line NAPPA NUST NAMPOL	8,135,000	3,219,250	4,915,750
	% of identified potential victims of trafficking who have access to protection and assistance services	N/A	75%	MGECW and NamPol					
	# of vulnerable refugees resettled	0	200	Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration, Refugee Administration Section, Data Administration					
	Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who report ever having experienced physical, sexual, and/or emotional violence from their spouse	33.3% (2013)	20%	NDHS					

UN STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION									
Related National Development Priority or Goal:	Build Capable and Healthy Human Resources								
Related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 16, 17								
Results	**Indicator**	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Data Source**	**UN Agencies**	**Partners**	**Medium-Term Common Budgetary Framework**		
							Total	***Projected to be available***	***To be mobilised***
Outcome 2.4 By 2023, the most vulnerable children, persons living with disabilities, marginalised communities, and the poor utilise quality, integrated social protection services	% national budget allocated to non-contributory social protection	3.5% (2016/17 FY)	5% (2023/24 FY)	UNICEF Budget Brief, based on population census	ILO UNAIDS UNESCO UNFPA UNICEF	MGECW MPESW Office of the Vice President NSA SSC	5,429,321	1,416,638	4,012,683
	% of vulnerable children accessing social assistance	60% (2017)	70%	MGECW Strategic Plan – Progress Reports					
	Under-five birth registration rate	78% (2013)	85%	MGECW Administrative Data and Demographic Health Survey					

UN STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3: ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY									
Related National Development Priority or Goal:	Ensure Sustainable Environment and Enhance Resilience								
Related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):	1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17								
Results	**Indicator**	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Data Source**	**UN Agencies**	**Partners**	**Medium-Term Common Budgetary Framework**		
							Total	***Projected to be available***	***To be mobilised***
Outcome 3.1 By 2023, vulnerable populations in disaster prone areas and biodiversity sensitive areas are resilient to shock and climate change effects (and benefit from NRM)	% of degraded land (proportion of land degraded over total land)	20%	18%	MAWF, Land Degradation Neutrality Reports	FAO ILO IOM UNDP UNEP UNESCO UNIDO WFP	MET MAWF MPESW MGECW MITSMED MoF MME DRFN EIF DBN Environ-mental and Social Governance (Pty) Ltd Meat Board of Namibia UNAM NUST IUM Agricultural Bank of Namibia NCRST NaDEET Gobabeb NWR NTB	58,775,667	30,140,667	28,635,000
	Annual revenue generated from Protected Areas and CBNRM programmes	N$147.4 m (2014)	N$296.3 m	NDP 5, Natural Account					
	% food insecure people in rural areas	34%	25%	OPM, FNSM report					
	# of displaced people due to disasters	3900 displaced persons in 2017 (IDMC, 2017)	2925 (25% reduction)	OPM, IDMC					
	# of DRM/ contingency plans at regional level	1 DRM/ contingency plan	14 (in each region) DRM/ contingency plans established and operational	OPM/ DDRM Annual Report					
	Adherence to environmental management plans	57% (2015)	80%	NDP 5					

UN STRATEGIC PRIORITY 4: GOOD GOVERNANCE									
Related National Development Priority or Goal:	Promote Good Governance through Effective Institutions								
Related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):	1, 10, 16, 17								
Results	**Indicator**	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Data Source**	**UN Agencies**	**Partners**	**Medium-Term Common Budgetary Framework**		
							Total	***Projected to be available***	***To be mobilised***
Outcome 4.1 By 2023, government institutions at national and regional level are accountable and transparent, engaging citizens in decision-making processes	Civil society participation	83.4 (2016)	87	Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG)	FAO ILO IOM UNAIDS UNDP UNFPA UNICEF UNODC	ACC Parliament OPM MOJ Ombuds-person MPESW MGECW MITSMED MLIREC MoF NSA DIPSR	13,300,917	4,337,905	8,963,013
	Corruption Perception Index	52 (2016)	60	Transparency International					
	World Bank Capacity Indicator	59%	90%	World Bank					
	# of policies reviewed engaging civil society	0	5	Standing Committee of Public Accounts and Economy in the Parliament					

9.2. UNPAF 2019-2023 COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK PER AGENCY

Agency	Total (USD)	Projected to be available (USD)	To be mobilised (USD)
FAO	17,720,000	9,530,000	8,190,000
ILO	650,000	150,000	500,000
IOM	2,350,000	1,100,000	1,250,000
UNAIDS	3,100,000	2,730,000	370,000
UNEP	1,837,000	752,000	1,085,000
UNDP	55,247,563	30,729,563	24,518,000
UNESCO	1,111,500	270,000	841,500
UNFPA	7,912,250	4,356,738	3,555,513
UNHCR	3,420,000	945,000	2,475,000
UNICEF	26,685,000	6,685,000	20,000,000
UNIDO	19,000,000	140,000	18,860,000
UNODC	100,000	50,000	50,000
UN WOMEN	700,000	450,000	250,000
WFP	5,904,176	1,123,755	4,780,421
WHO	12,500,000	5,000,000	7,500,000
TOTAL	**158,237,489**	**64,012,056**	**94,225,434**

9.3. AGENCY BUDGET FOR UNPAF PILLARS / OUTCOMES

Outcome	Agency	Total (USD)	Projected to be available (USD)	To be mobilised (USD)
Pillar I (Economic Progression)				
Outcome 1 (By 2023, Institutions upscale efforts to implement policies for inclusive development and poverty reduction for vulnerable groups)	FAO	7,200,000	3,800,000	3,400,000
	ILO	250,000	50,000	200,000
	IOM	250,000	0	250,000
	UNDP	4,700,229	4,432,229	268,000
	UNHCR	1,695,000	500,000	1,195,000
	UNICEF	2,000,000	500,000	1,500,000
	UNIDO	15,000,000	40,000	14,960,000
	UN WOMEN	400,000	400,000	0
	WFP	581,214	146,423	434,791
Total Pillar I		**32,076,443**	**9,868,652**	**22,207,791**
Pillar II (Social Transformation)				
Outcome 2.1 (By 2023, vulnerable women, children, adolescents and young people in Namibia have access to and utilise quality integrated health care and nutrition services - Universal Health Coverage (UHC))	ILO	100,000	20,000	80,000
	UNAIDS	2,875,000	2,575,000	300,000
	UNFPA	3,100,000	1,710,000	1,390,000
	UNHCR	1,725,000	445,000	1,280,000
	UNICEF	7,500,000	1,500,000	6,000,000
	UNODC	100,000	50,000	50,000
	WFP	200,000	10,000	190,000
	WHO	12,500,000	5,000,000	7,500,000
Total Outcome 2.1		**28,100,000**	**11,310,000**	**16,790,000**
Outcome 2.2 (By 2023, vulnerable children and young people in Namibia have equitable access to inclusive quality education and life-long learning)	FAO	1,100,000	100,000	1,000,000
	UNESCO	661,500	205,000	456,500
	UNFPA	2,415,000	1,328,250	1,086,750
	UNICEF	6,500,000	1,500,000	5,000,000
	WFP	1,743,641	585,694	1,157,947
Total Outcome 2.2		**12,420,141**	**3,718,944**	**8,701,197**
Outcome 2.3 (By 2023, the most vulnerable women and children are empowered and protected from violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation)	ILO	100,000	50,000	50,000
	IOM	1,750,000	1,000,000	750,000
	UNFPA	2,035,000	1,119,250	915,750
	UN WOMEN	250,000	50,000	200,000
	UNICEF	4,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
Total Outcome 2.3		**8,135,000**	**3,219,250**	**4,915,750**
Outcome 2.4 (By 2023, the most vulnerable children, people living with disabilities, indigenous people, poor…,) utilise quality, integrated social protection services	ILO	100,000	20,000	80,000
	UNAIDS	100,000	30,000	70,000
	UNICEF	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
	WFP	3,229,321	366,638	2,862,683
Total Outcome 2.4		**5,429,321**	**1,416,638**	**4,012,683**
Total Pillar II		**54,084,462**	**19,664,832**	**34,419,630**

Pillar III (Environmental Sustainability)				
Outcome 3 (By 2023, vulnerable populations in disaster prone areas and biodiversity sensitive areas are resilient to shock and climate change effects (and benefit from NRM))	FAO	6,340,000	3,550,000	2,790,000
	ILO	100,000	10,000	90,000
	IOM	250,000	0	250,000
	UNEP	1,837,000	752,000	1,085,000
	UNDP	45,648,667	25,648,667	20,000,000
	UNESCO	450,000	65,000	385,000
	UNIDO	4,000,000	100,000	3,900,000
	WFP	150,000	15,000	135,000
Total Pillar III		**58,775,667**	**30,140,667**	**28,635,000**
Pillar IV (Good Governance)				
Outcome 4 (By 2023, government institutions at national and regional level are accountable and transparent, engaging citizens in decision-making processes)	FAO	3,080,000	2,080,000	1,000,000
	IOM	100,000	100,000	0
	UNAIDS	125,000	125,000	0
	UNDP	4,898,667	648,667	4,250,000
	UNFPA	362,250	199,238	163,013
	UN WOMEN	50,000	0	50,000
	UNICEF	4,685,000	1,185,000	3,500,000
Total Pillar IV		**13,300,917**	**4,337,905**	**8,963,013**
TOTAL UNPAF 2019-2023		**158,237,489**	**64,012,056**	**94,225,434**

9.4. BASIS OF PARTNERSHIP

i. Partnerships, Values and Principles

Whereas the Government of the Republic of Namibia (hereinafter referred to as "the Government") has entered into the following:

a) With the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), a basic agreement to govern UNDP's assistance to the country (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)), which was signed by both parties on 22 March 1990;

b) With the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), a Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) concluded between the Government and UNICEF on 12 September 1990 July;

c) 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;

d) With the World Health Organisation (WHO), a Basic Agreement for the provision of technical advisory assistance signed on 12 April 1990;

e) With the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations, the Agreement for the opening of the FAO Representation in Namibia on 20 June 1990;

f) With regard to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), through the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) signed by UNDP and the Government 22 March 1990, to be applied, mutatis mutandis, to UNFPA, as confirmed in the Agreement between the Government and UNFPA dated 2 February 2006;

g) With the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), through the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government and UNESCO on cooperation in the domain of UNESCO's competences, signed on 25 September 1992;

h) 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;

i) With the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), a Memorandum of Understanding between the Government and IOM of 18 June 2013;

j) With the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC), through the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) signed by UNDP and the Government 22 March 1990, to be applied, mutatis mutandis, to UNODC;

k) With the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), through the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Government and UN Habitat signed on 23 February 2016.

l) With the Regional Office of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) based in Pretoria, South Africa, agreement reached at the closure of the UNHCR office in Namibia at the end of the year 2015, upon the closure of its operations in Namibia, to continue overseeing refugee operations in Namibia;

m) With the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), through the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) signed by UNDP and the Government on 22 March 1990, to be applied, mutatis mutandis, to (UNEP);

n) 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;

o) With the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), through the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) signed by UNDP and the Government on 22 March 1990, to be applied, mutatis mutandis, to UNDESA;

p) With the International Labour Organisation (ILO), through the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) signed by UNDP and the Government on 22 March 1990, to be applied, mutatis mutandis, to ILO;

q) With the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), through the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) signed by UNDP and the Government on 22 March 1990, to be applied, mutatis mutandis, to OHCHR;

r) With the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), through the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) signed by UNDP and the Government on 22 March 1990, to be applied, mutatis mutandis, to UNIDO;

The UNPAF 2019-2023 will, in respect of each of the United Nations system agencies, funds and programmes signing, be read, interpreted, and implemented in accordance with, and in a manner that is consistent with the basic agreement between such United Nations system agencies, funds and programmes and the host Government.

ii. Programme Management and Accountability Arrangements

Implementing Partners agree to cooperate with the United Nations System agencies for monitoring all activities supported by cash transfers and will facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for the administration of cash provided by the United Nations System agencies, to that effect, Implementing Partners agree to the following:

1) Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by the United Nations System agencies or their representatives, as appropriate, and as described in specific clauses of their engagement documents/contracts with the United Nations System agencies;

2) Programmatic monitoring of activities following the United Nations System agencies' standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring;

3) Special or scheduled audits - Each United Nations organisation, in collaboration with other United Nations System agencies (where so desired and in consultation with the respective coordinating Ministry), will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of Implementing;

Partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by the United Nations System agencies, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.

The remainder of this section refers only to agencies using the Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT)[1]. All cash transfers to an Implementing Partner are based on the Work Plans agreed between the Implementing Partner and the United Nations System agencies, cash transfers for activities detailed in work plans (WPs)[2] can be made by the United Nations 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 United Nations System agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners.

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

A qualified consultant, such as a public accounting firm, selected by the United Nations 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.

The audits will be commissioned by the United Nations System agencies and undertaken by private audit services.

In case of direct cash transfer or reimbursement, the United Nations System agencies shall notify the Implementing Partner of the amount approved by the United Nations System agencies and shall

1. In Namibia, HACT agencies includes UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP
2. Refers to work plans of UNPAF Results Groups or agency-specific work plans

disburse funds to the Implementing Partner within 30 days from the date of receipt of request. 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 United Nations System agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners.

The United Nations System agencies shall proceed with the payment within 30 days from the date of receipt of request. The United Nations System agencies shall not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the Implementing Partner and a third-party vendor. Where the United Nations System agencies and other United Nations System agency provide cash to the same Implementing Partner, programme monitoring, financial monitoring and auditing will be undertaken jointly or coordinated with those United Nations System agencies.

A standard Fund Authorisation 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 UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF or WFP will reimburse or directly pay for planned expenditure.

The Implementing Partners will use the FACE to report on the utilisation of cash received. The Implementing Partner shall identify the designated official(s) authorised 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 utilisation of all received cash are submitted to UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF or WFP within six months after receipt of the funds.

Where any of the national regulations, policies and procedures are not consistent with international standards, the United Nations 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 utilisation of all received cash are submitted to UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF or WFP within six months after receipt of the funds.

To facilitate scheduled and special audits, each Implementing Partner receiving cash from UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF or WFP, will provide United Nations System agency or its representative with timely access to all financial records which establish the transactional record of the cash transfers provided by UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF or WFP, together with relevant documentation; and 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 [United Nations organisation].

Each Implementing Partner will furthermore: Receive and review the audit report issued by the auditors; Provide a timely statement of the acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation to the UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF or WFP that provided cash and where the Office of the Auditor General (OAG) has been identified to conduct the audits, to the OAG so that the auditors include these statements in their final audit report before submitting it to UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF or WFP; Undertake timely actions to address the accepted audit recommendations; and report on the actions taken to implement accepted recommendations to the United Nations System Office of the Auditor General (OAG) has been identified to conduct the audits, to the OAG on a quarterly basis or as locally agreed.

iii. Commitments of the Government

The Government will honour its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the cooperation and assistance agreements outlined in the first section this annex. The Government shall apply the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations agencies to the Agencies' property, funds, and assets and to its officials and consultants. In addition, the Government will accord to the Agencies and their officials, and to other persons performing services on behalf of the Agencies, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the cooperation and assistance agreements between the Agencies and the Government.

The Government will be responsible for dealing with any claims, which may be brought by third parties against any of the Agencies and its officials, advisors and agents. None of the Agencies nor any of their respective officials, advisors or persons performing services on their behalf will be held responsible for any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements, except where it is mutually agreed by Government and a particular Agency that such claims and liabilities arise from gross negligence or misconduct of that Agency, or its officials, advisors or persons performing services:

(a) Nothing in this Agreement shall imply a waiver by the United Nations or any of its Agencies or Organisations of any privileges or immunities enjoyed by them or their acceptance of the jurisdiction of the courts of any country over disputes arising of this Agreement.

(b) Nothing in or relating to this document will be deemed a waiver, expressed or implied, of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and its subsidiary organs, including WFP, whether under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13th February 1946, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialised Agencies of 21st November 1947, as applicable, an no provisions of this Note Verbale or any Institutional Contract or any Undertaking will be interpreted or applied in a manner, or to an extent, inconsistent with such privileges and immunities.

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).

United Nations Namibia
Office of the United Nations
Resident Coordinator

UN House, 38 - 44 Stein Street
P.O. Box 3444, Klein Windhoek
Windhoek – Namibia

Tel: +264 61 204 6111
Website: http://www.un.org.na/
Social Media: @UNNamibia