



**GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA**

**AND**

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

**COUNTRY PROGRAMME ACTION PLAN**

**2006-2010**

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

AMICAALL	Alliance of Mayors and Municipal Leaders on HIV/AIDS in Africa
APRs	Annual Programme Reviews
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BCPR	Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CCF	Country Cooperation Framework
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CPD	Country Programme Document
EMU	Emergency Management Unit, Office of the Prime Minister
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FIRM	Forum for Integrated Resources Management
GIPA	Greater Involvement of People living with HIV/AIDS
HEWG	HIV/AIDS and Environment Working Group
ILO	International Labour Organization
ISLM	Integrated Sustainable Land Management
LADF	Land Acquisition Development Fund
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MTPIII	Medium-Term Plan III (on HIV/AIDS)
MYFF	Multi-Year Funding Framework
NABCOA	Namibia Business Coalition on HIV/AIDS
NACSO	Namibian Association of Community Support Organizations
NDP2	National Development Plan 2
NEX	National Execution
NIED	National Institute for Educational Development
NPCS	National Planning Commission Secretariat
NPRAP	National Poverty Reduction Action Plan
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PEMP	Performance Effectiveness Management Programme
PIRs	Programme Implementation Review
PPAs	Participatory Poverty Assessments
RRF	Results and Resource Framework
SACI	Southern Africa Capacity Initiative
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAP	Strategic Action Plan
SBAA	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement
TDA	Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNAM	University of Namibia
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNV	United National Volunteers
WHO	World Health Organization

## THE FRAMEWORK

This Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) represents the mutual agreement between the Government of the Republic of Namibia (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as “UNDP”) on the content of their cooperation and their respective responsibilities in the implementation of the Country Programme.

**Furthering** their mutual agreement and cooperation for the realization of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the United Nations Conventions and Summits, to which the Government of Namibia and UNDP are committed, including the Rio Conventions, CEDAW, etc.

**Building** upon the experience gained and progress made during the implementation of the previous Country Programme (2002 - 2005); and

**Entering** into a new period of cooperation from 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010;

**Declare** that these responsibilities will be fulfilled in a spirit of close cooperation and have agreed as follows:

### Part I: Basis of Relationship

1.1 The Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA), which was signed by both parties on 22 March 1990, governs UNDP’s assistance to Namibia and provides the basis for the relationship between the host Government and UNDP. This Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP), covering the period 2006 – 2010, shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the SBAA and is to be interpreted and implemented in conformity with the SBAA. The host country-implementing agency shall, for the purpose of the SBAA, refer to the Government Coordination Authority described in the Agreement. This CPAP, together with the Annual Work Plans (AWPs) (which shall be deemed annexes to this CPAP and incorporated herein for reference) concluded hereunder, constitute the *Project or Programme Document* as referred to in the SBAA.

1.2 The Country Programme Document (CPD) of the Government and UNDP is derived from the 2004 Common Country Assessment (CCA) and United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) (2006 – 2010), which has been jointly agreed to by Government and the UN System in Namibia and signed on 07 September 2005. The UNDAF identifies three key priorities for the UN System to assist the Government in meeting Vision 2030 and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The CPD, linked to the UNDP Multi-Year Funding Framework (MYFF), defines UNDP’s contribution, through the UNDAF, to the attainment of the three UNDAF Outcomes. The CPD is derived from the CPD (2006 - 2010) and constitutes the operational agreement between the Government and UNDP to execute the Country Programme and successive AWPs during the 2006 - 2010 Cycle. AWPs are the operational instruments for UNDP and implementing partners to execute specific Programme components and sub-components within a calendar year as stipulated in the CPAP.

### Part II: Situation Analysis

2.1 The situation analysis on HIV/AIDS, poverty and sustainable development is derived from the 2004 Common Country Assessment (CCA), which is based on the triple threat scenario identified at the regional (SADC) level. The triple threat refers to the combination of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, high levels of food insecurity and income poverty at household level and weakening capacities for governance and delivery of critical socio-economic services. The HIV/AIDS pandemic contributes to income poverty by reducing the productivity of individuals due to illness and death as well as forcing households to draw on savings to cover medical and other expenses.

2.2 Between 1992 and 2002, HIV infections among pregnant women attending ante-natal clinics increased from 4% to 22%, while 2004 results show a prevalence rate of 20%. According to the 2001 Census, average life expectancy between 1991 and 2001 fell from 59 to 48 years for men and from 63 to 50 years for women. It is estimated that there are around 100,000 orphans in Namibia. The immediate causes of high HIV prevalence are poverty and unemployment, high rates of unprotected sex and mother-to-child transmission of HIV. The pandemic is compounded by violence against

women and young girls, alcohol abuse, high mobility, especially of males in search of employment and stigma against people living with HIV/AIDS.

2.3 According to the 2004 national MDG report, Namibia has made significant progress in the provision of health, education and other critical services. However, the HIV/AIDS pandemic is weakening the capacities of individuals, households and communities, as well as businesses, organizations and Government to deliver essential services in health care, education and basic amenities, because of increased morbidity and mortality. This erosion in capacities across society overwhelms human, financial and institutional safety nets and leaves the country less able to respond to natural disasters and manage the development process.

2.4 The Government bases its economic and social policies on the long-term national Vision, within which Namibia aspires to become an industrialized and knowledge-based economy by 2030. Since Independence in 1990 a series of National Development Plans, have sought to: revive and sustain economic growth; reduce inequality; create employment; eradicate poverty; promote gender equality and equity; reduce regional inequalities; ensure environmental sustainability; and combat HIV/AIDS. Economic growth is estimated at 4.3% per annum but macro-economic policies remain cautious in light of Namibia's vulnerability to external factors such as exchange rate volatility, adverse weather patterns, and expected reductions in customs revenues from SACU as well as increasing levels of public debt.

2.5 Namibia is classified as a lower middle-income country with an average per capita income of around US\$1,800 per annum. However, the country ranks 125 out of 177 countries on the Human Development Index, manifests one of the highest levels of inequality in the world in the distribution of income and assets. In 2003, one-third of the population was deemed in need of humanitarian food assistance and the most recent figures show that 38% of the population lives below the national poverty line<sup>1</sup>. In the Common Country Assessment, the three main manifestations of the unfulfilled right to a decent standard of living were identified as high levels of income poverty, high and rising levels of food insecurity and the related area of biodiversity loss.

2.6 The dynamic is that food insecurity at household level is compounded by high levels of income poverty, which is driven by high unemployment, insufficient economic growth and high levels of income inequality. This is further exacerbated by pervasive gender inequalities, incapacity and loss of life due to HIV/AIDS and other diseases, lack of access to, and low quality of, education as well as widespread environmental degradation. Natural resources are the main source of livelihood and survival for approximately 70% of Namibia's population that is directly dependant on subsistence agriculture and livestock husbandry. Namibia is classified as the driest country in sub-Saharan Africa and is subject to frequent severe drought episodes owing to temporal and spatial variations in rainfall patterns. Due to the country's propensity for periodic natural disasters and difficult environmental conditions, major disruptions to food production occur on a frequent basis. With already generally low agricultural productivity, due to the country's arid climate as well as poor and easily degradable soils, increasing impoverishment and environmental degradation interact in ways that reinforce each other.<sup>2</sup> Land degradation and attendant desertification are increasing problems, manifested, amongst other things, in soil erosion, the impairment of hydrological functions, deforestation, overgrazing of rangelands and changes in the vegetation structure in pastoral areas. In addition to posing an acute challenge to rural livelihoods, land degradation also undermines ecosystem integrity and threatens forfeiture of global environmental benefits.

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<sup>1</sup> Source: National Household Income and Expenditure Survey 1993/94 NPC: *A household lives in relative poverty when it devotes more than 60 per cent of total incomes to food expenses. A nationally agreed poverty line is expected in 2005.*

<sup>2</sup> NPC 2002 Natural Resources Sector (Theme 6): A Contribution to Vision 2030. Windhoek: NPC.

### Part III. Past cooperation and lessons learned

3.1 The second Country Cooperation Framework (CCF) (2002-2005) focused on three areas of intervention: **1) poverty reduction; 2) HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation; and 3) support for sustainable development through environmental initiatives.**

3.2 The poverty reduction programme supported the National Planning Commission Secretariat (NPCS) in implementation and coordination of the Second National Development Plan (NDP2) and National Poverty Reduction Action Plan (NPRAP) through capacity building for poverty analysis and pro-poor policy formulation, and support to the establishment of the Poverty Reduction and Equity Sub-division. Key outputs included: convening of Donor Round Table Conference on NDP2; MDG Report for Namibia; a Poverty Monitoring Strategy; three Regional Poverty Profiles based on Participatory Poverty Assessments (PPAs); training of government regional and local government officials in pro-poor policy formulation; and mainstreaming of gender and HIV/AIDS in the NPRAP. Additional support was directed at implementation of the land tax as part of the national land reform programme. The UNV programme provided both national and international UN Volunteers to build capacities and fill gaps in critical sectors.

3.3 Among the lessons learned, are the need to strengthen national capacities for development planning and coordination; linking Vision 2030 objectives and NDP formulation and review to monitoring frameworks such as the National Strategic Plan for the Central Bureau of Statistics; the Poverty Monitoring Strategy; Performance Effectiveness Management Programme (PEMP) and MDGs. Generally, systemic poverty monitoring needs strengthening to monitor programme impact and to determine progress towards poverty reduction.

3.4 Under the HIV/AIDS programme, designated units were established in both NPCS and at UNDP. Government officials at national and regional levels were trained on budgeting for HIV/AIDS, and national and regional staff was trained on HIV/AIDS modeling and projections to assess the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic. In collaboration with the Alliance of Mayors and Municipal Leaders on HIV/AIDS in Africa (AMICAALL), a tool kit to assess the impacts of HIV/AIDS on regional and local authorities was developed. Through the programme support was also rendered to the establishment of the Namibia Business Coalition on HIV/AIDS (NABCOA) to mobilize the private sector in the national response. To scale up the national response it will be essential to improve upon national capacities to deliver critical development and humanitarian programmes within the context of the Southern Africa Capacity Initiative (SACI).

3.5 The sustainable development programme established three operational activity centers for transboundary marine resources management in Angola, Namibia and South Africa; formulated the national biomass management strategy and tool targeting rural and urban households as well as Small and Medium Enterprises; conducted a national capacity self-assessment for environmental management and; facilitated the mainstreaming of environment and sustainable development concerns into the NPRAP in cooperation with GTZ. It also facilitated the production of the national public-private partnership policy guidelines.

3.6 Future programmes should focus on the implementation of prioritized capacity building initiatives; and direct support to community level initiatives to emphasize the poverty-environment nexus and to link PPA research with action planning, budgeting and implementation at community level. Fostering partnerships with the Private Sector will play a vital role to achieve national development goals.

3.7 The national execution (NEX) modality remains the preferred mode to strengthen national capacity and ownership. NEX worked when conditions were right, e.g. enough counterparts with commitment to programmes that created a conducive and enabling environment for programmes to flourish. On the other hand, limited staff, both on GRN and UNDP sides, led to delays in the implementation of some activities.

## Part IV: Proposed Programme

4.1 The overall objective of the UNDP in Namibia is to support the government to achieve higher levels of sustainable human development with particular emphasis on poverty reduction, mitigating the HIV/AIDS pandemic and sustainable environmental initiatives. This is to be achieved by assisting the building of capacity towards achieving the above goals using the targets set nationally, regionally and globally in United Nations conferences with special emphasis on achieving the Millennium Development Goals. The support underlines the importance of putting the poor first, emphasizing the empowerment of the poor especially of women; applying multidimensional concepts of poverty and devise indicators to measure progress and setbacks; supporting effective governmental anti-poverty leadership and policies, including pro-poor economic and social policies, including growth strategies and strategies for scaling up public investments and reforming the public service.

4.1.2 The Government bases its economic and social policies on the long-term national Vision, within which Namibia aspires to become an industrialized and developed nation by 2030. Since Independence in 1990 a series of National Development Plans, have sought to: revive and sustain economic growth; reduce inequality; create employment; eradicate poverty; promote gender equality and equity; reduce regional inequalities; ensure environmental sustainability, and; combat HIV/AIDS.

4.1.3 The proposed programme is based on the priorities of the UNDAF (2006-2010) and linked to the UNDP MYFF 2004-2007, and directly address the triple threat, by improving capacities at national, regional and local level for achieving the MDGs, national development plans and Vision 2030 is *the heart and core* of the programme. It responds to the objectives set in Namibia's major policies and strategic development frameworks. Furthermore, it aims to assist Namibia to meet its international and regional obligations. <sup>3</sup>

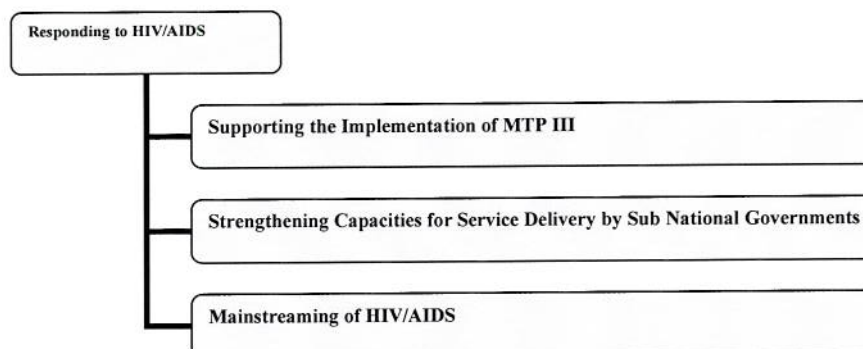
4.1.4 In addition to the three programme components comprising Poverty Reduction, HIV/AIDS and Environment, UNDP also has the Policy Advisory and Analytical Programme Support Unit (PAAPSU) with the objective to provide policy advice and support the advocacy needs of the programme components as well as leads the communications work of UNDP. Moreover, the Unit leads the several research initiatives, including Human Development Reports, MDG Needs Assessments and provides direct support to the Office of the Resident Coordinator/UNDP Resident Representative, and the UN Country Team.

The proposed programme has three components: A: Responding to HIV/AIDS, B: Reducing human poverty and C: Energy and environment for sustainable development.

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<sup>3</sup> Namibia is a signatory to most of the International Conventions notably, the MDGs, the Rio Conventions, CEDAW, SADC, AU, NEPAD- to mention but a few.

**A: Responding to HIV/AIDS -UNDAF Outcome 1:** By 2010, the HIV/AIDS response is strengthened through increased access to prevention, treatment, care and impact mitigation services, especially for vulnerable groups.



**4.2. Strengthened commitment and leadership of Government and other stakeholders to create an enabling environment for scaled up multisectoral responses.**

**MYFF Outcome 13:** *Multi-stakeholder leadership programmes for responding to HIV/AIDS established and supported, and national progress of MDG HIV/AIDS monitored.*

4.2.1 The GRN has shown strong leadership already around HIV and AIDS. Leaders (political, religious, business, youth and traditional) however require more information and support to strengthen and focus their commitment to the multi-sectoral response and coordination through advocacy, awareness raising, and information sharing. The component will focus on achieving the Country Programme Outcomes through the development of human and institutional capacities in support of transformative leadership at all levels of society to generate breakthrough responses for reversing the course of the pandemic. Specifically focus will be on the structures as outlined in the MTP III; to provide training for senior officials focusing on managing change and transformational leadership skills essential to address the integrated challenges as presented by the impact of HIV/AIDS. This support will be taken down to community level, to also focus on engendering leadership and community capacity development for HIV/AIDS mitigation and prevention efforts in the context of achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This is to support an enhanced and strengthened commitment and leadership of Government and other stakeholders to create an enabling environment for scaled-up multi-sectoral responses. This will be achieved through: **supporting implementation of the Medium Term Plan-III (MTPIII)**. The main implementing partner is the National Planning Commission, Ministry of Health and Social Services and identified line Ministries, like the Ministry of Regional Local Government and Housing and Rural Development.

**4.3. Increased Access, Uptake and provision of high quality prevention, treatment and care, including reproductive health services:**

**MYFF Outcome 14:** *HIV/AIDS mainstreamed into line ministries and sector policies through sector impact studies and work place programmes*

4.3.1. The HIV/AIDS pandemic negatively impact on service providers' ability to meet the increasing demand for social and health related services. In addition, the high HIV prevalence, poor child health and the heavy burden of preventable diseases further contribute to weakening the existing delivery systems (human, financial and infrastructure). UNDP will support **strengthening the capacity for service delivery by sub-national governments** and access of the urban poor to basic services through the implementation of PPPUE and the HIV/AIDS strategic planning tool kit. The major activities will focus on replicating and building on the results achieved by rolling out the HIV/AIDS strategic planning tool kit to Regional Councils and selected Local Authorities.

The ultimate aim is to continuously improve and strengthen decentralized participatory development, planning and financial management, including revenue collection. In this context, pilot local authorities will be supported by UNV specialists to set up planning and financial management systems and support the implementation of regional development plans with targeted 'quick wins' MDGs interventions in health, education, and agriculture. To ensure catalytic results, technical assistance will be provided to selected regions with the focus on regions that have completed regional poverty profiles. The main implementing partners are the National Planning Commission Secretariat, Ministry of Regional Local Government Housing and Rural Development (MRLGHRD), Regional Councils, Private Sector (NABCOA), and tertiary institutions.

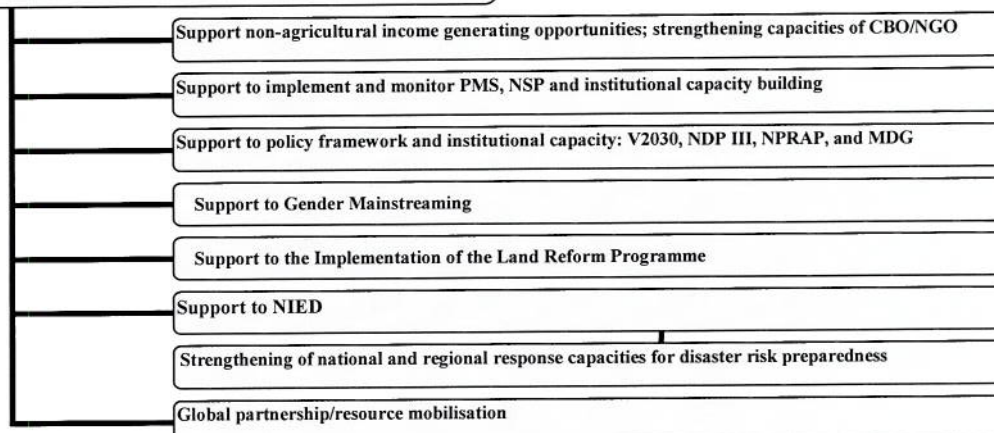
4.3.2 The programme also aims to **mainstream HIV/AIDS into all programmes** to strengthen the coordination capacities of NPCS and other line ministries. As part of the mainstreaming activities, comprehensive HIV/AIDS workplace programmes will be promoted in the public and private sectors. This will build upon partnerships established in the previous cycle, through NABCOA and other stakeholders. UNDP will support UNAIDS to develop a joint workplace programme to be implemented by all UN agencies, including their activities in Namibia. This will be achieved by completing ongoing research activities such as the People Security Survey to highlight the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic and its implications for policy making. A pilot exercise on mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in the natural resources sector will be implemented by the HIV/AIDS and Environment Working Group (HEWG). This will be implemented through the provision of technical assistance and coordinated through the National Planning Commission, Ministry of Health and Social Services, Ministry of Regional, Local Government, Housing and Rural Development, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, training institutions, Namibia Nature Foundation and others.

4.3.3 To augment these efforts, promotion and institutionalization of volunteerism as critical social capital formation and infrastructure for capacity building and service delivery will be strengthened. UNVs will be deployed to work with selected local authorities, voluntary community groups and civil society. Emphasis will be on strengthening voluntary community action for urban and rural poverty alleviation, environmental governance and local Agenda 21 all being cross cutting measures in the fight against HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other endemic illnesses. This will also gear towards strengthening community group's participatory skills and social mobilization in terms of community project management, lobbying and advocacy.

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**B: Reducing Human Poverty- Responding to UNDAF Outcome 2:** By 2010, livelihoods and food security amongst most vulnerable groups are improved in highly affected locations and **UNDAF Outcome 3:** UNDAF Outcome 3: By 2010 the capacity of Government and civil society institutions is strengthened to deliver and monitor essential health, education and special protection services.

REDUCING HUMAN POVERTY





#### 4.4. Improve income earning, agricultural productivity and access to food for vulnerable households.

**MYFF Outcome 3:** *The poverty reduction strategy linked to MDG's and Namibia's Vision 2030.*

4.4.1. At the heart of the GRN's poverty reduction strategy is the need to diversify and increase on-farm and off-farm productivity. UNDP will support selected regions where an increase in agricultural productivity is unlikely, with other income earning opportunities. This includes ***non-agricultural income earning opportunities, strengthening the capacities of communities, CBOs and NGOs*** to develop proposals and action programmes eligible for funding (Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme, the proposed Community-managed Revolving Fund and alternative funding mechanisms). To mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS on reducing agricultural productivity, cash incomes, diverting resources and labour to care for increasing numbers of dependents, the activities will target interventions at the community level. To address the added strain on vulnerable households, community-based, self-sustaining food production projects will be promoted for livelihoods and food security as recommended through the reviewed NPRAP. The three pilot regions through the PPA implementation process will be supported to formulate and implement community projects/action plans with specific emphasis on women.

**MYFF Outcome 6:** *'Strategy development, multi stakeholder dialogue, including civil society in the land reform process'*

4.4.2. The ongoing ***national land reform process*** is central to the Government efforts to achieve national development objectives and human resources to implement and guide the land reform process remains a key challenge. UNDP will support the national land reform process through technical assistance to implement the draft Land Reform Action Plan with emphasis on the land tax project. The land tax project ultimately aims to support poor households to access land through the resettlement programme. UNDP will support the development of guidelines for the development fund component of the Land Acquisition and Development Fund (LADF), through which land reform plays a critical role in reducing poverty (i.e. purchasing of land to resettle households and providing developmental support to the resettled households). This will be implemented through the National Planning Commission, the Ministry of Land and Resettlement and the Ministry of Regional Local Government, Housing and Rural Development.

*UNDAF Outcome 3: By 2010 the capacity of Government and civil society institutions is strengthened to deliver and monitor essential health, education and special protection services.*

#### 4.5. Institutional and Community Capacity for effective delivery and uptake of critical services, in health and education maintained.

**MYFF Outcome 4:** *Government's capacity built and information on resource mobilization opportunities for Namibia made available.*

4.5.1 Strengthening and maintaining institutional and community capacity for enhanced delivery and uptake of critical educational services remains a key challenge. Technical and logistical ***support to the National Institute for Educational Development (NIED)*** will be continued with specific emphasis on the continuation of the BETD distance teaching programme in line with the Educational Implementation Support Plan (ETSIP). In addition, UNDP will provide support to explore alternative options for enhanced delivery of the NIED programme by anchoring it to the recently launched e-governance and ICT policy. This will be implemented through the National Planning Commission and the Ministry of Education, via the National Institute for Educational Development.

#### 4.6 The national statistical system is strengthened to ensure effective development and application of tools for evidence based policy making planning, monitoring and evaluation:

**MYFF Outcome 1+5:** *MDG's monitored based on disaggregated data by sex, age, ethnic group, region, rural-urban location and socio-economic grouping; and MYFF 5: Knowledge based analysis for national policy makers made available*

4.6.1 To address the gaps identified in the previous cycle, UNDP' will support capacity building initiatives for poverty monitoring including regular national MDG reporting. Technical assistance will be provided to NPC to strengthen the national capacities for implementing and monitoring the Poverty Monitoring Strategy and nationalising MDGs. In addition, support will be rendered to the implementation of the draft National Statistical Plan to harmonise data systems and build capacities for enhanced statistical analysis to inform decision making. UNDP will also work in partnership with other agencies, notably UNICEF, on rolling out DevInfo a database system that will be customised and tailored to Namibia needs and contexts, and developed to monitor progress against NDP3 and Vision 2030 objectives, including the MDGs.

**MYFF Outcome 3** *the poverty reduction strategy linked to MDG's and Namibia's Vision 2030*

4.6.2 Central to the preparation of an implementation strategy for Vision 2030 and the preparation of NDP3 is the preparation of a comprehensive assessment of the financial, human and infrastructure needs to achieve Vision 2030 and the MDGs. UNDP will work through its membership of the Technical Team and the Guiding Coalition on Vision 2030/MDGs and channel support through the Poverty Reduction Programme. Customising the methodologies pioneered by the Millennium Project will be central to this work. In addition, UNDP will support the exploration of pro-poor economic and social policy options, through support to economic modelling exercises and Poverty and Social Impact Assessments, especially to underpin the large scale investment programme needed to meet the MDGs and the Vision 2030 objectives. Moreover, to meet the objectives of V2030 and the MDG's as well as addressing the challenges outlined by the triple threat paper, government recognises that a new mindset, enhanced leadership and new ways of doing business is required. In responding to this, a series of change management and leadership for result trainings will be undertaken, initially targeting the Guiding Coalition for V2030/MDG. To support the process, a change management specialist will be provided. In support of NPC's development and coordination mandate, UNDP will provide institutional and technical support by providing Senior Development Advisor and co-funding a Policy Advisor attached to the division of Development Coordination. In addition, **support to the formulation of the V2030 implementation framework and the development of NDP3** as well as the **Poverty Reduction Action Plan 2**. Furthermore, the assessment of the financial, human and infrastructural requirements to meet Vision 2030 and the MDG goals, with emphasis on enhancing quality of public services and delivery will be supported. The specific activities will be anchored through the tools made available through the Regional Service Centre including the Southern Africa Capacity Initiative, which is aimed at supporting governments to mitigate capacity challenges.

**MYFF Outcome 4:** *GRN's capacity built and information on resource mobilisation opportunities for Namibia made available*

4.6.3 Due to declining aid and resources to Namibia, UNDP will support the Government efforts to raise the necessary resources needed to meet the national development plans and the MDGs. In this regard a feasibility study to outline a market analysis on potential donors and funding sources; training of trainers; formulation of a comprehensive "Case for Support" and undertake a global campaign. Central to this work will be the aforementioned comprehensive assessment of the financial, human and infrastructure needs to achieve Vision 2030 and the Millennium Development Goals, which will be developed as part of the Vision 2030 implementation strategy and borrowing from the methodologies of the Millennium Project.

4.6.4 Considering Namibia's status as a lower middle-income country, leveraging the country's effective participation in and benefiting from the multi-lateral trading system with a pro-poor focus is critical. In this respect, technical support through deployment of UNV trade experts will be facilitated for institutional capacity building, addressing regulatory constraints to regional and international trade (competition laws, technology transfer). Assistance to ensure compliance and harmonization of regional/international trade laws and regulations with domestic laws will be provided. This will be implemented through the National Planning Commission, the Ministry of Regional, Local Government, Housing and Rural Development, Ministry of Trade and Industry, and Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

#### 4.7 Increased awareness and capacity for protecting the rights of vulnerable groups:

**MYFF Outcome 7:** *Strengthening of local representative democracies and participation of women promoted.*

4.7.1. The right to protection is threatened due to HIV/AIDS and the pervasiveness of violence against women and children. The programme aims to increase awareness and capacity for promoting and protecting the rights of children, women and other vulnerable groups. These activities will be tackled in a two-pronged approach. Firstly, by **mainstreaming gender in all programme areas** through lobbying and advocacy campaigns nationally and regionally, to address gender-based violence and the establishment of the database on violence against women and children. Secondly, by supporting the necessary legislation and policies to be enacted, understood by all stakeholders and enforced. This will be implemented through the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare, National Planning Commission, Ministry of Home Affairs, and Ministry of Justice as well as NGO's and Civil society.

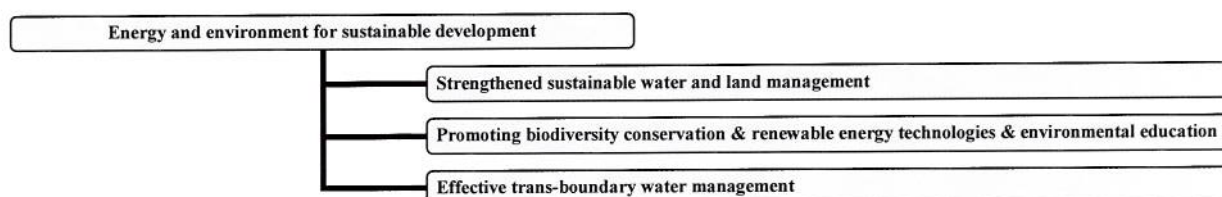
#### 4.8 Strengthened National/Regional response capacities for disaster preparedness, mitigation and emergency humanitarian response:

**MYFF Outcome 5:** *Knowledge based analysis for national policy makers made available.*

**4.8.1.** Natural disaster in Namibia limits food production, causes population displacements, and destabilizes livelihoods and household food security. Furthermore, the insufficient human resource capacity for coordination and operations regarding disaster-management, adversely impact on preparedness against disasters. This requires special support from UN agencies in the country for prompt and adequate response and recovery operations (rehabilitation or reconstruction) for immediate and long-term to meet the needs of stricken populations through the gradual introduction of development activities. Statistical indicators and information are central to developing vulnerability assessment at national and sub-national levels for understanding and utilisation in **policy formulation, forecasting, planning and responding to natural disaster in the country.**

4.8.2. While there is great wealth of indicator data available in Namibia, it is distributed throughout many institutions. Furthermore, there is inadequate capacity for the coordination, collection and dissemination of these indicators and data; thus, impacting adversely on the performance of sector. In response UNDP will continue to provide national and international UN Volunteers and technical assistance to build capacities and fill gaps through supporting the Office of the Prime Minister – Emergency Management Unit. Support will be provided for the establishment of an enabling legal environment and for systematic monitoring e.g. through vulnerability assessments, and ensuring that the information system envisaged is linked and harmonise with ongoing interventions through NPC. This will be implemented through the office of the Prime Minister (EMU), the National Planning Commission, Ministry of Works and Transport and Communication, Ministry of Regional, Local Government, Housing and Rural Development, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ministry of Lands and Resettlement and Ministry of Environment and Tourism.

*C. Energy and environment for sustainable development- Responding to UNDAF Outcome 2: by 2010, livelihoods and food security amongst most vulnerable groups are improved in highly affected locations*



#### 4.9. Strengthened Sustainable land and water management

**MYFF Outcome 11:** *Framework for Country Pilot Partnership for Sustainable Land Management developed and adopted.*

4.9.1. Namibia's community based natural resource management programme meets most of Namibia's National Development objectives – by creating employment, providing economic and local empowerment, enhancing rural development, reducing poverty and contributing to ecosystem integrity.

UNDP will support the review, communication and enactment of policies; ***mainstream Integrated Sustainable Land Management (ISLM) into Vision 2030 implementation framework***; strengthening of individual skills through training a cadre of scientist; strengthening of national institutions to achieve cross sectoral planning and implementation of SLM; establish the mechanisms for local demand led service provision; develop and apply local level land use planning tools and information systems including financing mechanisms for replication and scaling up good SLM practices.

4.9.2 Furthermore existing sectoral based approaches will be replaced by horizontally integrated approaches, bringing together the relevant line Ministries and creating linkages and synergies with civil society, the private sector, local institutions directly involved in SLM activities and also those which deal with cross-cutting issues, particularly water management, HIV/AIDS and climate change. This approach is anchored on empowering community members to hold service providers (extension officers, development partners, local authorities and Regional councils) accountable for the delivery of quality services and the implementation of enhanced information and knowledge management practices. This is a joint programme for the current UNDAF cycle in partnership with UNESCO, FAO, UNEP, and the World Bank. This will be implemented through the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, NPC, Ministry of Agriculture, Water & Forestry; Lands & Resettlement and Regional, Local Government, Housing & Rural Development as well as with Namibia Nature Foundation, Desert Research Foundation of Namibia, UNAM and Polytechnic.

#### 4.10. Promoting Bio-diversity, conservation and renewable energy technologies and environmental education.

**MYFF Outcome 12:** *Adverse effects of global trends such as climate change, desertification, alien invasive species and biotechnology on biodiversity and ecosystems services managed effectively.*

4.10.1. National initiatives for ***biodiversity conservation*** and Namibia's system of protected areas network need strengthening for effective protection and management of biodiversity. Limited and inadequate systemic and institutional capacities including the policy and legal frameworks remains a challenge. UNDP support will be rendered for the development of park management plans and the proclamation of new protected areas for tourism development. It targets development of new regulations, financial mechanisms under the parks and wildlife management bill; systemic biodiversity monitoring within protected areas; establishment of a ***permanent knowledge management system***; and establishment of an overarching strategic reorganisation plan including staff monitoring and

evaluation system. This will be mainly implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism in partnership with NGOs and other line ministries.

**MYFF Outcome 10:** *Clean energy technologies promoted through energy efficiency, renewable energy and technology demonstrations/ leapfrogging to reduce emissions.*

4.10.2. Despite having a supportive policy framework for energy, various barriers to the delivery and sustainable use of solar energy systems and biomass energy efficient technologies exists. Reducing barriers to ***promote sustainable use of renewable energy and use of solar systems*** will enhance the accessibility of the poor to modern energy services, increasing productivity and improving livelihoods. UNDP will support capacity building focusing on the training of private sector (PV industry), the NGOs and Government staff to create technical capacities in dealing with renewable energy issues as well as support to the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Institute. It will also provide institutional support by removing budgeting, subsidies, supply, installation, purchase and maintenance of Renewable Energy Technologies (RETs) information and promoting appropriate use of Renewable Energy Systems in planning and inter-sectors levels. In addition, support for the advocacy of RETs to ***increase national awareness and social acceptability*** will be rendered. This will be implemented by the Ministry of Mines and Energy, Polytechnic of Namibia, NAMPOWER and financial institutions.

**MYFF outcome 3:** *The poverty reduction strategy linked to MDG's and Namibia's Vision 2030*

4.10.3. The integration of environment, poverty nexus with national policies and strategies including community level environmental governance linked to social capital formation will be supported. UNVs will be deployed to build community groups' capacity for natural resources management and conservation in line with national policies and MDGs. UNDP will support the implementation of the reviewed NPRAP that recommends actions to mainstream environment-poverty linkages. This will be implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, NPC, Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, Ministry of Mines and Energy, SADC, ProBEC and the Gobabeb Training Research Centre.

#### 4.11. Effective trans-boundary water management

**MYFF outcome 9:** *Regional and global trans-boundary water management programmes and agreements prepared.*

4.11.1 Freshwater scarcity remains the principal limiting factor for development in the country. This is coupled with unpredictable fluctuations in marine resources availability and highly variable rainfall patterns. UNDP will promote ***effective trans-boundary natural resources management***. In addition, trans-boundary water resources management will be supported and implemented by establishing the Benguela Current Commission; facilitating donor participation and co-financing beyond the cycle.

4.11.2. UNDP will support OKACOM (Okavango River Basin Water Commission) to undertake the Trans-boundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and Strategic Action Programmes (SAP); identify long term investment activities to protect the ecological integrity; establish guidelines for water harvesting and define monitoring and evaluation for SAP.

4.11.3 In support of knowledge management to promote free access and flow of information between coastal stakeholders, UNDP will support the development of distance learning and e-information sharing tool for shared resources; local course content; training of tertiary teaching staff and the creation of a moderated ICT platform. This will be implemented by the Ministry of Fishery, and Marine Resources, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, FAO and the International Knowledge Management.

## Part V. Partnership Strategy

5.1. The successful achievement of the CPAP objectives and UNDAF Outcomes will require broad based coordination and cooperation with various institutions, sister UN Agencies and bi-lateral development partners, such as the European Commission, GTZ and SIDA. Within the UN System UNDP will partake in the three working groups as outlined in the UNDAF, to monitor the implementation of the framework. Each working group will be chaired by a head of an Agency, with representation by all resident Agencies. The three working groups will be responsible for joint programming and preparation of Annual Work plan under the coordination of a UN Theme Group on the Triple Threat which comprises the UN country team and chaired by the Resident Coordinator.

5.2. UNDP will work in partnership with Government, development partners and civil society towards creating an enabling environment and realising the greater involvement of people living with HIV/AIDS (GIPA) as well as to harmonize the activities among the UN family. UNDP in consultation with other partners will support the implementation of national and sectoral policies to articulate leadership commitments. The capacity of coordinating bodies at national, regional and local level to support and manage the HIV response will be strengthened.

5.3. The risk factors of HIV identified in the CCA and other research include gender issues, sensitive cultural practices, gender based violence and alcohol abuse. UNDP with the other UN Agencies, programmes and Funds will contribute to strengthening social mobilization to address gender and cultural issues.

5.4. Knowing one's HIV status is the key to behaviour change and to remaining negative or taking adequate steps to prevent re-infection, transmission and obtaining timely health care. UNDP UNAIDS and ILO in partnership with Government and the Private sector will support the establishment of work place programmes and policies. UNDP will support the UN initiative to jointly implement a UN comprehensive workplace programme.

5.5. Critical to the achievement of the Country Programme Action Plan is the availability of sufficient human and financial resources, as well as the ability of implementing partners to absorb the funds. This will facilitate UNDP and partners to raise the additional resources necessary to achieve the MDGs, national development plans and the V2030.

5.6. Resource flows from Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) to Namibia since independence has been on the decline. This can be attributed mainly to Namibia's international classification as a lower middle income country and shifts in donor funding approaches from bilateral to regional funding packages for selected countries that excludes Namibia. In response the Government of Namibia recommended a review of the country's status to the General Assembly from an LMIC to that similar or least be able to benefit from 'as if LDC status. In addition, the UN Country Team in Namibia has formulated a joint resource mobilization strategy to mobilize human and financial resources for a scaled up UN system response to the Triple Threat and UNDAF priorities.

## **VI. Programme Management**

6.1. The programme will be nationally executed under the overall coordination of the National Planning Commission, the Government Coordinating Authority. Government ministries, NGOs, UN agencies will implement the programme activities. The Annual Work Plans (AWPs) will describe the specific results to be achieved and will form the basic agreement between UNDP and each implementing partner on the use of resources. Implementing partners are accountable to GRN and UNDP for the use of the resources and achievement of identified CPAP and AWP outputs.

6.2. To the extent possible UNDP and partners will use the minimum documents necessary, namely the signed CPAP and signed AWP to implement programmatic initiatives. However, when necessary, project documents would be prepared using, inter alia, the relevant text from the CPAP, and AWP. UNDP will sign the project documents and memoranda of understanding with partners to in accordance with corporate practices and local requirements. In line with the new joint programme guidelines, the scope of inter-agency cooperation is strengthened to increase harmonisation and simplification of new programmes.

6.3. The PeopleSoft Enterprise Resources Plan (ERP) system, an integrated system linking finance, human resources, procurement and project management into one tool. It is a vehicle for simplifying a wide range of processes and adopting international “best practices”.

6.4. Results of the capacity assessment of the Implementing Partners will be used to inform decision-making on resource transfer modality.

6.5. Resource mobilization efforts will be intensified to support the RRF and ensure sustainability of the programme. Mobilization of other resources in the form of cost sharing, trust funds, or government cash counterpart contributions will be undertaken to secure funding for the programme. To ensure effectiveness, UNDP and other development partners will support the functioning of the NPCSD Division for Development Cooperation and Resource Management for an initial period of two years, after which GRN will take over full responsibility.

6.6. UNDP has embarked on an initiative to support the Government in enhancing resource mobilization capacities in the immediate term and building a global partnership for its development in the longer term. UNDP support line ministries to generate additional resources from GEF and other non-core mechanisms as cost-sharing, in-kind contributions and parallel funding. The non-core resources mobilized in this programme are expected to surpass the resources mobilized in the past programme, which totalled 20 million USD, mostly from the GEF, representing 800 per cent of total core funding.

6.7. UNDP may also directly incur obligations and expenditures on behalf of the Government in support of activities agreed by the implementing partner.

6.8. The new UNDAF includes a component to build the capacity of the GRN to monitor progress towards development goals, by harmonizing data collection systems, providing support for databases and analysis tools, and for improving dissemination of findings. A monitoring system for the MTP3 (Medium Term Plan 3 for HIV/AIDS) has also recently been devised and will soon be operationalised.

## **Part VII. Monitoring and Evaluation**

7.1. An annual CPAP review, based on annual project reviews, will be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year as basis for assessing the performance of ongoing and recently completed projects and aligned initiatives, and a form the basis for the preparation of the ROAR. The review will be structured to support the annual UNDAF review and will be subject to spot external quality assurance assessments. The CPAP Review Report is the primary deliverable of the CPAP Review.

7.2. UNDP will continue to provide development support services to the national executing agencies and specific project support services at the request of Government, when and where appropriate. The National Planning Commission and UNDP will organize annual programme reviews (APRs) or Programme Implementation Reports (PIRs) and audits based on NEX audit procedures. The audit exercise is an integral part of sound financial and administrative management and observations and findings will be used together with monitoring and evaluation to continuously improve the quality of management and project activities. One management audit for the country office will be performed during the programme cycle.

7.3. A Mid-Term Review will be conducted in 2008, jointly with the United Nations Country Team, to feed into the CCA and third UNDAF formulation processes.

### **Part VIII Commitments of UNDP**

8.1. The UNDP Executive Board has approved a total commitment not exceeding the equivalent of US\$7850.000 from UNDP Regular Resources, subject to availability of funds, to support the activities outlined in this Country Programme Action Plan for the period beginning January 2006 and ending December 2010.

8.2. UNDP Executive Board has also authorized UNDP Namibia to seek additional funding (referred to as Other Resources) to support the programmes specified in this Country Programme Action Plan, subject to donor interest.

8.3. The above funding commitments are exclusive of funding received in response to emergency appeals, which may be launched by the Government of Namibia or the United Nations in response to a request from Government.

8.4. UNDP's support to the development and implementation of activities within the Country Programme Action Plan may include technical support, procurement services including identification and assistance with and/or recruitment of project and programme personnel in accordance with the UNDP regulations, rules, policies and procedures, supplies and equipment, funds for advocacy, research, studies and consultancies, programme development, monitoring and evaluation, training activities and staff support. Access to UNDP-managed global information systems, the network of UNDP country offices and specialized information systems, including rosters of consultants and providers of development services; -Access to the support provided by the network of UN specialized agencies, funds and programmes. Part of the support may be provided to Non Governmental and Civil Society Organizations as agreed with the framework of individual components.

8.5. UNDP will ensure coherence between the CPAP/AWP, UNDAF results matrix and MDG's. Through annual reviews and quarterly progress reporting, responsibilities between UNDP, the Government and implementing partners will be emphasized.

### **Part IX. Commitments of the Government**

9.1. The Government will honour its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) of 22 March 1990. The Government shall apply the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations agencies to UNDP's property, funds, and assets and to its officials and consultants. In addition the Government will accord to UNDP and its officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of UNDP, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the SBAA.

9.2. As a contribution to the programme, Government cost sharing arrangements are explained in the Medium Term Expenditure Framework.



9.3. The Government will make efforts to raise funds required to meet the financial needs of the CPAP. Government also endorses UNDP's efforts to raise resources for the programme from the Private Sector, both nationally and internationally.

9.4. Government is committed to participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation on the progress of the country programme involving civil society and other development partners. The Government will organize annual programme reviews, plan and jointly carry out strategy meetings in accordance with the UNDAF and CPAP. Government will coordinate sectoral and thematic development partner groups to facilitate the participation of donors, civil society, and private sector and UN agencies.

9.5. In addition, the Government will facilitate monitoring visits by UNDP staff and/or designated officials for the purpose of monitoring, meeting beneficiaries, assessing the progress and evaluating the impact of the use of programme resources.

9.6. The Government will make available to UNDP in a timely manner any information about policy and legislative matters as well as changes occurring during the implementation of the CPAP that might have an impact in co-operation.

#### Part X. Other Provisions

10.1. This CPAP supersedes any previously signed CPAP between the Government of Namibia and UNDP and may be modified by mutual consent of both parties on the recommendations of the joint strategy meeting. Nothing in this CPAP shall in any way be construed to waive the protection of UNDP accorded by the contents and substance of the United Nations Convention on Privileges and Immunities to which the Government is a signatory.

*IN WITNESS THEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized, have signed this Country Programme Action Plan on this day 15<sup>th</sup> February 2006, in Windhoek, Namibia.*

For the Government of Namibia/NPC

For the United Nations Development Programme Namibia

Signature:

Signature:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: Director General

Title: Resident Representative

Annex I: Country Programme Action Plan Results and Resources Framework

15/02/06