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**Country Programme Document for Namibia 2019-2023**

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## I. Programme Rationale

1. An Upper Middle-Income Country (UMIC), Namibia has effected one of the fastest reductions in poverty on the continent from 28.7% (2009/2010) to 17.4% (2015/2016)<sup>1</sup>, mainly attributed to sustained political stability, sound macroeconomic management and continued public commitment to social protection programs. Namibia is a constitutional multi-party democracy and features amongst the top 10 most peaceful countries in Sub-Saharan Africa<sup>2</sup>. Between 2012 and 2015, economic growth averaged 5.78%<sup>3</sup> on the back of a booming extractives industry and rapid growth in tourism. However, in 2016/17, the growth rate dropped to 1.1%. At 0.640, Namibia's Human Development Index is above the average for countries in the medium human development group (0.631) and above the average of 0.523 for countries in Sub-Saharan Africa<sup>4</sup>.
2. Namibia ranks 5<sup>th</sup> out of 54 African Countries on the 2016 Mo Ibrahim Index of African governance. Transparency International Perception Corruption Index 2017 ranks it as the fifth least corrupt country in sub-Saharan Africa. Namibia ranks 1<sup>st</sup> in terms of press freedom on the 2016 World Index. Despite such a strong foundation, Namibia faces several persistent development challenges. It remains one of the most unequal nations in the world, with a Gini coefficient of 0.560<sup>5</sup>. Gender inequality is also high as Namibia ranks 108<sup>th</sup> out of 159 countries with a Gender Inequality Index value of 0.474<sup>6</sup>. As compared to other UMICs, it has the lowest percentage (55%) of its population with access to improved sanitation facilities and only 48% (mainly urban) with access to electricity<sup>7</sup>.
3. The robust economic growth experienced since independence has neither led to adequate job creation nor has it been inclusive. Unemployment rates increased from 27.9% in 2014 to 34% in 2016, with youth unemployment at 43.4%<sup>8</sup>; the disabled persons unemployment at 39%<sup>9</sup> and women unemployment at 38.3% compared to 29.8% for men<sup>10</sup>. Unemployment is also highest in rural areas at 39.2% compared to 30.3% in urban areas<sup>11</sup>. Poverty is mainly concentrated in rural areas<sup>12</sup>. Namibia is one of the driest countries<sup>13</sup> in sub-Saharan Africa, with high climatic variability due to unpredictable rainfall, which translates into a fragile ecosystem that is extremely vulnerable to shocks. The country faces persistent droughts and recurring floods in the north, desertification in the central, southwest and eastern regions; wild forest fires throughout the country and sporadic disease outbreaks (e.g. Cholera, Hepatitis E).
4. Inadequate capacities of communities to adapt to natural and economic shocks, such as fluctuating commodity prices and unemployment, impacts adversely on access to basic needs and services<sup>14</sup>. Often, this results in resources for human development priorities being diverted to disaster response. In 2016/2017, 27.8% of Namibia's population was food insecure, with rural communities, women and small holder farmers being the most affected<sup>15</sup>. As a small but open economy, reliant on its extractives sector and highly dependent on its trading partners, Namibia witnessed low growth (1.1%) in 2016/2017<sup>16</sup>, given the global slow down. Government has initiated austerity measures aimed at containing the country's public debt level, which in 2017 stood at 46.9% of GDP, much above the 35% limit<sup>17</sup>. In 2017, Namibia launched the 5<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan (NDP5), which integrates the Sustainable Development Goals under the theme "Working together towards

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<sup>1</sup> Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey, Namibia Statistics Agency, 2009/2010 and 2015/2016

<sup>2</sup> Global Peace Index 2017

<sup>3</sup> National Accounts 2016

<sup>4</sup> Human Development Report, UNDP, 2016

<sup>5</sup> Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey, Namibia Statistics Agency, 2015/2016

<sup>6</sup> Human Development Report, UNDP, 2016

<sup>7</sup> Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey, Namibia Statistics Agency, 2015/2016

<sup>8</sup> Namibia Labour Force Survey, Namibia Statistics Agency, 2016

<sup>9</sup> Census Disability Report, 2011

<sup>10</sup> Namibia Labour Force Survey, Namibia Statistics Agency, 2016

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

<sup>12</sup> 25.1% in rural areas; National Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2015/2016, Namibia Statistics Agency, 2018.

<sup>13</sup> Annual precipitation of Namibia was 209.98mm in 2016; Climate Change Knowledge Portal, the World Bank Group.

<sup>14</sup> This includes, air, land and water pollution; poor sanitation and limited food production.

<sup>15</sup> Namibia Vulnerability Assessment Committee Results, 2016

<sup>16</sup> Annual National Accounts 2016/2017

<sup>17</sup> Africa Economic Outlook, 2017

prosperity<sup>7</sup>. The plan is built on four pillars: economic progression, social transformation, environmental sustainability, and good governance; and aims to accelerate poverty eradication and inequality reduction towards more inclusive, sustainable and equitable growth.

5. Namibia ranks 111/157 on overall SDG performance<sup>18</sup>, indicating the need to accelerate progress on all the 17 SDGs. To address high levels of inequality and eradicate poverty, there is need to focus on patterns of exclusion and discrimination to identify and address the root causes that continue to persist and perpetuate this divide<sup>19</sup>. Centralization of decision making, inadequate availability of relevant data and limited citizen engagement have hampered effective service delivery<sup>20</sup>. Moreover, limited capacity of oversight institutions as well as inadequate accountability systems and policies have contributed to perceptions of increasing corruption<sup>21</sup>. While Namibia ratified most of the international human rights conventions and treaties, and has a robust legal framework for human rights, its implementation and reporting remains inadequate. The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommended improved legislation, and mechanisms to monitor implementation and verification of previous and current reviews, with attention to the ratification of international human rights instruments, which are pending.
6. Namibia is amongst the best African conservation successes; 44% of the land mass is under conservation management, and community participation in the management of natural resources has led to an increase of communal conservancies from 66 in 2012 to 92 in 2016<sup>22</sup>; creating about 5,808 jobs in 2014, and generating approximately USD 7.7 million towards local communities' benefits<sup>23</sup>. Yet, utilization of other natural resources continues to be unsustainable owing to higher demands for such services; expansion of mining; increased volumes of waste and pollution, notably in ecologically sensitive areas. Further, illegal wildlife trade and human wildlife conflict are growing challenges. Weak institutional capacity and inadequate coordination amongst institutions, evidenced in limited implementation and enforcement of existing legislation and compliance with environmental regulations, remain critical challenges. About 20% of urban households cook on fire, and 50% of population relies on daily use of woody biomass for thermal power leading to air pollution and deforestation. Therefore, alternative and diversified renewable energy sources (biomass, solar, wind and hydro) need to be enhanced to improve domestic and economic use of energy in Namibia.
7. Improved harmonization of environmental policies, including through availability of credible data, will ensure sustainable management of natural resources. Though sparsely populated, the majority of the population is rural and vulnerable to economic and weather-related shocks, highlighting the need for increased resilience and enhanced ecosystem services. Namibia's economy is overly dependent on the extractive industry with inadequate investments in economic diversification activities. Jobs and skills mismatch have resulted from limited investment in technical and vocational training perpetuating high unemployment impacting particularly women, youth, persons with disabilities and the marginalised. Weak implementation capacity for inclusive growth strategies is impeding pro-poor income and livelihood activities.
8. The Independent Country Programme Evaluation (ICPE 2017) noted that UNDP has been effective in contributing to national development, policy support, strategic planning and community response, especially in sustainable environment<sup>24</sup>. ICPE also noted that the country programme had laid a good foundation in mainstreaming gender through supporting the national agenda on gender advocacy at enabling environment level and supporting gender-targeted project interventions at community levels<sup>25</sup>. Namibia has developed a roadmap and checklist to assist various implementing partners to comply with Gender Responsive Budgeting. However, ICPE noted that a more-focused programme design will enhance effectiveness and sustainability, better balance between planning and implementation support. Strategic partnerships will optimize resources and maximize results, including through partnership with civil society and academia.

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<sup>18</sup> SDG Index and Dashboard Report, Sustainable Development Solutions Network, 2017

<sup>19</sup> Common Country Assessment 2017

<sup>20</sup> IPPR Annual Report 2017

<sup>21</sup> 2016 National Corruption Perception Survey

<sup>22</sup> NDP5

<sup>23</sup> Ibid.

<sup>24</sup> ICPE 2017

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

9. The 2017 Partnership Perception noted that, in the next 5 years, UNDP should leverage its comparative advantage and focus on policy advice on enhancing sustainable development, natural resource management improving public participation, ensuring compliance with human rights<sup>26</sup> and gender equality<sup>27</sup>. Given its comparative advantage in the area of climate change, UNDP has mobilised resources<sup>28</sup> through smart partnerships with the Global Environment Facility (GEF), MDG Fund and Yahoo Japan Corporation. UNDP's capacity to support procurement and administrative oversight enabled it to become a preferred partner for the government in implementation of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria<sup>29</sup> and its work on gender equality and its convening power has led to a strong partnership with UN Women. UNDP has also forged partnership with academia to enhance its thought leadership, and is exploring partnerships with other development partners such as Development Bank of Southern Africa, African Development Bank (AfDB), German Development Cooperation (GDC) to accelerate the achievement of SDGs<sup>30</sup>.
10. Leveraging UNDP's investments in the past, this country programme is guided by the corporate Strategic Plan 2018-21. In line with UNDP's comparative advantage in providing policy advice and capacity building, the country programme posits three pathways: diversified pro-poor employment; sustainable environment and resilience; and inclusive governance to accelerate achievement of SDGs and achieve inclusive and green growth and accountable institutions for poverty eradication and inequality reduction. Building upon the lessons learned, UNDP will adopt a more focused programme design for enhanced effectiveness and sustainability. It will pursue an integrated approach to strengthen decentralized structures for participative citizen engagement to improve decision making, service delivery and increase resilience through skills development and inclusive growth strategies.
11. The country programme is premised on the principle of "*Leaving No One Behind*" and will therefore target the most vulnerable and marginalised groups. To allow precise targeting, there will be a greater focus on enhancing national capacities for disaggregated data collection, research and innovation delivered through partnerships with National Statistics Agency (NSA), civil society, academia and private sector. UNDP will facilitate an integrated platform to support achievement of SDGs in Namibia, by aligning policy advice with implementation and capacity enhancement of national partners. Recognizing Namibia's UMIC status, UNDP will also facilitate the transition from funding to financing through strengthened partnerships and greater south-south cooperation, including through establishment of an integrated national financing framework (INFF). Other partnerships will target the IFIs, national accredited entities to Green Climate Fund (GCF) and Adaptation Fund. New opportunities will be explored with the private sector and academia<sup>31</sup>.

## II. Programme Priorities and Partnerships

12. The country programme is informed by Agenda 2030, other international and regional treaties, and commitments such as AU Agenda 2063, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, Paris Agreement on Climate Change, other multilateral environmental agreements and human rights treaties. It will, therefore, work towards integrating these treaties and obligations into domestic policies for implementation and support key national priorities articulated in the NDP5 and the Blue Print on Wealth Redistribution and Poverty Eradication (hereafter the Blue Print)<sup>32</sup>. To address persistent poverty, inequality and vulnerability, especially in rural areas, the country programme will use three complementary and integrated pathways: a) diversified employment, pro-poor income and sustainable livelihoods for women, youth, persons with disabilities and marginalised population (SP signature solutions 1&6); b) sustainable environmental

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<sup>26</sup> Including the UN Business and Human Rights guidelines

<sup>27</sup> UN Common Country Assessment, 2017.

<sup>28</sup> Ibid

<sup>29</sup> GFATM Project Document

<sup>30</sup> The latter are explicit partnerships based on the in-country ongoing discussions to address amongst other, access to climate financing, promotion of renewable energy, and enhancing ecosystem and climate resilience.

<sup>31</sup> Such as the Namibia Chamber of Commerce Industry, Emerging Tourism Enterprises Association, the University of Namibia, Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST) and International University of Management.

<sup>32</sup> UN Common Country Assessment, 2017.

management and enhanced resilience to shocks and crises (SP signature solutions 3, 4, 5&6); and c) effective, accountable and inclusive governance, through promoting civic engagement and ensuring respect for human rights and rule of law<sup>33</sup> (SP signature solutions 2&6).

13. Good governance including data, gender equality and sustainability will be addressed across the three pathways, which define an integrated approach to strengthen decentralized structures and local governance systems, and enhance citizen engagement in decision making to address inclusive growth strategies. To address information and data gaps, and strengthen accountability, innovative solutions will be explored for disaggregated data generation and analysis including on disability, through rights based approach, in partnership with the Office of the Ombudsman and NSA. The focus of the programme will be the poor women and youth, the marginalised, and people living with disability, especially in the biodiversity rich/sensitive, disaster-prone areas (i.e. Zambezi, Ohangwena, Oshikoto, Omusati, Oshana, Kavango East, Kavango West) , wildlife corridors (i.e. Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area, /Ai-/Ais-Richtersveld Transfrontier Parks, Namib Skelton Coastal Park), where improvement for resilience to shocks, access to employment, water and clean energy are significantly required.

### **Sustainable, Inclusive and Green Growth**

#### **a) Diversified employment, pro-poor income and sustainable livelihoods for women, youth, persons with disabilities and marginalized population**

14. Building upon its support to developing the Blue Print, UNDP will support implementation by strengthening the institutional frameworks for inclusive growth strategies<sup>34</sup>. This will include the introduction of innovative entrepreneurial and sustainable business models that consist of a comprehensive package of core services and ancillary interventions to improve operational efficiency, enhance competitiveness and profitability of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). Moreover, the programme will leverage South-South Cooperation through partners such as the EMPRETEC Foundation and the use of SSMart, UNDP solutions exchange platform, to create a pool of internationally accredited Namibian experts by enhancing enterprise management capacities.
15. Further, UNDP will facilitate enterprise formation to bring about more equitable distribution of income among women, youth, persons with disabilities and marginalized population<sup>35</sup>. This will be achieved in partnership with other UN agencies such as ILO, by supporting the diversification of the economy through coordinated localized entrepreneurship skills, local content development, and the provision of business development support services. In addition, UNDP will ensure sustainability of private sector growth and employment creation by MSMEs by supporting institutional coordination between the Ministry of Industrialization, Trade & SME Development (MITSMED) and Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare (MPESW). UNDP will also continue to provide policy advice and conduct research to explore new strategies such as the use of the basic income grant for pro-poor interventions to reduce inequality.

#### **b) Sustainable environmental management and enhanced resilience to shocks and crises**

16. This growth path is underpinned by investments in environment, sustainable natural resource management, climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and management to build economic, social and environmental resilience. The focus will be on building resilience through adaptation, and disaster risk reduction by strengthening the technical and functional capacities of existing inter-sectoral environmental coordination bodies. UNDP will scale up policy implementation and systems by supporting improvement of national coordination mechanisms, such as the sustainable development advisory council and Parliamentary standing committee on natural resources. Ecosystem management and overall sustainable use of natural resources will be prioritized by strengthening both technical and institutional capacity of national and community-based entities. The programme will continue with actions to integrate environmental, disaster risk reduction and

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<sup>33</sup> The marginalized population includes the San, the Ovaherero and OvaHimba

<sup>34</sup> These initiatives include the Blue Print on Wealth Distribution and Poverty Eradication, the MSME Policy, Namibia's Execution Strategy for Industrialization, the Mineral Beneficiation component of the Mineral Policy/Act.

<sup>35</sup> The partners include MITSMED, MPESW, NPC, MGECW, and the private sector partners (NCCI, ETEA) and academia (NUST, IUM and UNAM) and research/think tanks such as National Commission Research Science and Technology, Institute of Public Policy and Research (IPPR).

climate change issues into national, sub-national and sectoral development policies, strategies and programmes, particularly in priority areas of: agriculture, biodiversity, energy, land, tourism, water, entrepreneurship, trade and industrialization. Targeted transformative interventions, such as Windhoek Managed Aquifer Recharge System (WMARS) and Namibia Integrated Landscape Approach for Enhancing Livelihoods and Environmental Governance to Eradicate Poverty (NILALEG) will be pursued to enable poor communities and marginalised groups living in and around biodiversity rich/sensitive areas to benefit from ecosystem services.

17. Development partners and donors, including the GCF and the GEF will support these two transformative initiatives. UNDP will promote effective design and uptake of financial resources for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation. To advance climate change actions and accelerate national access towards climate finance, it will support the implementation of existing national policy instruments and frameworks, through partnerships with other UN Agencies, national partners, regional and international funds. Furthermore, UNDP will enhance implementation and management capacities of non-governmental institutions and national climate financing recipients to meet international environmental and social standards. UNDP will continue to work with the National Designated Authority and assist government and local authorities to access financing from the GCF on 'sustainable energy for all' to ensure universal access to modern energy services, double the rate of improvement in energy efficiency, and double share of renewable energy in the national energy mix. To create synergies and integrated development, biodiversity offsets, corporate social investments and use of international and national environmental standards will be enhanced.
18. To enhance South-South and Triangular Cooperation, UNDP will facilitate and work with national, regional and local institutions to build capacities for environmental justice and accountability mechanisms. Hence, UNDP will partner with academia such as UNAM Law Department and Oxford University through academic and professional exchanges. Regarding north-south cooperation in renewable energy technologies, research and innovation and intelligent surveillance for curbing illegal wildlife trade, UNDP will continue to build upon the innovation such as the partnership with Yahoo Japan Corporation. New south-north partnerships, e.g. the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, will be initiated to explore joint research to address crucial scientific questions in the fields of global climate change impacts and sustainable development.

#### **Improved governance for accountable, responsive institutions and civic engagement**

19. The next UPR in January 2021 provides ample opportunity for UNDP to further strengthen capacity of the Office of the Ombudsperson for general compliance to UPR, and to review and monitor the National Human Rights Action Plan 2015-2019. The use of data and evidence for policy and decision making is not internalized as a practise, and lack of availability of appropriate data compounds the challenge. Thus, UNDP in partnership with other UN Agencies, NSA, CSOs and academia will prioritize enhancement of capacity and support better coordination of the national statistical system for a well-managed and robust data ecosystem. UNDP will support the oversight institutions to re-engineer data systems to harvest essential information from large national and synchronised data platforms. UNDP will partner with the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), under the Directorate for Public Service Innovation and Reform, the National Commission on Research Science and Technology and academia to address civic engagement through innovative processes that enhance inclusive policy making.
20. UNDP will provide support for establishing a well-managed and strong data infrastructure and systems to promote transparency and accountability across all stakeholders at all levels in Namibia. UNDP will also facilitate evidence-informed sequencing of SDGs through integrated SDG modelling in partnership with the Millennium Institute Washington, the National Planning Commission (NPC) and NSA<sup>36</sup>. This will support capacity development for government and academia to undertake such modelling in the future. The conditions for enhancing institutional accountability, transparency and citizen engagement (e.g. vulnerable groups, youth, persons with disabilities and CSO) will be created through four distinct, yet interconnected outputs.
21. UNDP interventions will: 1) leverage innovative solutions to strengthen citizen engagement in generating real-time data to improve participation, decision making and to enhance public service delivery; 2) scale up efforts to enable government institutions<sup>37</sup> at national and regional levels to perform core functions for improved

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<sup>36</sup> Data will be also collected from Washington Group short set of questions on disability statistics that was endorsed by UNDP and other UN agencies.

<sup>37</sup> e.g. ACC, Parliament, Office of the Prime Minister, Justice, Environmental Commission

accountability, participation and representation; 3) streamline frameworks and dialogue processes for effective and transparent engagement of civil society for engendered national development; 4) support innovation at all levels for equitable access to public services.

### III. Programme and Risk Management

22. This country programme document outlines UNDP's contribution to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and the Internal Control Framework. The programme will be nationally executed. Associated projects will use the most appropriate implementation modality to ensure effective and efficient delivery of nationally owned, sustainable results. The Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) with both macro and micro assessments will be used jointly with the UN System and other Agencies in Namibia, both as a risk mitigation strategy and capacity building measure to strength national ownership and sustainability of the results. Direct implementation will be employed where needed to provide safeguards, timely and pertinent turn around, and ensure UNDP's accountability in complex programming situations and in consideration with specific partners' requests. Based on demand-driven service provisions and delivery, and when appropriate, UNDP will provide the necessary support to national implementing partners, civil society and academia, to fill immediate capacity gaps, while ensuring that long-term capacity building is taking place for sustainability beyond this programme.
23. Given recurrent emergency situations<sup>38</sup> in the country, accelerated procedures will be adopted to provide rapid response to crisis situations including new requests for UNDP support. In accordance with Executive Board decision DP/2-013/32, all direct costs associated with project implementation should be charged to the concerned projects. Interventions will be scaled up or down depending on the availability of resources. UNDP will review structures and procedures to ensure they are "fit for purpose" when implementing the programme, and agile enough to adapt to evolving contexts, United Nations reforms and the new UNDP Strategic Plan. UNDP will ensure adequate human capacities, structures and management systems are in place to implement the programme successfully. Technical and functional staff capacity and requisite competencies will be developed through training, detail and exchange programmes.
24. The country office will tap from existing global and regional UNDP business service centers to address specific strategic capacity needs while strengthening the capacities of the Government's National Implementation entities to enhance the delivery of the programme. UNDP has identified four risks to the proposed programme: (i) inadequacy of human and financial resources; (ii) entrenched intersecting inequalities (iii) limited absorptive national capacity; and (iv) natural disasters (mainly droughts)<sup>39</sup>. To address these, a detailed risk mitigation plan will be developed during preparation of programmes/projects, in collaboration with national stakeholders, to ensure increased national ownership. Elements of the risk mitigation plan will include: (a) strategic partnerships for resources mobilisation including government cost sharing, the GCF, foundations and private sectors and non-traditional donors;(b) targeting of marginalised groups (c) institutional capacity building for oversight institutions and through civic engagement to hold public institutions accountable to service delivery (regular monitoring and evidence based analysis); (d) reducing vulnerabilities and building resilience under the environment programme and the UN support to Directorate of Disaster Risk Management in the OPM.
25. The office will adopt and comply with the new UNDP quality assurance standards, such as the social and environmental standards. Fast-track procedures will be utilized for timely responses to crisis situations and emergency demands, by enhancing an early warning system of the government in collaboration with the UN Emergency Humanitarian Focal Points (EHFP) Group. Programme risks will be monitored every six-months as part of the programme review. Project risks will be captured and monitored on a quarterly basis. UNDP will also enhance, through leveraging the capacities of the UNDP Regional Service Centre, communication and visibility of interventions, explore new and innovative funding mechanisms including the GCF and the GEF, and a more collaborative approach with the regional economic communities<sup>40</sup>. UNDP will also explore

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<sup>38</sup> These includes droughts, floods and disease outbreaks.

<sup>39</sup> Index for Risk Management, 2018.

<sup>40</sup> e.g. SADC and SACU

enhancement of in-kind contribution and technical exchange through strengthened South-South Cooperation and continue to advocate for government contribution to the programme.

#### **IV. Monitoring and Evaluation**

26. Results-based management will be key to UNDP support to government. UNDP will invest in a strong monitoring and evaluation system of this programme. The country programme interventions and indicators are aligned with national priorities as outlined in NDP5, the UNPAF 2019-2023, UNDP Strategic Plan 2018-2021, Vision 2030 and SDGs. To monitor its contribution to national results, UNDP will use, to the extent possible, the national monitoring systems, including surveys and census conducted by the NSA. At the global level, international good governance and regional commitment indicators will be used. UNDP, in partnership with UN agencies and development partners<sup>41</sup>, will support capacity development for the national statistical system to produce reliable data for the monitoring of SDGs through updating the electronic M&E system of the NSA. UNDP through a joint UN Programme will support implementation of Strategic Plan (2017/18-2021/22) of the NSA.
27. Collection and analysis of disaggregated data by sex, location, age, disability and socio-economic status is essential to development programming anchored on *Leaving No One Behind*. UNDP will collaborate with academia, research institutions, civil society and local and global think tanks, to collect and analyse socio-economic data to provide evidence for policy making. UNDP will contribute to strengthening of existing data and information systems, including improving data quality, analysis and use to provide the foundation for monitoring progress on NDP5, SDGs, UNPAF, the country programme and monitoring of UN human rights treaties in collaboration with the Office of the Ombudsman.
28. UNDP Strategic Plan Results and Resources Framework will be the reference in setting the programme output indicators and will be complimented with other relevant indicators as necessary. UNDP will codify Namibia as a good practice to be shared through the SSMart for Sustainable Development Goals. UNDP's results monitoring system will be aligned with the UNPAF mechanism. The Programme Steering Committee will monitor progress annually towards achievement of results. At the project level and where feasible, the consolidated projects' steering committees will ensure regular monitoring of project progress. A mid-term evaluation will be conducted for the programme and a final evaluation during the last quarter of the 4<sup>th</sup> year of programme implementation.
29. Evaluations will be selected, planned and conducted to measure progress on results and, for learning and accountability purposes, allowing informed decision-making for necessary adjustments during the implementation phase. Gender markers will be used to track country programme budgets and expenditures to improve planning and resources allocation regarding gender equality. UNDP will implement the project quality assurance system and will develop capacities for gender sensitive monitoring and evaluation. UNDP will allocate at least 1% of its programme budget to data collection, monitoring and evaluation of the programme.

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<sup>41</sup> Including UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, FAO and WHO



## ANNEX A: RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

<b>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Pillar 1: Economic Progression (NDP5)</b>				
<b>UNPAF (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME 1.1 INVOLVING UNDP:</b> By 2023, institutions upscale efforts to implement policies for inclusive development and poverty reduction for vulnerable groups				<b>SDG: 1, 5, 8, 9, 10</b>
<b>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME:</b> Outcome 1. Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions				
<b>UNPAF OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)</b>	<b>DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES</b>	<b>INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS</b>	<b>MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS</b>	<b>INDICATIVE RESOURCES BY OUTCOME (US\$)</b>
<p><b>1.1</b> Incidence of Poverty by Sex of head of household <b>Baseline:</b> 19.2 (F) and 15.8 (M) (2016) <b>Target:</b> 10% (2022)</p> <p><b>1.2</b> Youth unemployment rate by sex <b>Baseline:</b> 49.2 (F) 37.5(M) 2016 <b>Target:</b> 24.2% (2022)</p> <p><b>1.3</b> Multi-dimensional poverty index [MPI] <b>Baseline:</b> 45.5 (2013) <b>Target:</b> 33.3 (2023)</p> <p><b>1.4</b> National Unemployment Rate, disaggregated rural/urban and gender <b>Baseline:</b> 34.0% (Rural: 39.2%; Urban: 30.3%; F: 38.3%; M: 29.8%) (2016) <b>Target:</b> 24% (No disaggregated data)</p>	<p><b>Data source:</b> NHIES, NDP5 <b>Frequency:</b> Every five years</p> <p><b>Data source:</b> Namibia Labour Force Survey <b>Frequency:</b> Annual</p> <p><b>Data source:</b> HDR <b>Frequency:</b> MPI was introduced in 2010 in the HDR but Data for Namibia was last collected &amp; reported in 2013</p> <p><b>Data source:</b> The Namibia Labour Force Survey <b>Frequency:</b> Quadrennial</p>	<p><b>Output 1.1:</b> <i>Innovative measures in place to increase ‘vulnerable/disadvantaged’ women, youth, persons with disabilities (PwD) and marginalized groups’ empowerment and participation in the economic development processes (MITSMED)</i> <b>Indicator 1.1.1:</b> Number (No.) of entrepreneurship programmes developed and running targeting women, youth, PwD, and other marginalized groups <b>Baseline:</b> 0 (2017) <b>Target:</b> 4 (2023) <b>Data source:</b> monitoring reports</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.1.2:</b> No. of livelihood options created to increase ‘vulnerable/disadvantaged’ women, youth, PwD and marginalized groups’ empowerment <b>Baseline women:</b> 1 (2017) <b>Target:</b> 4 (2023) <b>Data source:</b> monitoring reports</p> <p><b>Output 1.2 (SDG 1 target 1b):</b> <i>By 2023, MITSMED, MoF, MPESW, MGECW and other Governing Council members enabled to create and implement innovative pro-poor and gender-responsive development policy frameworks and programmes for poverty eradication</i> <b>Indicator 1.2.1:</b> No. of gender responsive development policy frameworks (SP IRRF Output Indicator 1.1.2.3) <b>Baseline:</b> 0 (2017) <b>Target:</b> 2 (2023) <b>Data source:</b> monitoring reports &amp; evaluation report</p> <p><b>Output 1.3:</b> <i>National institutions in charge of economic diversification (MITSMED) have the capacity to promote Local Content Development and value addition to national resources</i> <b>Indicator 1.3.1:</b> Mineral policy reviewed <b>Baseline:</b> 0 (2017) <b>Target:</b> 1 (2023) <b>Data source:</b> MITSMED AR</p>	<p>MPESW MITSMED MoF MHETI MSYNS MGECW GDC Finnish Cooperation NCCI UNAM NUST IUM FAO EMPRETEC Foundations</p>	<p><b>Regular:</b> 500,000</p> <p><b>Other:</b> 3,689,000</p>
<b>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Pillar 3: Environmental Sustainability (NDP5)</b>				
<b>UNPAF (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME 3.1 INVOLVING UNDP:</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)				<b>SDG: 1, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17</b>
<b>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME:</b> Outcome 3: Build resilience to shocks and crises				

<p>2.1 Ha. of land that are managed sustainably under a conservation, sustainable use or access and benefits sharing regime (Percentage of land under structured natural Resource management covered)</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 43.7% (2016) <b>Target:</b> 45% (2023)</p> <p>UNPAF Indicator: Percentage of degraded land (proportion of land degraded over total land) <b>Baseline:</b> 20% <b>Target:</b> 18% (2023)</p> <p>2.2 Annual revenue generated from PA and CBNRM <b>Baseline:</b> NAD 147.4M (2014) <b>Targets:</b> NAD 296.3 M (2022)</p>	<p><b>Data source:</b> NACSO <b>Frequency:</b> Annual</p> <p><b>Data source:</b> MAWF, LDN Report <b>Frequency:</b> Biennial</p> <p><b>Data source:</b> NDP5, Natural Accounts <b>Frequency:</b> Annual</p>	<p><b>Output 2.1:</b> <i>Relevant policies, regulatory frameworks and institutions enabled to ensure the conservation, sustainable use, access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, in line with international conventions and national legislation</i></p> <p><b>Indicator 2.1.1:</b> Natural resources that are managed under a sustainable use, conservation, access and benefit sharing regime (SP IRRF Output Indicator 1.4.1.2) <b>Indicator 2.1.1 a.</b> No. of existing State Protected Area under improved management <b>Indicator 2.1.1 b.</b> No. of hectares burned by veld fires in Conservation Areas <b>Indicator 2.1.1 c.</b> Regions assessed for trends in land degradation <b>Indicator 2.1.1 d.</b> No. of shared, water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under cooperative management <b>Baseline:</b> a - (12); b- (3.7 million ha); c- (1); d – (3); (2016) <b>Target:</b> a - 20 (8 new ones); b- (1.3 million ha); c- (1); d - (3); (2023) <b>Data Source:</b> Government Gazettes (GZ), Protected Areas/National Parks Management Plans, GEF Tracking Tools, Reports of: OKACOM, ORASECOM, BCC, and NDP5 Implementation Plan</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.1.2:</b> No. of gender-sensitive legal and policy instruments on natural resources and environment to improve access to and control over assets and services <b>Baseline:</b> 3 = 1996 Nature Ordinance Act, CBNRM Policy, and NCCSAP (2017) <b>Target:</b> 4 = National Adaptation Plan for Namibia (2023) <b>Data source:</b> GZ, EIF, CBNRM, Ministerial /Sectoral Reports,</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.1.3:</b> No. of functional Intra-governmental coordination mechanisms improved to achieve targets as set out in the LDN Strategy (UNCCD), the INDC (UNFCCC) and the NBSAP 2 (CBD) <b>Baseline:</b> 1 = NCCC (2017) <b>Target:</b> 3 = CBNRM for Water, sustainable development council, or consolidated NBSAP/NCCC/LD (2023) <b>Data source:</b> NBSAP, NCCC &amp; SLM/LD Reports/Minutes, CBNRM Reports, Sectoral Annual Reports (AR), SDAC, LDN, INDC Reports, National Communication Reports</p>	<p>MET MAWF MPESW MGECW MITSMED MoF GEF GCF WFP</p>	<p><b>Regular:</b> 500,000</p> <p><b>Other:</b> 45,000,000</p>
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<p><b>2.3</b> Share of renewable energy in the mix  <b>Baseline:</b> 33% (2015)  <b>Target:</b> 70 % of the country's energy mix from renewable resources by the year 2020</p>	<p><b>Data Source:</b> Namibia INDC, NCCSAP AR, NC4  <b>Frequency:</b> Biennial</p>	<p><b>Output 2.2:</b> Scaled up integrated and innovative action on climate change adaptation and mitigation across priority sectors which is funded and implemented  <b>Indicator 2.2.1:</b> No. of national accredited systems in place to access, deliver, monitor, report on and verify use of climate finance  <b>Baseline:</b> access =2 (EIF and DRFN), deliver =2, monitor =0, report =2 (BUR and NCs), verify =0 (2017)  <b>Target:</b> access =3 (i.e. 2 baselines + 1 more target), deliver =1, monitor =1, report =3, verify =1 (2023)  <b>Data source:</b> EIF, DRFN, DBN Annual Reports (AR), NCCSAP M&amp;E Report, Adaptation Fund Board Decisions, GCF Board Decisions, Government Notices</p> <p><b>Output 2.3:</b> Inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted by renewable energy technology (RET) suppliers and industries to achieve increased energy efficiency (EE) and universal modern energy access (especially off-grid sources of renewable energy)  <b>Indicator 2.3.1:</b> No. of new development partnerships incl SSC with funding for improved EE and/or sustainable energy solutions targeting underserved communities/groups and women  <b>Baseline:</b> 2; a) underserved communities (2) (DBN/AfDB/GDC - nationwide &amp; EIF GCF-Kunene), b) Women (0)  <b>Target:</b> 4; a) underserved communities (2), b) Women (2)  <b>Data source:</b> EIF AR, DBN Report, NCCSAP M&amp;E, MoF, MME and NEI Reports, UNPAF M&amp;E, Sectoral Reports</p>	<p>MET MAWF MME MoF MPESW MGECW MITSMED DRFN EIF DBN GEF WFP FAO</p> <p>MET MAWF MME MoF MPESW MGECW MITSMED EIF DBN GEF</p>	
<p><b>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Pillar 4: Good Governance (NDP5)</b></p>				
<p><b>UNPAF (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME 4.1 INVOLVING UNDP:</b> By 2023, government institutions at national and regional level are accountable and transparent, engaging citizens in participatory decision-making processes</p>				<p><b>SDG: 1, 5, 16, 17</b></p>
<p><b>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME:</b> Outcome 2: Accelerate Structural Transformations for Sustainable Development</p>				
<p><b>3.1</b> Percentage of seats held by women in national parliaments (SP IRRF Outcome Indicator 2.2.a; SDG Indicator 5.5.1)  <b>Baseline:</b> 47% (2018)  <b>Target:</b> 50% (2023)</p> <p>[Proxy] Corruptions Perceptions Index  <b>Baseline:</b> 52 points (2016)  <b>Target:</b> 60 points (2023)</p> <p><b>3.2</b> The Mo Ibrahim index [esp. measures/sub-indexes dealing with sustainable</p>	<p><b>Data source:</b> Parliament,  <b>Frequency:</b> Annually</p> <p><b>Data source:</b> Transparency International  <b>Frequency:</b> Annual</p> <p><b>Data source:</b> The Mo Ibrahim Foundation  <b>Frequency:</b> Bi-annual</p>	<p><b>Output 3.1:</b> Government institutions (e.g. ACC, Parliament, OPM, Office of the Ombudsperson, MOJ at national and regional levels (e.g. RC, LA) enabled to perform core functions for improved accountability, participation representation and reporting.  <b>Indicator 3.1.1:</b> No. of institutions which have adopted (and reporting on) effective measures at national, regional and sectoral level to mitigate corruption risks (SP IRRF Output Indicator 1.2.3.1)  <b>Baseline:</b> 1 National, 1 Regional, 1 Sectoral (2017)  <b>Target:</b> 4 National, 4 Regional, 4 Sectoral (2023)  <b>Data source:</b> NC &amp; OPM Annual Report (AR)</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.1.2:</b> No. of national and sub-national institutions with effective innovative mechanisms for civic engagement, including the participation of women and marginalized groups (SP IRRF Output Indicator 2.2.2.4)  <b>Baseline:</b> 2 (2017)  <b>Target:</b> 4 (2023) (National = 2; Sub-National = 2)  <b>Data source:</b> OPM DIPSIR AR</p>	<p>ACC Parliament OPM MOJ Ombudsperson MPESW MGECW MITSMED MoF NSA DIPSR UN Women UNICEF UNFPA WFP FAO WHO</p>	<p><b>Regular:</b> 946,000</p> <p><b>Other:</b> 3,612,000</p>

<p>economic opportunities and human development]  <b>Baseline:</b> 69.8 (2015)  <b>Target:</b> 80 (2023)</p>		<p><b>Indicator 3.1.3:</b> No. of human rights cases/complaints investigated and resolved by the Office of Ombudsperson within the year of submission  <b>Baseline:</b> 3,749(2016) (M = 2,461, F = 1,104, Groups = 154, Unknown = 30)  <b>Target:</b> 3,000 (2023) (M = 1,461, F = 104, Groups = 0, Unknown = 0)  <b>Data source:</b> Ombudsman AR</p> <p><b>Output 3.2:</b> <i>Capacities developed across the whole of government to integrate the 2030 Agenda especially gender equality in development plans and budgets</i></p> <p><b>Indicator 3.2.1:</b> No. of sector plans and budgets at national and subnational levels that integrate the SDGs  <b>Baseline:</b> 0 (2017)  <b>Target:</b> 34 (2023) (O = 3; M = 23; A = 8)  <b>Data source:</b> National &amp; Sub-national Budget, Sectoral Plans, MTEF, UNDP SDG Baseline Indicator Report</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.2.2:</b> Percentage of sectors with data collection/analysis mechanisms providing comprehensive disaggregated data to monitor progress towards the SDGs (SP IRRF Output Indicator 1.1.1.3)  <b>Baseline:</b> 26% (2017)  <b>Target:</b> 100% (2023)  <b>Data source:</b> NPC &amp; NSA AR</p>		
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