



Republic of Namibia



United Nations Namibia

# UNITED NATIONS PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK (UNPAF) 2019-2023



*A Partnership to  
Eradicate Poverty  
and Increase  
Equality*



*Abridged Version*



2 ZERO HUNGER



13 CLIMATE ACTION





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# 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 National Development Plan 2017-2022 (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.

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 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 Government of Namibia 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 deliver 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.

# UNPAF ALIGNMENT TO NDP 5

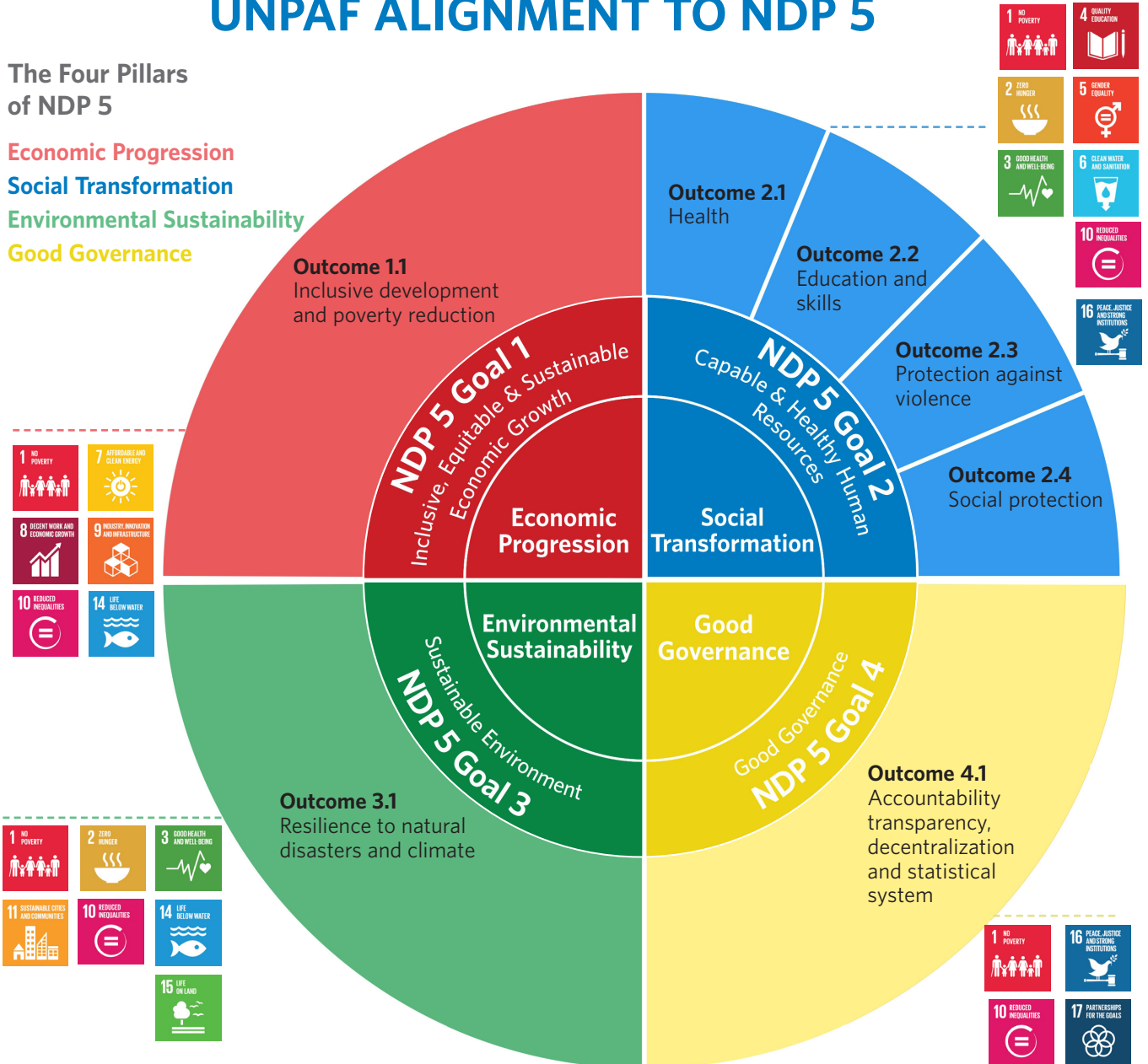
## The Four Pillars of NDP 5

**Economic Progression**

**Social Transformation**

**Environmental Sustainability**

**Good Governance**



# PILLAR 1: ECONOMIC PROGRESSION

## Outcome 1.1

**By 2023, institutions implement policies for inclusive development and poverty reduction for vulnerable groups**

**Inclusive  
development and  
poverty reduction**

### Key strategic interventions

- Support the production of reliable economic data for targeting purposes
- Strengthen the design and implementation capacities of government institutions at all levels in the area of productivity of agriculture, value chain development and food loss management; water resources management, sustainable energy production, medium, small and micro enterprises development, research and innovation, and more broadly to support the country's industrialization plans
- Advocate for and lobby to mainstream employment and decent work in infrastructure development
- Introduction of new technological and sustainable businesses to produce innovative products based on local bush biomass
- Empower vulnerable groups (youth, women, and rural communities) to participate in economic activities through skills development for the informal sector, where the most vulnerable people are likely to be employed



# PILLAR 2: SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

## Outcome 2.1

**By 2023, most vulnerable women, children, adolescents and young people in Namibia have access to and utilize quality integrated health care and nutrition services**

Health

### Key strategic interventions

- Support the scaling up of essential and high impact interventions that are specific for and sensitive to nutrition issues
- Strengthen the implementation of the Reach Every Child/Community and Reach Every District approach through cascaded training, up to health facility level
- Support Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness, Clinical Support Services, Every New-born Action Plan and Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care
- Strengthen the capacity of the health system to cope with health and nutrition emergencies in terms of prevention, detection and response
- Synchronize and strengthen the management of health information systems including e-health for evidence-based interventions
- Strengthen the management system for supply of medicines, vaccines and commodities to prevent stock out and improve timely delivery of services
- Support capacity building of health workers and community health workers, including recruitment from marginalised communities
- Support the design and implementation of promotive and preventive health care services through evidence-based communication and behaviour change strategies
- Contribute to the development of a health financing strategy and financial protection to ensure the financial sustainability of the healthcare system
- Strengthen adolescent health services and education (adolescent friendly health services, comprehensive sexuality education) with the aim of preventing, inter alia, teenage pregnancies and HIV transmission

- Accelerate the response to malaria, tuberculosis, HIV and other communicable diseases
- Strengthen the integration of a comprehensive food and nutrition component into the HIV and Tuberculosis programmes
- Develop a multi-sectoral approach for prevention and control of Non-Communicable Disease
- Scale-up the community-led and school-led total sanitation approach initiative, which will contribute to changing people's behaviour and enhancing living conditions through better sanitation practices





## Outcome 2.2

**By 2023, the most vulnerable children and young people in Namibia have equitable access to inclusive quality education and life-long learning**

Education  
and skills

### Key strategic interventions

- Strengthen support systems to prevent children dropping out and repeating grades, and keep learners in school
- Provide support to analysis, presentation and distribution of all educational data
- Support systems strengthening to enhance access to and quality of integrated early childhood development and pre-primary education programmes
- Promote and advocate for equitable spending across the education system
- Provide technical support and leverage domestic resources for increased capital investment in education
- Support the removal of health and safety barriers to education and promote active citizenship
- Build capacity of school management/leadership, curriculum design, and teacher development
- Enhance access to equitable and relevant Technical and Vocational Education and Training, higher education and science and technology and innovation systems



## Outcome 2.3

**By 2023, the most vulnerable women and children are empowered and protected against violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation**

Protection  
against violence

### Key strategic interventions

- Address social norms that are discriminatory and perpetuate gender based violence (GBV), violence against children (VAC), child labour (CL), forced labour (FL), violence and harassment in the world of work (VHW), and trafficking in persons (TIP)
- 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
- Support the delivery of health, policing, justice and social prevention and response services
- Provide support to key institutions responsible for coordinating the multi-sectoral response to GBV and VAC to refurbish their facilities to effectively deliver the services



## Outcome 2.4

**By 2023, the most vulnerable children, people living with disabilities, marginalized people, and poor utilize quality, integrated social protection services**

Social  
protection

### Key strategic interventions

- 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
- Develop a costed national social protection policy that outlines mandates in social protection, reducing overlaps and gaps in the current policy
- Support formalisation of a multi-sectoral coordination body to implement the social protection policy and the Blueprint for Wealth Redistribution and Poverty Eradication
- 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
- Establish a database and a single registry system linked to the civil registration system
- Develop capacities for improved coverage of timely birth and death registration
- Support legislation, policies and programmes to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities
- Undertake and support public advocacy and communication for development initiatives in order to raise awareness of communities and caregivers on their right and eligibility to civil registration and social protection measures



# PILLAR 3: ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

## Outcome 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**

### Key strategic interventions

- 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
- Support the adoption of innovative approaches and technology for the sustainable utilisation of natural resources at community level
- Support integrated, multi-hazard risk information management across various sectors
- 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
- Advocate to mainstream disaster risk management and climate change mitigation and adaptation in all sectors by disseminating knowledge and producing evidence
- Build capacity to prevent, prepare, respond and recover from natural disasters, including those arising from climate variability and change, with a focus on local capacities

Resilience to natural disasters and climate



# PILLAR 4: GOOD GOVERNANCE

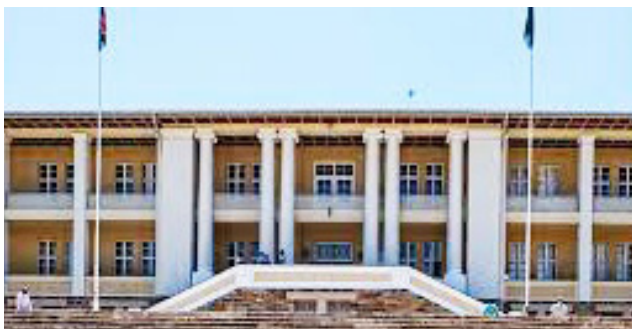
## Outcome 4.1

**By 2023, government institutions at national and regional level are accountable and transparent, engaging citizens in participatory decision-making processes**

Accountability,  
transparency,  
decentralization and  
statistical system

### Key strategic interventions

- Support the establishment of functional and integrated statistical systems to increase the availability and management of data for policy-making
- Strengthening the Government's capacities to report and respond to the various international treaty bodies and conventions
- Undertake legislative and policy reviews to enable civic engagement by removing barriers and creating enablers to support broader public and civil society organisation's participation
- Increase the capacity of oversight institutions, such as Parliament, Ombudsperson, Anti-Corruption Commission, Auditor General's and Prosecutor General's offices which are designated to ensure Government's accountability and transparency
- Support a review of the decentralization policy within Government to ensure coordinated actions by public services and the transfer of certain responsibilities/competencies



# CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES AND JOINT PROGRAMMES

## Youth

In 2011, persons aged 15-37 made up 37 percent of the population. 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 above 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. 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.

## Disaster Risk Management

Development gains can be easily lost if a disaster strikes and systems are not ready to cope. Namibia has been affected by severe droughts and floods in recent years, jeopardising food security, livestock, and infrastructure. Effective disaster risk management (DRM) has been recognized 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 UN 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.

## Gender

The UN is fully cognisant that gender cannot only be the focus of a specific programme, but is a dimension that needs to be considered consistently throughout the whole UNPAF. Therefore, in each and every outcome, to which the UN is committing to significantly contribute under this UNPAF, UN interventions will consider how women's empowerment can be fostered and other gender dimensions can be affected. Likewise, the UN 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.

## **HIV/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 Program, the UN has developed a new Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS aligned with this UNPAF. Under this programme, the UN will continue to work with different sectors and with civil society, to address HIV/AIDS in the different Pillars of the UNPAF. The programme will focus on three main areas: i) strengthen the 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 resource mobilization, implementation and sustainability of the framework for epidemic control in Namibia, and support integration of food and nutrition in HIV/AIDS activities.

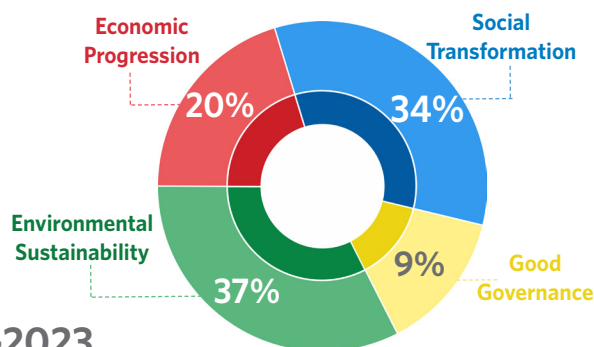
## **Culture**

In line with NDP 5, the UN 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 African Union Agenda 2063.

## **Migration**

Migration and migration management and governance are cross-cutting issues, as all four Pillars of the UNPAF are affected by migration patterns. Namibia records significant cross-border and 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 UN will adequately take into consideration reaching out to migrants and refugees in sectors such as health, education, protection, climate change adaptation, disaster risk management, food security and gender amongst others. In line with the agenda of regional integration, the UN 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.

# FINANCING THE UNPAF



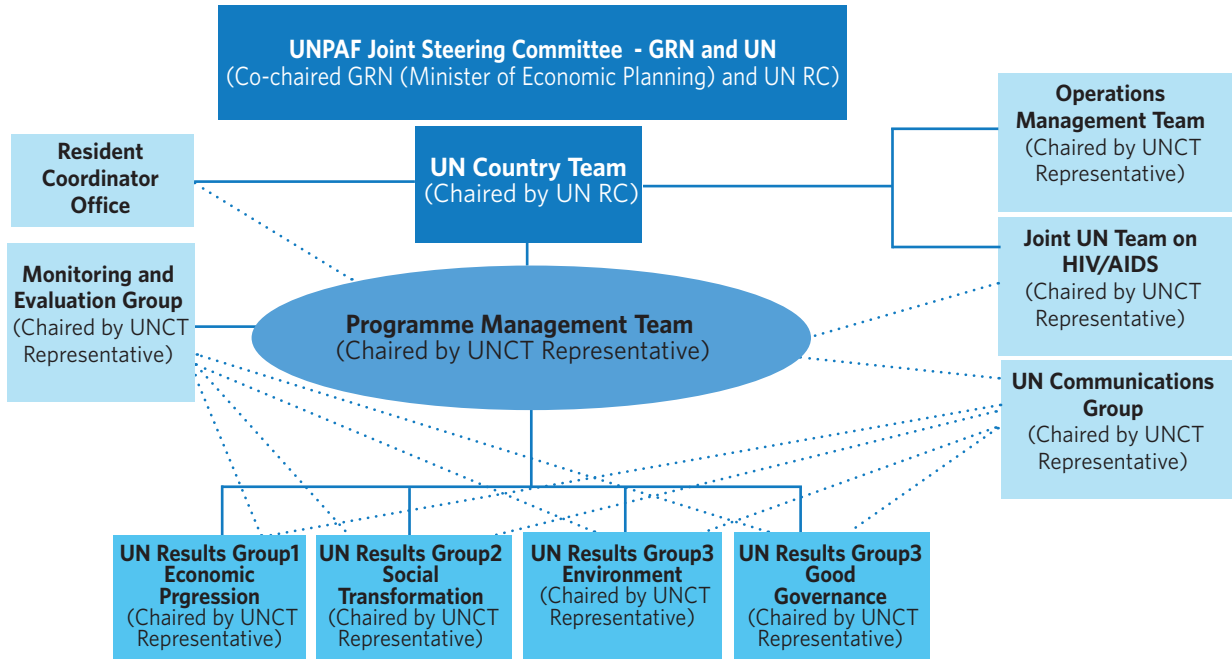
## Indicative UNPAF 2019-2023 Namibia Common Budgetary Framework

	(A) Total	(B) Projected to be available	(C) To be mobilized
<b>Pillar I (Economic)</b>	<b>32,076,443</b>	<b>9,868,652</b>	<b>22,207,791</b>
Outcome 1	32,076,443	9,868,652	22,207,791
<b>Pillar II (Social Transformation)</b>	<b>54,084,462</b>	<b>19,664,832</b>	<b>34,419,630</b>
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
<b>Pillar III (Environment)</b>	<b>58,775,667</b>	<b>30,140,667</b>	<b>28,635,000</b>
Outcome 3	58,775,667	30,140,667	28,635,000
<b>Pillar IV (Governance)</b>	<b>13,300,917</b>	<b>4,337,905</b>	<b>8,963,013</b>
Outcome 4	13,300,917	4,337,905	8,963,013
<b>TOTAL 2019-2023</b>	<b>158,237,489</b>	<b>64,012,056</b>	<b>94,225,434</b>

The overall estimated budget for UNPAF 2019-2023 is of US\$ 158,237,489 of which it is projected that US\$ 64,012,056, or 40%, will be available at the start of implementation leaving US\$ 94,225,434, or 60% of the overall budget, to be mobilized throughout the implementation of UNPAF 2019-2023. The UN will work in partnership with GRN, development partners and private sector to mobilize funding towards the UNPAF budget.



# GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE AND IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS



The coordination and implementation modalities for the UNPAF 2019-2023 is informed by the Paris Declaration, Accra and Busan Aid Effectiveness agendas, and informed by lessons learned and recommendations from the UNPAF Midterm Review, ongoing discussions on United Nations Reform agenda, and the existing mechanisms for development partners' coordination in Namibia.

The development coordination mechanism consists of the Development Partners Forum under the leadership of the GRN and the UN as well as the Development Partners' Dialogue which is a forum for Development Partners in the country convened by the UN through the Resident Coordinator. The UN will remain committed to supporting government in enhancing development coordination through operationalising this coordination architecture.

# THE UN SYSTEM IN NAMIBIA

## RESIDENT AGENCIES

United Nations Children's Fund



United Nations Development Programme



World Health Organization



United Nations Population Fund



Food and Agriculture Organization



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization



International Organization for Migration



International Organization for Migration (IOM)  
The UN Migration Agency

World Food Programme



United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



## NON RESIDENT AGENCIES

United Nations Women



United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees



Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights



International Labour Organisation



United Nations Industrial Development Organization



United Nations Environment



United Nations Human Settlement Programme



United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs





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