



# 2021 UN COUNTRY ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT

Namibia

March 2022



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# Foreword

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Against the background of the health pandemic and exacerbating challenges to development in Namibia, the UN Country Team (UNCT) and I have been operating in high gear to reverse the negative impacts brought by COVID-19 and win back development gains. While this remains a feat, the spirit of partnership and the drive to build back better continues to move people and mandates, and most importantly sparks our deepest sense of humanity in times of crisis and distress.

Both resident and non-resident UN agencies (NRAs) rose to the challenge to support the Government of the Republic of Namibia (GRN) during the crisis of our lives - rallying donors, partners and stakeholders to join in the unanimous call to make a difference together. Despite difficult working arrangements and risks at the height of the fourth wave, UN staff members demonstrated resilience and a renewed devotion to keep the momentum and deliver for the people of Namibia. In reaction to the rapidly changing social, economic and environmental needs at the peak of the health crisis and its related shocks, we managed to quickly redirect funds to ensure an agile UN System.

The pursuit of saving livelihoods and preventing loss of lives, necessitated putting on hold our targeted efforts towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to address the crisis. We came together as a country to innovate, restructure and recalibrate life changing solutions critical for survival in response to the crisis. It can be said with confidence that the UN in Namibia prevailed - from the provision of COVID-19 vaccines to climate adaptation and mitigation solutions, equipment, educational resources and support, humanitarian aid, maternal and child health support services, and disaster risk support among others.



For many, the past two years have arguably been the worst of times, however we have seen what we are capable of achieving when we work together and that has been the best of times.

May our humanity continue to guide our work, may the ideals and principles of the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) always keep us focused on our mandate to serve, "we the peoples."

Lastly, the Sustainable Development Goals continue to inspire us to be brave and make a difference for the people, for the planet to deliver prosperity for all.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of stylized Chinese characters.

**Sen Pang**  
UN Namibia Resident Coordinator

# UN Country Team in Namibia

Through the 17 UN agencies that are signatories to the 2019-2023 United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPAF, 2018) together with the Government of the Republic of Namibia (GRN), UN Namibia actively engaged with Government and civil society partners in 2021 to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and to help build solid foundations for socio-economic recovery in each of the four pillars of the UNPAF: Economic Progression, Social Transformation, Environmental Sustainability and Good Governance. In the context of the United Nations Development System (UNDS) reform and the reinvigorated Resident

Coordination system, UN Namibia once again committed itself to deliver on its promise to work as one to maximize their contribution in meeting the challenges faced by the country. This has enabled UN commissions and agencies without permanent presence in Namibia (the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the UN World Tourism Organization (WTO), and UN-Habitat) to continue to provide technical support in coordination with the Resident Coordinator and the UN team in Namibia.

## Resident UN Agencies



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



IOM  
UN MIGRATION



UNAIDS



UNDSS



unesco



UNFPA



UNHCR  
The UN Refugee Agency



unicef  
for every child



WFP  
World Food  
Programme



World Health  
Organization  
NAMIBIA

## Non Resident Agencies



ILO  
International  
Labour  
Organization



UNDESA



UNEP



ECA



UN-HABITAT



UNITED NATIONS  
HUMAN RIGHTS  
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER



UNIDO



UNODC  
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

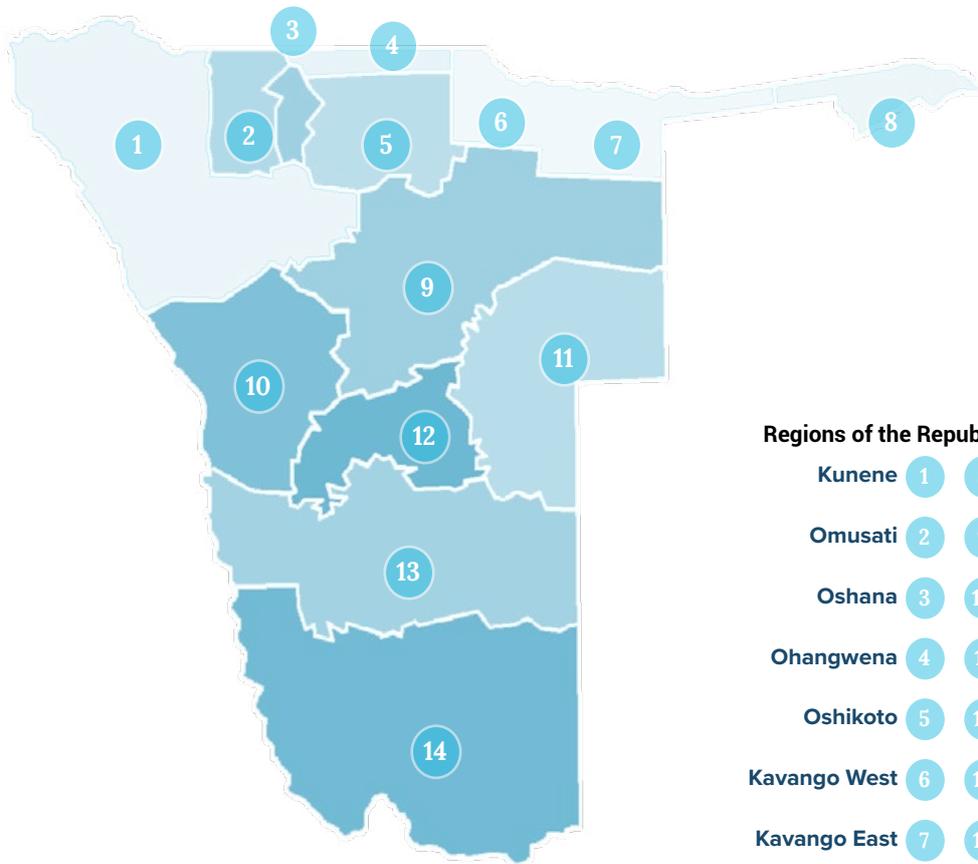


UNWTO



UN  
WOMEN

# Country Context



**2,587,344**  
population



**92%**  
of PLHIV know  
their status



**2%**  
can access  
online learning



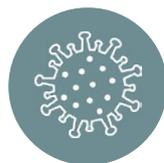
**43.3%**  
live in  
multidimensional  
poverty



**33.4%**  
are  
unemployed



**54%**  
of OMAs have fully  
integrated DRR  
into their legal  
frameworks



**48%**  
targeted risk-  
groups vaccinated  
against COVID-19



**7**  
rank out of 54  
countries (IAG)



A fish trader prepares fish for her customers in an open market in Katima Mulilo, Zambezi region. Photo: ©FAO

# Chapter 1: Key developments in the country and regional context

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**In the context of COVID-19 recovery, Namibia is reviewing the country's Vision 2030, while also preparing for the National Development Plan (NPD) 6, having launched the Harambee Prosperity Plan (HPP) II 2021-2025 and finalized the second Voluntary National Review (VNR) of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2021.**

The fallout from COVID-19 has further weakened resilience and highlighted the country's vulnerability to the persistent triple challenge of inequality, unemployment and poverty. Officially available data indicates that these have all increased: with the Gini coefficient at 0.576, poverty at 17.4%, unemployment at 33.4%, and with youth and females still being impacted the hardest.

The country's overall productivity level has also declined in the sectors of tourism, transport and manufacturing, largely due to depressed global commodity prices, declining investments, sluggish growth in key neighboring countries (Angola and South Africa), climate change effects (adverse weather conditions), and the impact of COVID-19.

However, Namibia's medium-term projections point to a gradual recovery: from 1.9% in 2021, to 2.8% in 2022 and 3.4% in 2023, respectively. This medium-term recovery is expected to be driven by extractive industries (agriculture and mining), information communication, administrative and support services, logistics, and the health sector, among others.



UNDP's quick-impact response provided Angolan migrants with livelihood products which included tents, clothes, food, shoes, blankets, and sanitary products. Photo: ©UNDP



**Areas where non-resident agencies have strengthened their engagement in contributing support for capacity building and policy development towards Namibia's achievement of the SDGs.**

Namibia's Mid-Year Budget Review for the financial year (FY) 2021/22 indicates an increase in the budget deficit from 5% to 8%, given a decrease in revenue and increase in expenditure. Total debt stock rose from NAD 100,4 billion in FY 2019/20 to NAD 110x6 billion in FY 2020/21.

As a percentage of GDP, total debt increased from 56.0 percent to 62.1 percent. Illicit financial outflows through trade mis-invoicing is estimated at an amount of USD 867 million (NAD 10.6 billion). In the context of constrained fiscal pressures, Namibia is increasingly opening to non-traditional partners.

In 2021, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) approved the advance of USD 270.83 million to Namibia under the Rapid Financing Instrument (RFI) to address urgent balance of payment and fiscal financing needs stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic. As the first IMF approval since Namibia's independence, this was historic for the country. Overall, the RFI loan is intended to help mitigate the

severe socio-economic impact of the pandemic in Namibia. Namibia has also validated the National African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) Implementation Strategy.

Economic transformation remains a priority for the country, including the resolution of transboundary issues. Non-Resident Agencies (NRAs), including the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) have strengthened their engagement in contributing support for capacity building and policy development in different areas, including AfCFTA, illicit financial flows (IFFs), trade, climate change, economic diversification and transformation, gender equality, safety and health, labor market information, and services, towards the achievement of the SDGs.



Two years of severe drought in Northern Namibia has been affecting the semi nomadic Himba community. Health extension worker Julita Hamukuaja screens Kamuhambiya (35) and her son Kaveku (3) at a village in Okangwati, Kunene Province, Namibia. Photo: ©UNICEF

# Chapter 2: UN Development System support to national development priorities through the Cooperation Framework

## 2.1 Overview of the UN Partnership Framework (UNPAF) 2019-2023

**In 2018, a framework for working in partnership was prepared by the Government of Namibia and the UN Country Team (UNCT), including NRAs. This collaboration is known as the United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPAF).**

Developing the framework required an extensive consultation process with various stakeholders including civil society organizations (CSOs), the private sector, academia and research institutions/ think tanks.

This framework provides the platform for a united effort towards realizing the government's Vision 2030, the UN Development Programme's SDGs, the African Union's Agenda 2063, and the country's human rights obligations and other commitments under internationally agreed conventions and treaties.

The framework is composed of four pillars (Economic

Progression, Social Transformation, Environmental Sustainability and Good Governance) and seven outcomes. The Fifth National Development Plan (NDP 5), the Harambee Prosperity Plan (HPP) and the Blueprint for Wealth Redistribution and Poverty Eradication, all contributed direction and outcomes, with the pillars being extrapolated from the NDP 5 specifically.

These pillars and outcomes reflect the imperative principle of "Leave No-One Behind" which is at the core of the UN's contribution to Namibia's 2030 vision.

By May 2020, the joint work plans (JWPs) of the four pillars were reprogrammed to adapt to the crisis triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic. The outcomes of the UNPAF are aligned to the national agenda and SDGs. Simply put, it is a partnership for the eradication of poverty and inequality in Namibia.

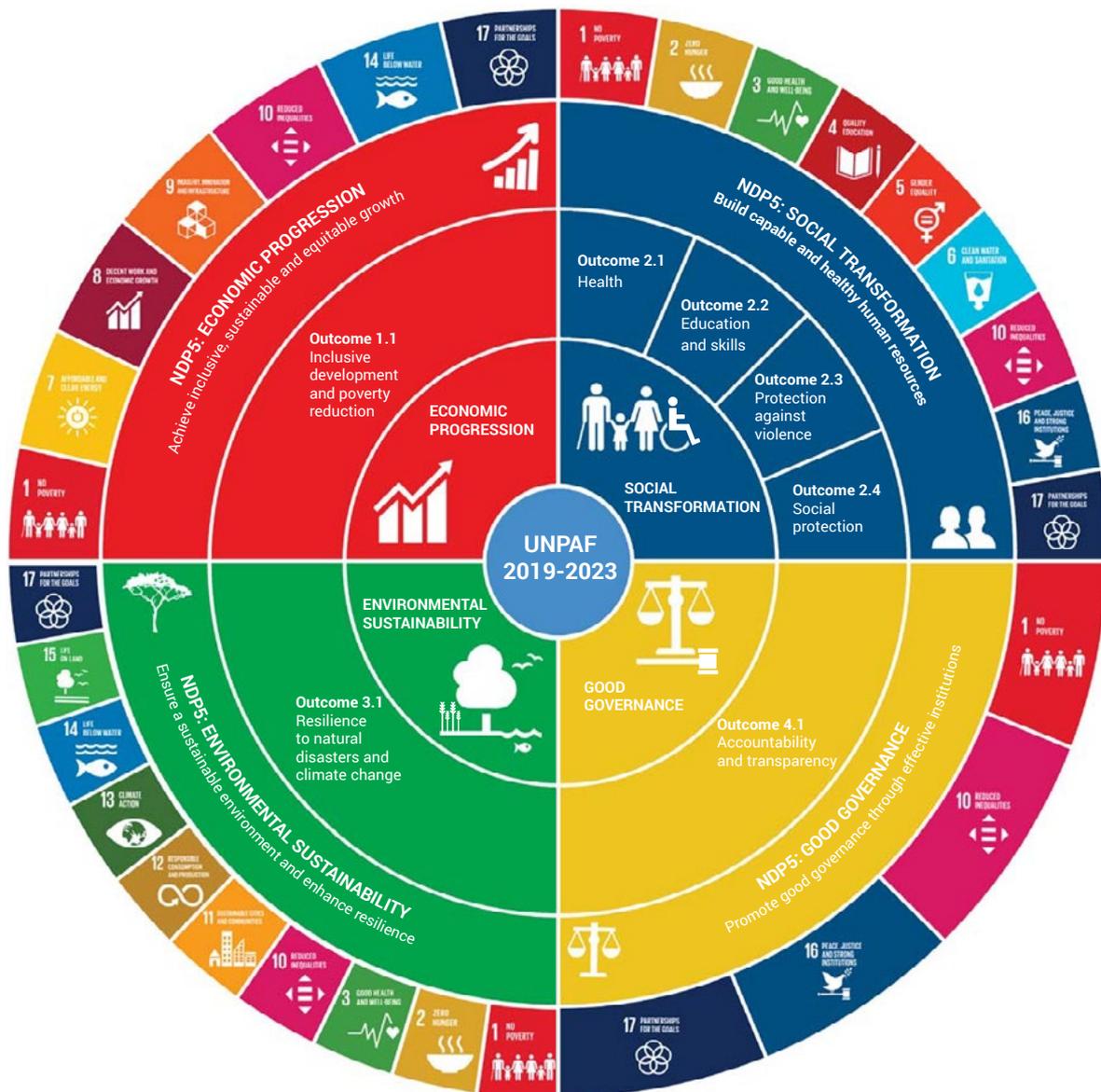


UNHCR supports 32 poultry projects at the Osire refugee settlement as part of its livelihoods programme for refugees and asylum seekers in Namibia. Photo: ©UNHCR



Subsistence farmers in Zambezi region are trained on how to prepare organic fertilizer. Photo: ©FAO

### UNPAF Alignment to NDP5



# UNPAF Financial Delivery 2021

Strategic Priority / Outcome	Source of funds	 Planned Annual Budget (2021) USD	 Expenditure (2021) USD
<b>1: Economic Progression</b>  By 2023, institutions implement policies for inclusive development and poverty reduction for vulnerable groups	Core Funds Agencies, Delegation of the EU to Namibia	2,178,72	2,281,081
<b>2: Health</b>  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)	Core Funds Agencies, PEPFAR, USAID, Global Fund in Namibia	3,929,942	3,503,906
<b>3: Education</b>  By 2023, vulnerable children and young people in Namibia have equitable access to inclusive quality education and life long learning	Core Funds Agencies	1,397,551	800,679
<b>4: Protection against violence</b>  By 2023, vulnerable women and children are empowered and protected against violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation	Core Funds Agencies	992,892	759,056
<b>5: Social protection</b>  By 2023, vulnerable children, people living with disabilities, marginalised communities, and poor utilise quality, integrated social protection services	Core Funds Agencies	874,000	756,000
<b>6: Environmental Sustainability</b>  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	Core Funds Agencies	9,154,539	7,260,643
<b>6: Good Governance</b>  By 2023, government institutions at national and regional level are accountable and transparent, engaging citizens in participatory decision-making processes	Core Funds Agencies, Delegation of the EU to Namibia	1,300,051	549,140
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>19,827,697</b>	<b>15,910,507</b>

## 2.2 Results of the UN Partnership Framework in 2021

### Pillar 1

### Economic Progression

#### Outcome 1: Implementing policies for inclusive development and poverty reduction for vulnerable groups



**138**

hectares of land made available to beneficiaries for farming



**44**

youth and people with disabilities from 4 regions trained in horticulture



**USD 437 904**

allocated to support locust control, surveillance and monitoring

**Currently estimated at 33.4%, unemployment in Namibia remains a major development challenge for the country.** To address this, the Government of the Republic of Namibia (GRN) recognises the significant role that Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) can play in self-employment, job creation and income generation to alleviate poverty.

Income inequality in Namibia is measured by the Gini coefficient, which has been gradually declining from 0.70 in 1993 to 0.56 in 2015. In 2018, the Gini Coefficient remained at 0.56, against the national target of 0.532, while the percentages of poor and severely poor households are estimated at about 17.4% and 10.7% of the population respectively.

In 2021, UN Namibia supported the development of the Namibia Multidimensional Poverty Index (NaMPI) Report. The NaMPI measures and analyzes multidimensional poverty at national and regional levels as well as with a child lens. The report also outlines key recommendations, for the collaborative

efforts of government and partners, to tackle child poverty in Namibia in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDG1), and the country's national development aspirations. The launch of the report was a major milestone in ensuring comprehensive measurement of child poverty, thereby ensuring that both monetary and non-monetary child poverty is routinely measured and reported by the government.

In addition, the launch of the report helped address the palpable data gap with respect to measuring and reporting on progress in achieving the SDGs, particularly SDG indicator 1.2.2: *'Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.'*

The report shows that children are the poorest demographic at 51.3% compared to the national average of 43.3 percent, hence the need for a well-coordinated and multi-sectoral approach, coupled with greater public investments in children.

GRN completed and published an independent evaluation of the Second National Employment Policy (NEP2), 2013/14 – 2016/17. This evaluation is expected to inform the formulation of the 3rd National Employment Policy in line with the new NDP6 and the aspiration of the HPP II to put a stronger focus on employment creation and sustainable and inclusive economic growth.

GRN upgraded its Integrated Employment Information System (NIEIS) to increase access to labor market information and provide better advice for employers and job seekers. An online job-matching portal and Jobs Centre have been developed and set-up at the Ministry of Industrial Relations, Labour and Employment Creation (MLIREC). This was realized with the support of the Korean Technical Cooperation Fund in collaboration with the Korea Employment and Information Service (KEIS) and the Korea University of Technology and Education (KOREATECH). The National Statistics Agency (NSA) strengthened its information systems by upgrading the Namibia Labour Market Information System (NaLMIS) by installing the Stat Suite to enable it to effectively collect, collate and report on labor market information (LMI).

## FISHERIES

The GRN through the MLIREC and social partners with support from the European Union (EU), launched the Sustainable Supply Chains to Build Forward (SSCBFB) project that focuses on promoting decent work in the fisheries sector. The SSCBFB is part of a global supply chain programme covering coffee in Colombia, electronics in Vietnam, rubber gloves in Malaysia, and textiles and clothing in Madagascar to promote decent work as a response to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The project initiated a deep-dive study into decent work challenges and opportunities in the Namibian fishing supply chains, in consultation with the National Tripartite Advisory Committee (NTAC) established to oversee its implementation.

The research focuses on large-scale marine industrial fishing by looking at the status quo, and existing legislative and policy frameworks to provide a good understanding of the dynamics across the supply chain. The research also seeks to lay the foundation for future programming responses in the fishing sector by the government, employers, and



A vendor sells chillies at a smallholder farmers marketing event in Zambezi region Photo: ©FAO



**The fishing industry is an important source of employment, food, investment and foreign currency for Namibia.** Photo: ©ILO

workers in the fishing industry. The deep-dive report is to be launched in 2022.

Compilation of new and existing tools and guidelines specific to the fishing supply chains has been completed and will be published and disseminated to all stakeholders in this sector. Videos showing the impact of COVID-19 on the Namibian fisheries supply chain, regulators and workers, as well as the response of employers, have been created and developed as tools of awareness.

The SSCBFB project organized a strategic compliance planning workshop to improve coordination among relevant authorities at the national and local levels, including by defining their functions and responsibilities and to strengthen their ability to apply a strategic compliance planning methodology to the fishing sector. A Strategic Compliance Taskforce comprising 12 members from GRN, employers and workers' organisations was established. The taskforce will lead a joint pilot labour inspection in 2022, targeting pelagic, snoek

and crab fisheries supply chains and aboard three vessels. The pilot inspection is expected to lead to the development of actions to improve working conditions for workers in these sub-sectors.

Stakeholder consultations on the development of the National Plan of Action (NPOA) for the Small-Scale Fisheries industry were conducted in the regions where small-scale fisheries are taking place. A draft NPOA has been developed and reviewed by the NPOA task team which is led by the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR). The draft is available to be validated by national stakeholders in 2022.

In October and November 2021, UNODC's Global Maritime Crime Programme (GMCP) conducted 6 weeks of training on Port Security under the EU Programme on Port Security and Safety of Navigation. The training took place in Walvis Bay and Luderitz and targeted 101 law enforcement and port security officers who are working in the ports. In total, UNODC GMCP managed to train 11 agencies with an average increase of knowledge for the participants of 28%.

## AGRICULTURE

UN support, together with a private sector partnership helped to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR) through the design and pilot implementation of an e-voucher system.

UN Namibia supported local governments in the Khomas, Kavango, Hardap and Erongo regions

to improve sustainable farm management for smallholders. This includes the strengthening of the capacity of small-scale farmers in the farmers' cooperative model. Land measuring 138 hectares has been made available for farming. Beneficiaries were allocated allotments ranging from 1-2 hectares per person, and 45 beneficiaries (41 females; 3 males), have started producing different kinds of crops such as cabbages, onions, and tomatoes.

The Hardap Regional Council in conjunction with the MAWLR allocated land in the form of 1.5 hectare plots to farmers at Farm Daweb to produce horticultural products for their communities. This land was prepared (soil testing) and cleared for production with support from the UN and youth from the local community.

The Kavango, Erongo, Hardap and Khomas regions received training on urban agriculture focusing on horticulture. Close to 44 of these beneficiaries were categorized as youth, including 1 person with disabilities. Beneficiaries were provided with seeds for crop production.

Personnel of the Namibia Competition Commission (NCC) (6 females, 2 males) were trained through a webinar meeting on 'Trends and strategies in the use of competition law to promote innovation and affordable access to health technologies'.

UN Namibia in partnership with the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ) and MAWLR conducted consultations with stakeholders from the agricultural sector to produce



Members of Ongaka Slate Harvesting, a community Nature-Based Enterprise, demonstrating how they polish slates. Photo: ©UNDP

a draft National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP) document which will be finalized during 2022.

In addition, UN Namibia produced two draft documents (Governance and Finance) on the feasibility of setting up an agricultural development fund in Namibia. The recommendation from the two studies will feed into the NAIP formulation.

UN Namibia further supported the National Commission of Research, Science and Technology (NCRST) to develop a National Bioeconomy Strategy (2021-2026). A draft has been submitted to the NCRST for validation and endorsement by the Namibian Government. UN agencies supported MAWLR and successfully conducted nine National Food System Dialogues to create awareness amongst stakeholders in the agricultural sector on the steps to sustainable food systems.

A position paper with recommendations and a way forward for Namibia's Food System was developed and

presented during the UN Food Systems Summit.

UN Namibia supported MAWLR to conduct 3 Conservation Agriculture (CA) regional exposure visits: 2 Women and Youth CA training meetings and seven farmer field CA training sessions. Ideally, these training sessions are to be conducted in all 14 regions. Additionally, the 7th National Conservation Agriculture Forum (NCAF) was conducted.

A total of USD 437,904 was allocated by UN Namibia to support locust control, surveillance and monitoring. Up to the end of 2021, UN Namibia supported MAWLR to strengthen the capacity of agricultural extension staff drawn from all 14 regions in locust surveillance, and monitoring and reporting through training on the eLocust3m app.

Farmers from 12 out the 14 regions were also trained on the use of the app. Awareness-raising was also conducted via national radio campaigns. Targeted control of locusts was executed in the affected regions in an effort to contain outbreaks.



**Locust control, surveillance and monitoring: A group of locusts engulf a road on a farm in the Karas region. Photo: ©FAO**

## Outcome 2: Ensuring that vulnerable women, children, adolescents, and young people in Namibia have access to and utilize quality integrated health care and nutrition services



**34 430**  
children screened  
monthly for acute  
malnutrition



**3 000**  
people provided with  
temporary mobile  
toilets and safe  
access to water



**607**  
women and girls  
provided with long  
term contraceptive  
devices

### PROCUREMENT ACT

UN Namibia influenced the on-going reforms to the Procurement Act to make it more efficient. Through the study on Strengthening of Health Procurement for Impact, which was led by the Ministry of Finance (MoF), in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS) and other partners, priority reforms were identified, which were subsequently incorporated in the draft Procurement Act.

These include provision for pooled procurement and use of framework agreements for health procurement. Upon implementation, these reforms will help ensure efficient procurement of vaccines and essential medicines for improved availability and outcomes for children.

As part of the study recommendations, a high-level Reference Group was made operational, comprised of key organizations, ministries and agencies in the health sector, for continuous discussion of Public Financial Management (PFM)/Procurement

challenges and monitoring the implementation of recommendations from the study. The reference group is chaired by the Executive Director for Finance.

### SANITATION/ WASH

The UN's strong focus on evidence-based advocacy in Namibia contributed to several strategic shifts in 2021. For example, the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development (MURD) moved away from exclusive toilet subsidies to incorporating Community-led Total Sanitation (CLTS) as a core programme component. Access to quality Early Childhood Development (ECD) services, and improving nutrition were also prioritized in the Presidential 2021-2025 Harambee Prosperity Plan II.

A total of 5 000 children, vulnerable to food insecurity in informal settlements, received daily meals through UN support in 135 Early Childhood Development centers across the country. Children at these centers were also provided with handwashing facilities for infection prevention.



**Health workers visited the nomadic Himba community in support of the Ministry of Health and Social Services routine childhood immunisation campaign.** Photo: ©UNICEF

Through UN-supported CLTS, two urban blocks were certified open defecation free and three blocks and four rural villages have been verified and are awaiting certification. This brings to a total 14 698 people accessing sanitation with UN support since 2019, 53% of whom accessed sanitation in the current reporting period.

### **MALNUTRITION**

Responding to the emerging influx of migrants from Angola, UN Namibia supported a capacity assessment for the treatment of malnutrition and preparedness of health facilities along the northern border. Support to the regional health team in Omusati to provide integrated maternal, child health and nutrition services at the Etunda camp, resulted in treatment of 53 children for malnutrition (18 for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and 35 for Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM), immunization of 862 children against measles and other infections, COVID-19 vaccination of 461 adults and 69 children with the Pfizer vaccine, provision of temporary mobile

toilets, and access to safe water for the over 3000 inhabitants of the camp.

Further to the above, the UN's supply and capacity-building support contributed to the average monthly screening of 34 430 children for acute malnutrition, exceeding the baseline of 19 648 for 2020, and leading to the treatment of 8 258 wasted children compared to 7 022 in 2020. Under this programme, the number of under-fives who received Vitamin A supplementation increased from 50% in 2020 to 56% in 2021.

The UN supported the review guidelines, training and follow-up of health care workers on the Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI), management of severe acute malnutrition (SAM), and Integrated Management of Newborn and Child Illnesses, with over 30 healthcare workers oriented on the BFHI initiative. Over 100 healthcare workers from across six regions were equipped and updated with the necessary knowledge and skills for the management of children with SAM.



WHO contributed to strengthening essential health services during the COVID-19 pandemic. Photo: ©WHO

## COVID-19

On behalf of the Namibian Government, UN Namibia strengthened COVID-19 vaccine management and logistics, data management, Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) and procured vaccines and supplies, contributing to the full vaccination of 16% of the eligible population and approximately 48% of targeted high-risk groups.

In support of the health system overburdened by COVID-19, the capacity of over 600 Community Health Extension Workers (CHEWs) was enhanced to deliver integrated services on nutrition, Prevention of Mother to Child Transmissions (PMTCT), and COVID-19 treatment. Health workers were provided with risk-appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to enable continued safe service delivery at household level.

The Government of the Republic of Namibia gazetted and implemented the Labor Directives relating to COVID-19: State of Emergency - COVID-19 regulations relating to sickness and employee

compensation benefits due to COVID-19. The regulations required coverage of all employees who would contract COVID-19 or suffer from a COVID-19 related post-traumatic stress disorder during the course of his or her employment to receive benefits from the Employees' Compensation Fund in terms of the Employees Compensation Act, 1941 (Act No. 30 of 1941) for an industrial disease.

The government further adopted the Namibia COVID-19/Occupational Safety and Health 'Keeping Namibia Safe at Work' Guidelines 2021. These guidelines aimed to promote the integration of COVID-19 prevention and management protocols into existing workplace safety and health management and outlined minimum preventative measures that employers should take to curb the spread of COVID-19 in workplaces.

## JOINT TEAM TASK FORCE ON HIV

Effective partnership was leveraged to secure international resources of up to USD 300 million (United States President's Emergency Plan For

AIDS Relief (PEPFAR)), USD 260 million and USD 40 million (Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GF)) respectively, to protect the hard-won gains in the national HIV response and to fast-track achievement of the 2025 targets.

## RESPONSE TO HIV

The Joint Team in collaboration with PEPFAR and the Global Fund strengthened community systems through the successful setting up of a consensus community-led monitoring mechanism and engaged CSOs, community support groups and People Living with HIV (PLHIV) to monitor programme implementation, identify bottlenecks, and improve access, uptake and quality of HIV, nutrition, and care services. Specific support has also been provided to Government and CSOs to increase their capacity in implementing livelihood programs and responding to violence against women and children, implementation of comprehensive sexuality education as well as putting in place effective public policies for child protection.

In a space of two years, the number of PLHIV who know their status increased by 7%. During the 2020-2021 biennium, 11 864 PLHIV were newly diagnosed as result of scaling up new testing approaches

(targeted testing, index testing and recency testing) with focus on high HIV incidence populations, districts and cities. In total 92% of PLHIV in Namibia know their status. Most of them are adults above 15 years old (women - 95%, and men - 86%).

Remarkable progress is seen in treatment outcomes: 99% of people who know their HIV status accessed Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) and 93% of them have virally suppressed.

In the last two years, the joint team provided technical assistance to the country to adopt the World Health Organization (WHO) recommendations on Dolutegravir and to strengthen CSOs to deliver community-led differentiated treatment services. This resulted in the enrollment of an additional 19 516 people on ART, representing an increment of 11% of the active cohort of patients accessing treatment.

Community support has contributed to treatment adherence and a reduction in the number of lost and follow-up patients. ART was scaled up in 14 Namibia Correctional Services facilities as a direct result of capacity building, coupled with roll-out of the electronic patient centered management system in collaboration with the HIV program and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Namibia.



King's Daughters Adherence Support Group members with social workers at Etegameno Center. Photo: ©UNAIDS



**HIV-positive mothers successfully enrolled in PMTCT programmes to reduce HIV transmission from mother to babies. These included interventions providing women with information on breastfeeding, medication regimens and clinical evaluations.**  
Photo: ©UNICEF

High HIV impact regions were encouraged to scale-up teen clubs to ensure access and continuity of community-led HIV treatment and care services for ALHIV. In Ohangwena Region, 34 teen clubs were empowered to support access to ART for 2134 children and ALHIV. Consistent adherence to treatment means lower drug resistance and fewer side effects from their regimens.

The teen club service delivery model which is now available at all 35 health care facilities in Ohangwena Region, reached 71% of adolescents living with HIV in that region. UN support has directly contributed to the viral load suppression of 87% in this age group, compared to the national average of 77%. The 3 facilities which also started small-scale community gardening initiatives to support their teen clubs, reported these as being successful. It is expected that the introduction of the national Standardized Curriculum for Teen Clubs and provision of 24 master trainers will result in enhanced health worker capacity in establishing and managing teen clubs nationwide.

The MoHSS developed monitoring and evaluation tools for the Namibia Adolescents Treatment Supporters (NATS) programme to strengthen data utilization for informed decision-making and the improvement of service delivery, The Joint Team supported the MoHSS with printing of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) tools including Beneficiary Care Booklets, Namibia Adolescent Monthly reports and tally sheet books.

In 2021, the Namibia validation processes gained momentum with the successful completion and documentation of pre-validation assessment reports that will inform the next steps of the validation processes. The implementation of e-Mother to Child Transmission (eMTCT) acceleration interventions have shown encouraging results. In 2021, 98 222 pregnant women attended Antenatal Care (ANC) services and 99% of those tested knew their HIV status. The 14 078 pregnant women who tested HIV-positive were successfully enrolled in PMTCT, reducing the vertical transmission from 12% in 2010 to 4% in 2021.

The Joint Team provided technical assistance to the central medical stores and the 14 regions to undertake sound forecasting and quantification of reproductive health commodities (RHC) and to strengthen supply chain management.

This contribution aimed to alleviate the challenges related to stock-outs of RHC (40% of facilities reported stock-out of Family Planning (FP) commodities in 2021 as per Community-Led Monitoring (CLM).

USD 7 million (18%) of the Global Fund HIV grant was also allocated to fast-track combination prevention services targeting adolescent girls and young women, and key populations as a result of evidence advocacy conducted by the Joint Team using Integrated Biological and Behavioral Studies (IBBS), and midterm reviews of the national

strategic plan as well as HIV plans at municipal level.

Male engagement policy was implemented by the City of Windhoek through the Fast-Track Cities Initiatives supported by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The HIV Knowledge, Attitude and Practices Study (HKAP) among municipal employees indicated that the male engagement strategy catalyzed higher services demand for HIV self-testing toolkits among young men (81.3%).

This initiative further created a male-friendly platform from which to promote gender equality and to challenge the harmful notions of gender and masculinity. The MoHSS has replicated the initiative to reach out to more men and to promote access to HIV testing.



Mobile outreach in Dordabis with Society for Family Health (SFH) and Namibia Planned Parenthood Association (NAPPA). Photo: ©UNFPA



**An elderly lady from the Dordabis Community in the Omaheke Region receiving her first dose of the COVID-19 vaccination.**  
Photo: ©WHO

## COVID-19 HIV RESPONSE

Joint United Nations support was provided for the design and implementation of an effective and coordinated data-driven multisectoral COVID-19 response. Political, technical, and financial resources were mobilized to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on HIV and health outcomes and to strengthen socio-economic and community resilience. HIV and Country Coordinating Mechanisms (CCM) were harnessed to foster community engagement and to mobilize USD 11 million for the implementation of HIV-COVID-19 differentiated services at community level.

The Joint Team provided coordinated support to the national HIV response to curb the impact of COVID-19 on HIV prevention and treatment efforts. A Socio-Economic Response and Recovery Plan was developed and rolled out to minimize the impact of COVID-19 on the health, economic and social sectors. For example, over 100 000 PLHIV who are on ART received nutrition supplies and sanitization packs in eight affected regions.

Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials and Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) were sourced and distributed to all prisons in Namibia under the auspices of the Namibia

Correctional Services, to create awareness and improve COVID-19 infection control among prisoners and staff members. The assessment of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the availability and accessibility of HIV services in 2020 confirmed that access to HIV prevention and counseling had been negatively affected. It also revealed that former inmates living with HIV encountered challenges accessing HIV treatment and care services after they are released from prisons. In response, the Joint Team supported mapping of HIV service facilities and reorientation of clients, including former inmates, and promotion of differentiated HIV service delivery to increase efficiency and impact, and implementation of the multi-month dispensing of ART drugs during lockdown periods. The government also dedicated some facilities providing HIV services, such as the Robert Mugabe Clinic, Katutura State Hospital, and other strategic HIV facilities to provide COVID-19 services as part of the Emergency Response to COVID-19.

The COVID-19 Communication Center was developed and launched together with the MoHSS and MICT, offering an interactive platform for all government sectors to inform the public and media about issues arising during the pandemic, including prevention, lockdown, and travel restriction guidelines. Telecom



UNESCO commissioned a SRH situational analysis report on the status of students in higher education, and tertiary institutions in Namibia. Photo: ©UNESCO

Namibia was also supported to implement the Zero Communication short message services (Zero SMS) app for questions and answers on COVID-19, HIV and Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) targeting adolescents, young people and PLHIV. CSOs were supported to further engage communities to promote COVID-19 prevention, increase demand for COVID-19 testing services, and protect the rights of vulnerable populations through clarification of various COVID-19 policies and regulations.

### SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS (SRHR)

UN agencies supported the National Assembly to organize a capacity-building workshop for members of parliament (MPs) and staff, aimed at enhancing their knowledge and skills on SRHR and HIV and AIDS in line with national, regional, and global instruments. The workshop engaged a total of 75 participants that included 32 MPs, two members of the Children's Parliament, and 41 National Assembly staff members as well as members of CSOs. It is expected that the MPs have the capacity to be proactive in addressing issues related to SRH in parliament.

In addition, the UN supported MPs to undertake public hearings on the Abortion Bill in three regions: Oshana, Otjozondjupa and Omusati. It is expected that the

public hearings will gather community perceptions and opinions regarding the Abortion and Sterilisation Act. No 2 of 1975. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) provided support to MoHSS to maintain the delivery of SRH/HIV and Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV) integrated services in target regions. Due to COVID-19, emergency regions were not able to scale-up integrated services in additional facilities.

A consultant was seconded to support the Ministry in generating data for key indicators to be monitored during the pandemic. Statistics were generated on a weekly basis which informed the regions on how to strengthen programming on SRH and maternal health. The scaling back of SRH services due to COVID-19 affected access to these services.

The UN supported the scaling-up of SRH services delivery through static and mobile outreach services for young people. The Namibian Family Planning Association (NAPPA) and the Society for Family Health (SFH) conducted mobile outreach services in the Ohangwena, Kavango East & West and Omaheke regions to strengthen access to information and services particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic where access to information and services were interrupted. In total 21,347 young people across nine regions accessed SRH services through these mobile and static facilities.

## FAMILY PLANNING

The UN in collaboration with MoHSS supported the strategic assessment on unintended pregnancies, contraception and unsafe abortions. As a result, a background paper was developed and a research project proposal submitted to MoHSS for ethical clearance. MoHSS also received capacity building support for 126 healthcare workers on family planning, including the use of long term reversible contraceptives. This also resulted in the provision of long term contraceptive devices to 607 women and girls during the practical sessions.

MoHSS with the support of the UN held numerous training workshops and skills-building sessions aimed at strengthening the capacity of healthcare workers on family planning, focused in particular on long term reversible contraceptive methods. A total of 81 healthcare workers from the Oshikoto and Omusati regions were trained. Forecasting and quantification of RHC was also strengthened through the training of 45 MoHSS staff from all 14 regions on how to do quantification. The team also undertook a global health supply chain maturity assessment for Namibia which highlighted key areas for improvement. As a result all regions developed action plans to be implemented in 2022.

Support was also provided for the developing and printing of IEC materials on family planning including the finalization of the Family Planning flipchart. A total of 3 000 copies of the flipchart were printed while 1 000 posters were reprinted for use by healthcare workers when providing FP services.

As a direct result of UN support, RHC to the value of NAD 1,043,611 were handed over to the Ministry

of Health and Social Services including 720 000 male condoms and 5 000 Jadelle implantable contraceptives. Four laptop computers were also supplied. These are intended for use in public health facilities in the country and to provide support towards the COVID-19 Emergency Response.

In addition, the local UN office provided support for the following:

- Implementation of Antenatal Care Guidelines for Positive Pregnancy Outcomes;
- Development of the roadmap for the Universal Health Coverage (UHC) Policy and the review of the district health services package;
- Launch of the Health Sector Performance Review; and
- Continued support to the national COVID-19 response pillars included:
  - various trainings for health workers;
  - development of SOPs including for vaccines;
  - establishment of regional rapid response teams and the National Emergency Management Team (EMT);
  - risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) support to vaccine campaigns;
  - implementation of the GoData surveillance tool in four regions;
  - launch of the Trusted Travel System for Points of Entry;
  - strengthening testing capacity for Antigen Rapid Tests; and
  - support to various facility assessments for Infection Prevention Control (IPC) and Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines (EHS).



The mobile #Condomize campaign raises awareness on sexual reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV, as well as promotes condom use among young people in Namibia. Photo: ©UNFPA

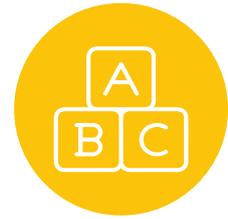
### Outcome 3: Ensuring that vulnerable children and young people in Namibia have equitable access to inclusive quality education and lifelong learning



**62%**  
enrolled students  
completed TVET  
Level 3



**161**  
teachers in 66  
schools received  
training in disability-  
inclusive education



**300**  
pre-primary novice  
teachers trained on  
early literacy and  
numeracy skills

**A key result of the UN's steadfast support to the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture (MoEAC) was the continuation of face-to-face learning – an exceptional feat in the region, if not the world.**

All education-relevant COVID-19 guidelines and circulars for IPC were consolidated and distributed to all schools. Eleven resource schools and 4 special units for learners with disabilities received additional IPC supplies, and information was made available in Braille and sign language.

MoEAC focused on the implementation of the recovery plan developed in 2020 with UN technical support, based on a rationalized curriculum, learning support, and attention to the psychological wellbeing of learners and teachers.

The UN supported the provision of an additional 6 million workbooks, reaching over 350 000 pre-primary learners. In addition, 161 teachers in 66 schools in four regions received training in disability-inclusive education.

With only 2% of learners accessing online learning, the MoEAC, Ministry of Information, Communication and Technology (MICT), the Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia (CRAN) and other partners continue to work on the UNICEF-ITA initiative GIGA, which aims to 'connect every school to the Internet and every young person to information, opportunity and choice', to close the equity gap.

The Education Management Information System (EMIS) continues to provide high quality reliable data for planning and budgeting purposes. The 2021 Education Budget Brief for example used EMIS data to highlight key funding challenges, including for Information and Communication Technology (ICT). Strengthening ICT in education features highly in the MoEAC's Accelerated Infrastructure Development Plan and the new HPP II.

GIGA has supported the Namibian Government in conducting school mapping and using EMIS data for further planning.

Following the addition of the 6 Washington Group Questions on Disability to the EMIS questionnaires in 2020, the UN supported the training of Education Planners in the EMIS Directorate on their analysis.

The 2021 15th School Day Report was particularly important to assess the number of learners who have not returned to school due to pregnancy, COVID-19 or other reasons. The MoEAC finalized the development of the new OpenEMIS examination system for Namibia which replaced the outdated system from the early 1980s, resulting in cost savings of over NAD 4 million (approximately USD 250,000) in 2021 alone.

In terms of legal and policy frameworks, MoEAC concluded its final consultations on the Basic Education Regulations, preparing them for approval by the Minister and for gazetting in early 2022, enabling the Basic Education Act to be adopted. Sensitization of finance officers on the new School Grant Policy and funding formula was postponed to 2022 due to COVID-19 reprioritization. The national school health task force validated the formative assessment on Menstrual Health and Hygiene (MHH) with a focus on

education, supported by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UNFPA, and is currently in the process of prioritizing its key recommendations for action in 2022.

To improve school readiness, the UN supported capacity strengthening of 300 pre-primary novice teachers on early literacy and numeracy skills. As part of the UN Delivering as One (DaO) initiative, engagement with regional integrated school health task forces, comprised of stakeholders from all sectors relevant for the health and safety of children in schools, was increased to reinforce IPC measures and ensure adequate psycho-social support to teachers and learners in schools.

Technical, Vocational Education and Training (TVET) To make Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) more accessible, the Namibian Government set a target for the enrollment of 35,000 trainees. In 2021 however, enrollment decreased to 31 506 trainees compared to 32 123 registered in 2017/18. This is attributed to inadequate space, which is also the reason given for 25 578 applicants being



Children who receive early learning through pre-primary education have a foundation that sets them up for greater academic achievements and a lifetime of gains. Photo: ©UNICEF



UNESCO is supporting the formulation of the Namibia National Human Resource Development Strategy Project, through MHETI, which supports the establishment of equitable and responsive TVET systems. Photo: ©UNESCO

turned down in 2018. Encouragingly, the completion rate for TVET Level 3, increased from 60% to 62%.

UN Namibia started implementation of a regional initiative through the UN Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNPRPD) that seeks to end stigma and discrimination, breaking the cycle of poverty and marginalization of persons with disabilities in Namibia. The Joint Programme also covers Mozambique, Tanzania and Zimbabwe with a view to develop and pilot tools to combat stigma and discrimination for women with disabilities, and the nexus between skills (education and training) development, and decent employment. The project also seeks to address challenges related to accessing TVET and skills development opportunities, employability and job security. The programme will be delivered under the stewardship of the National Dialogue Committees, a multi-stakeholder platform to guide the development of relevant, and hands-on knowledge products and tools to fight disability, stigma and discrimination among TVET institutions and employers, and deconstruct stereotypes by means of evidence-based research, practical tools on reasonable accommodations, social inclusive dialogue, and piloting of inclusive models.

### LEARNER PREGNANCY

The learner pregnancy issue was addressed by the joint task forces with support from CSOs providing information and services to prevent early and unintended pregnancies and to support pregnant girls. A national and regional campaign in five regions targeted 50 school communities and a total of 7 990 learners. The Early and Unintended Pregnancy campaign in three regions targeted 10 000 adolescent girls with prevention and response services. The UN expedited the start of an impact assessment on the Prevention and Management of Learner Pregnancy Policy and of COVID-19 on girls in education, to be completed towards the end of 2022.

### YOUTH, SPORT AND NATIONAL SERVICE

The National Youth Policy was launched by the Ministry of Sport, Youth and National Service (MSYNS) and also translated into Braille to ensure accessibility for all, including youth with disabilities.

In collaboration with the MSYNS, civil society and private sector partners kicked off the youth social innovation and entrepreneurship UPSHIFT pilot in



**International Day for Women and Girls in Science celebrated on 11 February, encourages women and young girls to take up STEM related fields for national development. Photo: ©GOETHE INSTITUTE**

2021 using the 'Namibianized' UPSHIFT curriculum. By December 2021, a pool of 6 facilitators was established, reaching a total of 55 young people with social innovation workshops, imparting critical thinking, team building, problem solving, and computer skills besides supporting innovative solutions to self-identified social issues. Subsequently, 32 UPSHIFTers presented their ideas at an UPSHIFT pitching event, with 20 proposals forwarded to the next round of mentoring and seed-funding.

Proposals ranged from organizing adult computer literacy courses in informal settlements to growing community gardens, and developing a transport app. This programme is now ready for scaling-up.

The Comprehensive Sexuality Education module that integrates climate change was successfully piloted with 25 young people, representing nine regions out of the 14 Namibian regions participating in the pilot.

### **LIFELONG LEARNING**

The UN further supported the revision of Lifelong Learning and ICTs-in-Education Policy and Implementation Plans, to advance the lifelong learning

landscape and advance a diverse, innovative, efficient and effective ICT environment in the sector.

The number of schools with school boards trained in the Social Accountability and Social Governance Programme reached a total of 275 (20%) in UNICEF-supported regions, benefiting 120 000 learners. This year, the Training of Trainers (TOTs) was conducted in two additional regions for roll-out to another 57 schools in 2022.

Additionally, through UNDP, ten Doctorate of Philosophy (PhD) scholarships in climate change and environmental monitoring studies were awarded. Valued at NAD 620, 000 (NAD 155 000 per annum for 4 years), the scholarships were awarded to seven female and three male students studying at both the University of Namibia (UNAM) and the Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST).

Lastly, the UN supported the line Ministries responsible for education and health to compile and disseminate essential COVID-19 epi-data pertaining to schools which informed decisions on school reopening.

## Outcome 4: Empowering and protecting vulnerable women and children from violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation



**186 200**

IEC materials on child protection-related issues disseminated



**172**

GBVPU and justice professionals trained in child witness training for child-sensitive investigations



**720+**

beneficiaries reached through #BreakFree training for improved response and prevention in SGBV cases

### SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (SGBV)

To better equip healthcare workers and other service providers on the management of SGBV at facility level, MoHSS continued to strengthen capacity on SGBV. This included equipping healthcare providers with knowledge on how to detect and treat GBV cases using the clinical handbook on the provision of healthcare to survivors of intimate partner violence and/or sexual violence.

A total number of 148 health providers were trained. In an effort to strengthen the child protection system's response to the increased risks of Gender-based Violence (GBV) and Violence Against Children (VAC), 254 health workers, 56 social workers, 18 administrative officers, 57 police officers and 50 magistrates were trained on the Child Care and Protection Act (CCPA). A total of 7 400 posters, 38 800 factsheets, and 140 000 comics on child protection-related issues were also disseminated in schools, CSOs, health facilities and other public places. Multi-disciplinary team members at Gender-Based Violence Protection Units (GBVPU) were provided

with capacity on the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on GBV, VAC, and Trafficking in Persons (TIP) to ensure child-sensitive and efficient investigation of child exploitation and abuse. The UN supported the training of 135 team members and 37 justice professionals responsible for child-sensitive investigations (Child Witness Training), reaching a total of 93% nationwide.

In the area of child protection, Namibia also made valuable progress in terms of data. Firstly, the Violence Against Children and Youth in Namibia Report (2020) launched in 2021, provides unprecedented data about children and adolescents in the country pre-COVID-19. This data feeds into the National Action Plan on Violence Against Children, drafted as a Roadmap for Namibia as a Pathfinding Country. Secondly, the The Ministry of Poverty Eradication, Gender Equality and Social Welfare (MPEGESW) at Executive Director level committed to strengthening 'Data Must Speak' regarding its administrative child welfare data, together with the Gender Based Violence Database, which was piloted



**UNFPA delivered dignity kits to Omuhonga Farm school in Opuwo district, Kunene Region, ensuring that the dignity of the school's most vulnerable girls is maintained. The kits contained various essential hygiene items such as sanitary pads, underwear, facecloth, soap, comb, toothpaste and toothbrush. Photo: ©UNFPA**

by the Namibian Police (NAMPOL) in three regions. Lastly, child protection indicators were included in the Health DHIS-2 database for more evidence on violence reported in the health sector.

The Namibian Police conducted the 'Keep Me Safe from COVID-19' campaign in three regions, which included messages on GBV, reaching over 4000 learners in 286 schools over a 3-month period.

Five training workshops were conducted with healthcare workers in Khomas, Erongo, Otjozondjupa, //Karas, Hardap, Kunene and Omusati to support the implementation of interventions that are specifically aimed at addressing GBV in these regions.

In order to strengthen key institutions with the delivery of essential GBV services, the UN supported the MPEGESW to procure Dignity Kits for 160 women and adolescent girls through eight shelters across the country. The Dignity Kit contains basic personal hygiene items aimed at restoring and affirming the dignity of SGBV survivors. In addition, 35 volunteer

shelter workers were upskilled in GBV management. A further 70 medical doctors, nurses, and social workers from the MPEGESW and MoHSS were trained in the clinical response to survivors of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and Sexual Violence (SV) in the Erongo and //Karas regions.

The UN supported three '#BreakFree' training workshops which serve as a call for improved response and prevention, and to upskill service providers on matters related to SGBV reaching over 720 direct beneficiaries and indirectly impacting many others. The '#BreakFree' platforms also interrogate social norms that are discriminatory and which perpetuate GBV.

In partnership with Regain Trust, 103 adolescents and young people were trained as facilitators to create awareness and mobilize peers to promote SRHR and prevent SGBV in the Khomas, Erongo, Omusati and Oshana regions. Male engagement sessions targeted 112 men in different communities in the Erongo, Omusati and Khomas regions. These sessions

focused on exploring toxic masculinity and identified how these norms increase the vulnerability and risks of adolescent girls and young women in relation to SGBV and SRHR.

Through a partnership with MPEGESW and the Franco Namibian Cultural Centre (FNCC), the UN team supported advocacy campaigns aimed at the elimination of discriminatory and inequitable culture and social norms including the prevention of SGBV during national and international commemoration days such as International Women's Day, 16 Days of Activism and International Human Rights Day.

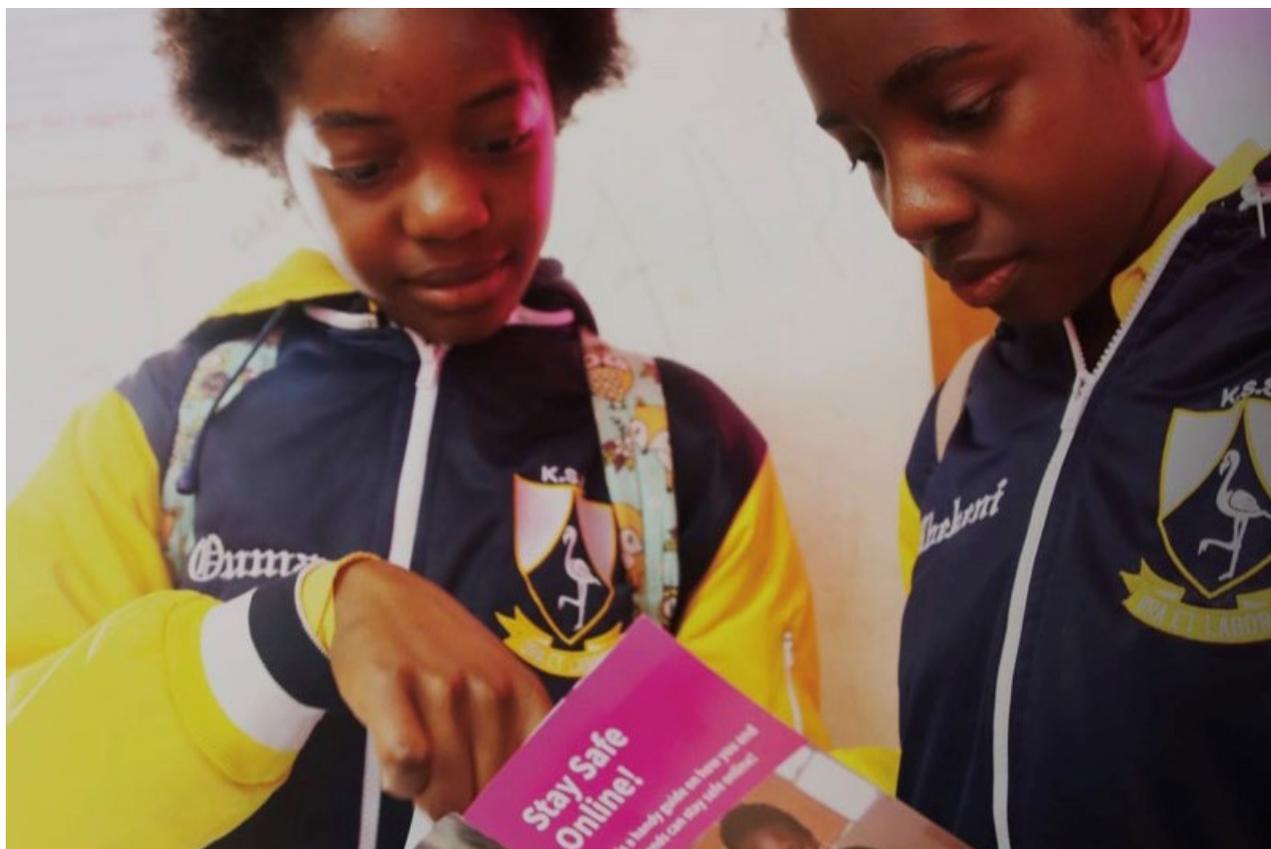
As part of strengthening the availability of quality data to inform programming, resource mobilization and interventions, UN agencies conducted a joint rapid assessment on migrants from Angola in the Kunene region. The assessment identified key SRH and GBV needs and gaps particularly for women and girls.

Technical and financial support for the costing of the Prioritized National Plan of Action on GBV was

provided to 23 stakeholders from Government, CSOs and Church Associations through a multi-sectoral consultative engagement process.

Six targeted regions received training on GBV and the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), aimed at improving the capacity of 537 service providers and community volunteers in managing sexual violence and abuse cases. Pamphlets, social media banners, and a radio drama in four local languages were produced and widely disseminated to create community awareness on GBV including types, forms, causes, consequences, prevention measures and response actions.

Technical support was provided around revision of the HIV and wellness policy in the education sector, capacity building for teachers and public service employees on GBV and sexual abuse among children and young people. A partnership with NAMPOL, the National Defense Force (NDF) and Correctional Services trained 346 personnel that were tasked with enforcing measures protecting children, including children in conflict with the law, from violence, abuse



Children should feel safe at home, in school and online. We must #EndViolence #foreverychild and make it safe for them to live, learn and thrive in an environment free from bullying. Photo: ©UNICEF

and neglect during the COVID-19 lockdown and social restriction periods. Moreover, 409 school principals, educators, and life skills teachers improved their knowledge on how to respond and refer their learners experiencing any form of violence to appropriate services.

A total of 4 620 COVID-19 booklets on GBV prevention and response were developed and distributed among frontline workers, improving their understanding of how to proactively identify, manage, and make referrals of GBV cases. Due to increased online activity by children, a virtual training on parenting in the digital age was conducted, reaching 331 parents in three regions. A video on the same topic was also broadcast nationally and through social media, reaching an estimated 200 000 people.

To facilitate access to social services, the UN supported the Ministry of Home Affairs, Immigration and Security (MHAIS) to assess access barriers for birth registration services. The assessment findings highlighted key gaps at the parents' decision-making stage for birth registration, at the stage of travel to the service centers, and at the service delivery point. Based on these findings, the UN supported the ministry to develop an effective communication strategy to address these barriers.

The Government of the Republic of Namibia ratified the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) and the Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190). These conventions entered into force for Namibia on December 09, 2021.

The ratification of C190 On 9 December 2020, saw Namibia become the third country globally, after Uruguay and Fiji, and the first African country, to ratify C190, one year after it was adopted.

Namibia became the 31st ILO Member State, and the fifth Member State in the African region, to ratify C189. The MLIREC and its partners, including the Namibian Employers Federation (NEF), representing employers and business member organizations, the National Union of Namibian Workers (NUNW) and the Trade Union Congress of Namibia (TUCNA) developed and adopted a tripartite action plan on measures to eliminate violence and harassment in the workplace. As part of implementing this action plan, a high-level briefing on Convention 190 was conducted for government, social partners, state-owned enterprises, the informal sector, private sectors and media editors.

A training manual on violence and harassment in the workplace was developed and adopted. Twenty master trainers and 200 trainers drawn from government, trade unions, employers' organizations, education institutions and CSOs have been trained. IEC materials comprising a series of Emovis (short interactive graphic videos) have been designed as a key component of the nationwide awareness campaign on the elimination of violence and harassment in the workplace.

The Government of Namibia accepted and hosted a virtual Application of Standards (CAS) ILO technical advisory mission concerning the application of the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) by Namibia. The mission will inform the development of a roadmap for building on labor administration, targeting the strengthening of capacities for labor inspectors, arbitrators and policy analysts to deal with issues of discrimination in the world of work. It also aims to benchmark the Employment Equity Commission (EEC) with other equality bodies and enhance the case management system in the Labor Commissioner's Office.



ILO promotes decent work in sustainable supply chains to build forward better. Photo: ©ILO

## Outcome 5: Providing integrated social protection services to vulnerable children, people living with disabilities, marginalized communities, and poor.



### NAD 1300

GRN commits to child disability grant increase for each child per month



### 35

MPs trained in child sensitive social protection, oversight and financing



### 2 700

households aided with commodity vouchers in the Kunene and Ohangwena regions

**Technical and financial support resulted in the Cabinet approval of the Social Protection Policy in March 2021.** The policy, which is fully costed with a well-developed implementation plan, is set to be launched in early 2022 for implementation.

Among other things, the policy provides for further strengthening of coordination and governance of social protection, adoption of shock-responsive mechanisms and implementation of integrated management information systems to enhance efficiency and impact of the social grants.

Partly through the UN's continued advocacy and technical support, the government, through the Draft Policy, committed to update the child grants system by strengthening it through a data cleaning process and a review of the targeting mechanism. These processes are envisaged to generate savings that can be reinvested towards expanding coverage and/ or amounts of the child grants. In addition, GRN committed to increase the child disability grant from the current NAD 250 to NAD 1 300 per child per

month. Other social grants would be maintained, and values preserved, in line with improvements in the fiscal space.

Consistent with the Harambee Prosperity Plan II and in line with the policy proposal to transition from the Food Bank to a cash-based transfer, the UN supported the development of Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) and a programme document. The transfer is expected to be implemented in 2022, after the policy launch and as part of its implementation.

The MLRIEC established a National Wage Commission to facilitate and to strengthen consultations and participation of social partners in defining a national minimum wage. Members of the commission were sensitized on good practices and trends in national minimum wage setting by the ILO. The National Minimum Wage is a commitment under the HPP with a view to introducing a national minimum wage across all economic sectors by 2022. The government also made strides towards the reform and development of its national social security



**A fragile young girl in Opuwo showing inspiring strength and resilience, pushes her older sister in a wheelchair 10 kilometers every day to and from school. Photo: ©UNICEF**

systems to extend coverage and enhance benefit adequacy. The ILO facilitated the completion of two studies to assess and propose a governance, design and financing options framework for establishing a National Pension Fund (NPF) in line with the Namibian Social Security Act of 1994 (SSA).

In addition, the continued technical support to the Core Team on Social Protection, during the policy development phase, helped strengthen national capacity to develop and deliver equitable and child-sensitive social protection systems in Namibia. Furthermore, national capacity for child-sensitive social protection was enhanced through the training of 35 MPs from the relevant Standing Committees of the National Assembly, in child sensitive social protection, oversight and financing.

The UN partnered with the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) foundation, Parliament and the MPEGESW, to deliver a 3-day training workshop. The training equipped MPs and technical staff of Parliament, with knowledge and capacity to advocate for, and support

policies and budgets for child-sensitive social protection in Namibia.

Significant progress was made towards strengthening the Management Information Systems (MIS) for social protection in 2021. Having successfully leveraged funding from the EU Delegation for the development of an Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) for Social Protection, the UN provided technical support to the design of the Integrated Beneficiary Registry (IBR) system.

The IBR will have the capability of bringing together information on applicants, beneficiaries, and payments of all social protection schemes and will link the social protection National Incident Management System (NIMS) to other government databases – such as the national population register, to facilitate verification and referrals of beneficiaries to other complementary social services. This will facilitate better monitoring of progress and performance of all social protection schemes both

individually and together, thereby facilitating informed decision-making for enhanced efficiency. The design of the IBR is expected to be completed by June 2022, paving the way for deployment. Upon deployment, the system will strengthen and improve administrative efficiencies of the social grants, and thus reduce delays in applications and enrolment of children on the grants system. The UN is an integral part of both the Steering and Technical Committees, which are supporting the software development.

As part of the COVID-19 social protection response, the UN supported the implementation of Cash Based Social Transfers (CBST). The CBST was successfully implemented in informal settlements in Khomas Region and marginalized communities in the Omusati region, reaching 6 900 beneficiaries with cash transfers of NAD 600 per household per month for 3 months. Furthermore, 2 700 households were reached with commodity vouchers worth NAD 600 in the Kunene and Ohangwena regions.



Staff from WFP Namibia and the Namibian Red Cross Society distribute a food voucher as part of the CBST. Photo: ©WFP

## Outcome 6: Protecting vulnerable populations in disaster prone areas, ensuring they benefit from natural resource management



### 156

trained in community forest management in 9 northern regions



### 54

trained on basic principles of goat rearing and animal husbandry



### 214

NILALEG grantees trained in grant and financial management, M & E, and reporting

**According to the 2018 Environmental Performance Index, Namibia's score has improved from the baseline of 43.7 in 2014 to 58.46 in 2018 and is now ranked 79th out of 180 countries.** The country fared well in comparison to other southern African countries. Botswana scored 51.70 (ranking 113), South Africa scored 44.73 (ranking 142) and Zambia scored 50.97 (ranking 117).

Namibia continues to strengthen its legal framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). A total of 54% of government offices, ministries and agencies (OMAs) have fully integrated DRR into their legal frameworks.

Only five deaths were recorded as a result of disaster events as compared to the NDP5 target of forty. This reduction is attributed to improved risk monitoring and preparedness.

The development of the Strategic Action Plan for an Integrated Flood and Drought Management Plan for Namibia is underway, and will provide a roadmap for

vulnerable populations in disaster-prone areas in response to floods and drought. The national flood and drought monitor and early warning system has been developed and launched with UN support.

Other key initiatives supported by the UN include:

- The Regional Integrated Information Management System (RIIMS) for information/data in the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem (BCLME) with the Benguela Current Commission;
- Improved management of wildlife through the supply of elephant tracking devices which enhanced management of human-wildlife conflict and wildlife crimes;
- The development of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) investment Strategy, implementation and action plan;
- The Namibian Technical Committee on Blue



**Ms. Herodina Kamati pictured with some of the goats she received through the NILALEG Project. Photo: ©UNDP**

Economy to review the draft blue economy policy, develop a strategy for implementation, identify implementation arrangement/ framework and develop a logistical plan for the regional consultation workshops; and

- Community Forest Management Training in nine northern regions: Kunene, Omusati, Ohangwena, Oshana, Otjozondjupa, Kavango East, Kavango West, Zambezi, and Omaheke for 156 (80 males, 76 females) community forest management members as well as Directorate of Forestry officials. The training focused on reviewing Integrated Forest Management Plans, performance and compliance reporting, and identifying and sustaining revenue generation streams from forest resources.

The Fourth Biennial Update Report (BUR4) was submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) accompanied with the stand-alone fifth National Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory Report (NIR5), in fulfillment of Namibia's obligations as a Non-Annex I signatory to the UNFCCC.

A panel discussion on gender equality to discuss the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 was held on September 2, 2021 at the Franco Namibian Cultural

Center. There were 70 virtual participants and 35 (19 males, 16 females) were present.

Under the Small Grants Facility by the Namibia Integrated Landscape Approach for Enhancing Livelihoods and Environmental Governance to Eradicate Poverty (NILALEG), 214 grantees (126 males, 88 females) were given training in grant management, financial management, reporting and monitoring, and evaluation.

The official launch and inception of the Global Wildlife Programme (GWP) for an integrated approach to proactive management of human-wildlife conflict and wildlife crime in hotspot landscapes in Namibia was held in October 2021.

Technical and financial support was provided to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) through the Sustainable Development Goals Impact Facility (SDGIF) funding grant windows in the area of sustainable tourism and manufacturing and renewable energy and information technology.

Training on the basic principles of goat rearing and animal husbandry was provided to 54 male and female beneficiaries of the goat scheme. Each farmer from the four focal landscapes of the NILALEG received ten goats.

In addition, the following were conducted:

- Training of Namibian Marine Pollution Technical Committee members on Incident Management System 300 (IMS 300). The IMS 300 course is aimed at equipping countries with preparedness in dealing with large-scale oil spill incidents as well as tangible skills to manage spillage incidents effectively and efficiently. The training was conducted by Total and Shell Global.
- Training of stakeholders on the Greenhouse Gas Abatement Cost Model (GACMO) which enables countries (primarily developing nations) to make quick but reliable assessments of the impact of various mitigation measures on greenhouse gas emissions.
- Revision of the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy for Namibia which was approved by the Cabinet of Namibia in September 2021 and officially launched by the Prime Minister in December 2021.
- Revision of Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis data collection tools to mainstream gender, nutrition, health, HIV and hazards with the Office of the Prime Minister.
- Technical and financial support to the Office of the Prime Minister to strengthen climate-based Early Warning Systems with a focus on Crop Monitoring and Weather Service Systems.



WFP is empowering women in Namibia to attain food and nutrition security by planting and selling cash crops through its food systems approach. Photo: ©WFP

## Outcome 7: Ensuring accountable and transparent government institutions, engaging citizens in a participatory decision-making process



**4** heads of state established the President's Network focusing on children's rights and the delivery of quality public services for all children



**75** public and private sector representatives trained on the provision of SRH, HIV and RHC services to adolescents and young people



**65** newly-elected MPs and their staff received capacity-strengthening support

**Namibia's score on the Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) slightly decreased from the baseline of 70.4 in 2015 to 68.6 in 2017, which is below the annual target of 74.** However, the country moved one rank up, securing 4th place in 2017 as compared to 5th in 2016, behind Mauritius (rank 1, score 79.5), Seychelles (rank 2, score 73.2), and Cape Verde (rank 3, score 71.1). The score for Namibia is higher than the average for Africa (49.9) and for southern Africa (57.1).

UN agencies and partners supported the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) in conducting the COVID-19 Households and Job Tracker Impact Survey to assess how COVID-19 and the measures taken by the government impacted households and individuals in Namibia.

To strengthen the policy environment for the delivery of quality services in the country, the UN supported the National Planning Commission to develop the Monitoring and Evaluation Policy.

In 2021 the UN signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) covering 2021-2023 with the Parliament of Namibia. The aim of the MOU is to strengthen Parliament's coordination mechanism, and address gaps in policies and strategies that are geared towards achieving sustainable results for children.

UN Namibia supported the 2021 World Children's Day celebrations held at the Kazungula Bridge, which focused on interactions and engagement by the Heads of States representing Botswana, Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. This also resulted in the establishment of a President's Network by the four Heads of State which will focus on children's rights and initiatives, promoting effective governance as an enabler of socio-economic development, to deliver quality public services for all children in their respective countries.

The Namibian Organization for Youth with Disabilities (NOYD) was supported with a workshop on the

development of the organization's strategic plan and orientation of its board members on the Eastern and Southern Africa (ESA) commitment.

The aim of the strategic plan is to advocate for inclusion and equal opportunities for young people with disabilities across the skills, health and development domains.

UN agencies partnered with the Southern African Development Community Parliamentary Forum (SADC-PF), and supported the capacity building for MPs on SRHR and Life Skills-Based HIV and Health Education.

A total of seventy five representatives from the National Assembly, CSOs and Government ministries participated in the training with the overall objective of strengthening the capacity of MPs on SRH including advocacy to promote delivery of life-skills based HIV and health education, and RHC security for adolescents and young people.

Other support:

- Validation workshop for the development and finalization of the National Land Cover Classification Standards with the NSA, Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR), Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT), Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), the University of Namibia (UNAM), Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST), and international organizations.
- Regional consultations with the Anti-Corruption Commission Namibia, and National Conference and validation of the 2nd National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan.
- Partnership with the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS) in a joint effort to support and ensure capacity development of newly elected MPs. A total of 65 MPs and their support staff participated in two workshops in 2021.



Law enforcement and port security officers working at ports in Walvis Bay and Luderitz participated in UNODC's Global Maritime Crime Programme (GMCP) which focused on inter-agency collaboration and incident management. It included a waterside and anchorage area security assessment on how to prevent as well as respond to crimes occurring in and around the port. Photo: ©UNODC

## 2.3 Support to Partnerships and Financing the 2030 Agenda

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### THE UN IN NAMIBIA AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR LAUNCH THE SDGS PRIVATE SECTOR ALLIANCE

In December 2021, the United Nations Namibia launched the SDG Private Sector Alliance, a convergence point between the UN System in Namibia and the private sector. The focus areas of the alliance will be on the SDGs through the four pillars of the United Nations Partnership Framework.

The alliance intends to strengthen relationships between UN Namibia and the private sector with the aim to accelerate the SDGs and help Namibia to achieve Vision 2030 through its relevant National Development Plans (NDPs). At the heart of this alliance is maximizing collaboration to deliver solutions and impact beyond that of a single actor or actors working independently. The SDG Private Sector Alliance recognises that the private sector is a critical partner to achieving the SDGs.

The National Public-Private Sector Dialogue Platform was established with technical support from UNDP.

The platform will enhance the active participation of the private sector in the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) process and its implementation, with the primary objective of creating a mechanism that aligns private finance and its architecture to accelerate the implementation of the SDGs.

Other key achievements include the successful launch of the Development Finance Assessment (DFA) report in March 2021 and the SDG Investor Map in November 2021.

### DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS FORUM

The Development Partners Forum (DPF) is a fundamental platform for government and development partners, including the private sector, academia, research institutions, and CSOs, to engage in coordinated support to the NDPs and devise joint strategies. The UN System in Namibia together with GRN, through the National Planning Commission (NPC), are the conveners and co-chairs of the DPF in the country. There are over 100 Development Partners (DPs).



Leaders from the private sector attended the launch of the SDG Private Sector Alliance which aims to identify synergies between the private sector and the UN system to help bolster efforts in achieving the SDGs in Namibia. Photo: ©UNIC



Food items on display during a World Food Day event in the Ohangwena region. Photo: ©FAO

In 2020, the Development Partners Forum was sub-divided into four sub-groups as follows:

- Health,
- Digital and ICT,
- Innovative Development Finance, and
- Tourism.

The rationale for this was to have a more focused approach on the four key development challenges as identified by the National Planning Commission. In 2021, the sub-groups met regularly to work on the objectives chosen and to ensure that each group makes significant progress.

2021 Annual Development Partners Forum (DPF)  
The annual DPF for 2021 was held in a hybrid format (virtual and physical meetings) with most participants attending virtually in October 2021 under the continued theme from 2020 of Innovative Partnerships for Sustainable Socio-economic Growth to Accelerate the SDGs to Achieve Vision 2030. Sub-groups presented their progress on their chosen action points and the way forward for 2021. In addition, DPs were encouraged to identify areas for collaboration from the progress reports.

## THE 'BUY LOCAL GROW NAMIBIA' CAMPAIGN PHASE II

The 'Buy Local/Grow Namibia' campaign launched in 2020, was initiated to help grow the Namibian economy through innovative multi-stakeholder partnerships including:

- UN Namibia,
- Namibia Trade Forum,
- Team Namibia,
- The Namibian Newspaper, and
- Weathermen and Co.

The five campaign partners with support from six local retailers (SuperSPAR, Food Lovers Market, AGRA, Woolworths, Pick and Pay and Shoprite Checkers) helped bring visibility to Namibian-made products and has gone a long way to create jobs and assist the economy to recover in a more sustainable way.

Phase II of the 'Buy Local, Grow Namibia' campaign was launched in September 2021 and will continue to build on the successful momentum created in Phase I, with a specific focus on building capacity



**The Buy Local Grow Namibia Phase II Activities launch saw several local entrepreneurs exhibit their products including vendors from Tupo Namfood who showcased their goods to Minister of Industrialisation and Trade, Lucia Lipumbu during the event. Photo: ©UNIC**

of local producers and entrepreneurs on branding and certification of their products to meet shelving standards, as well as access to finance. Phase II of the campaign also focuses on promoting the creative industries and building capacity with master classes on brand management, business management and marketing.

### **GROW CAMPAIGN**

AGRA, in partnership with Nedbank, UN Namibia, Future Media Namibia and Auas Valley Shopping Mall launched the GROW Campaign in 2021. The launch took place at Auas Valley Shopping Mall, accompanied by a Market Day event with the aim to promote 'Buy Local, or Bye-Bye Local'.

This competition focuses on developing entrepreneurial potential and business skills in Namibia to upscale their businesses and innovative ideas.

The goal of the competition is to give innovators and small business owners the platform and opportunity to develop their skill set and take their business and ideas further. Prizes will include capacity building programs, dependent on the needs of the top ten finalists, as well as cash prizes.

### **SDGs Game Development, Launch and Distribution**

In May 2021, the UN in Namibia launched its newest SDGs engagement tool 'Swift 30: SDGs edition' which is a locally made board game that brings the SDGs into the hands of the youth, to educate them on the goals and ways in which they can bring about positive impact.

The game was produced in collaboration with the Namibian entrepreneur Ms. Ndeshi Fikameni and her company, Afroprintline. The SDGs game has been introduced to several schools as well as private sector organizations.

## 2.4 Results of the UN working more and better together: UN coherence, effectiveness and efficiency



**286 122**

targetted in UNICEF, WFP and ECHO food security humanitarian response to COVID-19



**90**

MPs supported with the requisite skills to support policies and legislative frameworks for SDGs



**USD 11 million**

for multi-agency life-saving humanitarian assistance to Angolan migrants

**Under the UNSDG Joint Programme, UN agencies (ILO, UNFPA, UNDP and the RCO) supported the Government to develop an integrated national financing framework, aimed at enhancing the quality and scale of financing for SDGs and investments in child wellbeing.** A key milestone for 2021 was the capacity strengthening of Parliamentarians, by equipping over 90 members of both the National Assembly and National Council with the requisite skills to support policies and legislative frameworks for SDGs, whilst ensuring effective oversight and transparency in the budgeting process for better outcomes for children.

As part of DaO, UNICEF, UNFPA and WHO partnered to improve the quality of maternal and newborn health interventions, and through the Joint UN team on AIDS (JUTA) UN agencies supported pre-validation assessment and data management which informed targeted interventions to accelerate PMTCT and achieve bronze status by 2023.

UNFPA, WHO and UNICEF jointly mobilized resources for SRH services. UNICEF and the World Food Programme (WFP) with the support of the Extension for Community Health Outcomes

(ECHO), implemented a Food Security and Nutrition humanitarian response to COVID-19, targeting 286 122 people.

UN agencies and development partners collaborated to facilitate COVID-19 vaccination, specifically supporting data management, procurement, vaccine logistics and risk communication and community engagement (RCCE). UN agencies supported the national rollout of integrated school health and safety programmes, focusing on mental health and psychosocial support to teachers and learners amidst COVID-19 anxieties.

In response to the Angolan migrants who crossed the border into Namibia due to the prevailing drought situation in southern Angola, multi-agency life-saving interventions were made in a timely manner, under the framework of Emergency and Humanitarian Focal Points, to support the migrants with urgent livelihood needs such as water, food, shelter, medicine, etc.

In coordination with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Regional Office and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Angola, USD 11 million in total from

the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) was allocated to Angola before and during the process of repatriation, starting from December 2021.

At the request of the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI), UN Namibia facilitated the Impact Study three years after the completion of 2016-2018 CADRI by reaching out to the Office of the Prime Minister and the National Red Cross.

Internally, current UN Resident Coordinator Mr. Sen Pang, as well as the former Resident Coordinator, together with the WFP, UNDP, UNICEF and WHO, assessed the level of uptake and status of implementation of recommendations by the government and the UNCT.

The Impact Study report was provided to UN Namibia and further shared with the Namibian Government in January 2022 for reference.

The Operations Managers Team (OMT) successfully completed the Common Premises Stock-take under the guidance of the Development Coordination (DCO) Regional Office.

The OMT ensured an efficient use of funds for common premises and services, and the annual expenditure indicated a well-managed budget throughout the year.

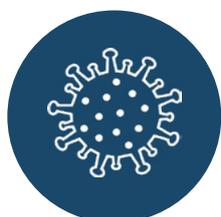
The UN House Disability Accessibility Audit was conducted in August 2021, aiming to ensure that the rights of persons with disabilities are valued, dignified and respected in the workplace.

Strict COVID-19 preventive measures, including wearing face masks and keeping social distance, etc., have been consistently adhered to at the UN House, to avoid cross infection and to continue to protect UN staff as well as external visitors.



The quick-impact humanitarian response provided migrants in the Etunda camp with livelihood products which included tents, clothes, food, shoes, blankets, and sanitary products. Photo: ©UNDP

## 2.5 Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization



**USD 499,690**

to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 and to ensure continuity of essential services in 2022



**USD 1,003,042**

towards promotion of carbon markets in response to the climate emergency



**USD 813,462**

to mitigate the impact of multiple emergencies on vulnerable communities

### THE JOINT UN REGIONAL SRHR FUND

The Joint UN Regional SRHR Fund was funded with USD 499,690 to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on the SRHR of women and girls and to ensure continuity of essential services in Namibia in 2022.

Four UN agencies - UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO and UNAIDS - are part of the joint program to enhance timely and quality delivery of results to the beneficiaries.

This intervention will focus on strengthening and scaling-up existing interventions to mitigate and respond to the impact of COVID-19 on maternal, neonatal and adolescent SRH by strengthening capacity for healthcare workers on maternal and perinatal death surveillance and response (MPDSR), and data management.

It will also cover comprehensive abortion care, and SRH, including procurement of contraceptives. The interventions will also strengthen community systems and structures to mitigate and respond to the impact of COVID-19 on adolescents including those living with HIV.

### JAPANESE SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET

The Japanese Embassy through the Japanese Supplementary Budget (JSB) granted the following five projects to UN agencies:

- UNDP: Promotion of carbon markets in Namibia for an enhanced implementation of the nationally determined contributions (NDC) towards net-zero emissions and climate-resilient development, in response to the climate emergency (USD 1,003,042).
- UNICEF: Mitigating the impact of multiple emergencies on protection, health, nutrition, and learning outcomes for women and children in vulnerable communities (USD 813,462).
- WHO: Mitigating the impact of multiple emergencies on the nutritional status and health of women and children in selected regions of Namibia (USD 750,000).
- UNFPA: Leaving No One Behind: Filling the gaps in health, addressing gender-based violence (GBV) in emergency response in the context of COVID-19 in Namibia (USD 462,962).



Learners enjoying diversified meals thanks to the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme implemented in partnership with MoEAC. Photo: ©WFP

- FAO: Emergency response and resilience building to improve livelihoods, food security and nutrition in locust affected regions of Namibia (USD 226,000).
- Regional initiative through the UN Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNPRPD). The UNESCO Regional Office for Southern Africa and the ILO Regional Office

successfully submitted the joint project "Ending Stigma and Discrimination, Breaking the Cycle of Poverty and Marginalization of Persons with Disabilities in Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania and Zimbabwe (2021-2022)," whose Namibian component will be implemented by ILO and UNESCO country offices.



FAO improving nutrition through community gardening. Photo: ©FAO

# Chapter 3: UNCT key focus for 2022

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UN Namibia will align the 2022 annual joint work plans with the national challenges and the priorities expressed by the Deputy Secretary General during the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development 2022:

- To contribute to ending the acute phase of the COVID-19 pandemic and build resilience against the next outbreak;
- To scale- and speed-up investments in the protection of people and ecosystems at the frontlines of the climate crisis;
- To support fair transitions in energy, food systems and digital connectivity;
- To recover the huge learning losses of the

pandemic by advancing education and lifelong learning; and

- To accelerate gender equality and economic transformation.

In terms of the formulation of the programmatic cycle, it must be kept in mind that there will be two key milestones for UN Namibia in 2022:

- The 2019-2023 UNPAF final evaluation, and
- The formulation of the Common Country Analysis (CCA). These two documents will be the foundation for the design of the next UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework at the beginning of 2023.



**Learner pregnancy has become an increasing concern in Namibia. UN Namibia with help from CSOs provides information and services to prevent early and unintended pregnancies as well as supporting pregnant girls to be the best mothers they can be while remaining hopeful of their own futures. Photo: ©UNFPA**

# Acronyms and Abbreviations

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<b>ANC</b>	Antenatal Care	<b>IBR</b>	Integrated Beneficiary Registry
<b>AfCFTA</b>	African Continental Free Trade Agreement	<b>ICT</b>	Information and Communication Technology
<b>ALHIV</b>	Adolescents Living with HIV	<b>IEC</b>	Information, Education and Communication
<b>ART</b>	Antiretroviral Treatment	<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development
<b>BCLME</b>	Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem	<b>IFFs</b>	Illicit Financial Flows
<b>BFHI</b>	Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative	<b>IIAG</b>	Ibrahim Index of African Governance
<b>CA</b>	Conservation Agriculture	<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>CADRI</b>	Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative	<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund
<b>CBST</b>	Cash Based Social Transfers	<b>IMIS</b>	Integrated Management Information System
<b>CCA</b>	Common Country Analysis	<b>INFF</b>	Integrated National Financing Framework
<b>CCM</b>	Country Coordinating Mechanisms	<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>CCPA</b>	Child Care and Protection Act	<b>IPC</b>	Infection Prevention Control
<b>CDC</b>	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	<b>JSB</b>	Japanese Supplementary Budget
<b>CERF</b>	Central Emergency Response Fund	<b>JUTA</b>	Joint UN Team on AIDS
<b>CHEW</b>	Community Health Extension Workers	<b>HKAP</b>	HIV Knowledge, Attitude and Practices Study
<b>CLM</b>	Community-led Monitoring	<b>KAS</b>	Konrad Adenauer Stiftung
<b>CLTS</b>	Community-led Total Sanitation	<b>MAM</b>	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
<b>CRAN</b>	Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia	<b>MAWLR</b>	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organizations	<b>MEFT</b>	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
<b>DaO</b>	UN Delivering as One Initiative	<b>MFMR</b>	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
<b>DPF</b>	Development Partners Forum	<b>MPEGESW</b>	Ministry of Poverty Eradication, Gender Equality and Social Welfare
<b>DRR</b>	Disaster Risk Response	<b>MHAIS</b>	Ministry of Home Affairs, Immigration and Security
<b>ECD</b>	Early Childhood Development	<b>MHH</b>	Menstrual Health and Hygiene
<b>ECHO</b>	Extension for Community Health Outcomes	<b>MIS</b>	Management Information Systems
<b>EHS</b>	Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines	<b>MLR</b>	Ministry of Land Reform
<b>EMIS</b>	Education Management Information System	<b>MLIREC</b>	Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment Creation
<b>EMT</b>	Emergency Management Team	<b>MME</b>	Ministry of Mines and Energy
<b>eMTCT</b>	e-Mother to Child Transmission	<b>MoEAC</b>	Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture
<b>ESA</b>	Eastern and Southern Africa	<b>MoF</b>	Ministry of Finance
<b>ESA</b>	Eastern and Southern Africa	<b>MoHSS</b>	Ministry of Health and Social Services
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization	<b>MP</b>	Member of Parliament
<b>FES</b>	Friedrich Ebert Stiftung Foundation	<b>MPDSR</b>	Maternal and Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response
<b>FP</b>	Family Planning	<b>MSMEs</b>	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
<b>FY</b>	Financial Year	<b>MSYNS</b>	Ministry of Sport, Youth and National Service
<b>GACMO</b>	Greenhouse Gas Abatement Cost Model	<b>MURD</b>	Ministry of Urban and Rural Development
<b>GBVPU</b>	Gender-Based Violence Protection Unit	<b>NAIP</b>	National Agriculture Investment Plan
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product	<b>NaMPI</b>	Namibia Multidimensional Poverty Index
<b>GF</b>	Global Fund	<b>NAMPOL</b>	Namibian Police
<b>GIZ</b>	Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH		
<b>GRN</b>	Government of the Republic of Namibia		
<b>GWP</b>	Global Wildlife Programme		
<b>HDI</b>	Human Development Index		
<b>HPP</b>	Harambee Prosperity Plan		
<b>IBBS</b>	Integrated Biological and Behavioral Studies		

<b>NAPPA</b>	Namibian Family Planning Association	<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>NATS</b>	Namibia Adolescents Treatment Supporters	<b>SFH</b>	Society for Family Health
<b>NCAF</b>	National Conservation Agriculture Forum	<b>SGBV</b>	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
<b>NCC</b>	Namibia Competition Commission	<b>SOP</b>	Standard Operating Procedures
<b>NCRST</b>	National Commission of Research, Science and Technology	<b>SRH</b>	Sexual and Reproductive Health
<b>NDC</b>	Nationally Determined Contribution	<b>SRHR</b>	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
<b>NDF</b>	Namibian Defense Force	<b>TIP</b>	Trafficking in Persons
<b>NDP</b>	National Development Plan	<b>TOT</b>	Training of Trainers
<b>NEF</b>	Namibian Employers' Federation	<b>TUCNA</b>	Trade Union Congress of Namibia
<b>NIEIS</b>	Integrated Employment Information System	<b>TVET</b>	Technical, Vocational Education and Training
<b>NILALEG</b>	Namibia Integrated Landscape Approach for Enhancing Livelihoods and Environmental Governance to Eradicate Poverty	<b>UDHR</b>	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
<b>NIMS</b>	National Incident Management System	<b>UHC</b>	Universal Health Coverage
<b>NOYD</b>	Namibian Organization for Youth with Disabilities	<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>NPC</b>	National Planning Commission	<b>UNAIDS</b>	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
<b>NPOA</b>	National Plan of Action	<b>UNAM</b>	University of Namibia
<b>NRA</b> s	Resident and Non-Resident UN agencies	<b>UNCT</b>	United Nations Country Team
<b>NSA</b>	Namibia Statistics Agency	<b>UNCTAD</b>	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
<b>NUNW</b>	National Union of Namibian Workers	<b>UNDESA</b>	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
<b>NUST</b>	Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST)	<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>OCHA</b>	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	<b>UNDS</b>	United Nations Development System
<b>OHCHR</b>	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	<b>UNECA</b>	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
<b>OMAs</b>	Government Offices, Ministries and Agencies	<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>OMT</b>	Operations Managers Team	<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>PEPFAR</b>	United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief	<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>PFM</b>	Public Financial Management	<b>UN-Habitat</b>	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
<b>PLHIV</b>	People Living with HIV	<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>PMTCT</b>	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission	<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>PPE</b>	Personal Protective Equipment	<b>UNIDO</b>	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
<b>PSEA</b>	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	<b>UNPAF</b>	United Nations Partnership Framework
<b>RCCE</b>	Risk Communication and Community Engagement	<b>UNPRPD</b>	United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
<b>RCO</b>	Resident Coordinator's Office	<b>UNWOMEN</b>	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
<b>RFI</b>	Rapid Financing Instrument	<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>RH</b>	Reproductive Health	<b>VAC</b>	Violence Against Children
<b>RHC</b>	Reproductive Health Commodities	<b>VNR</b>	Voluntary National Review
<b>RIIMS</b>	Regional Integrated Information Management System	<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>SAM</b>	Severe Acute Malnutrition	<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>SDGIF</b>	Sustainable Development Goals Impact Facility	<b>WTO</b>	World Tourism Organization



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