**[Session] of (year)**

 (date), (Location)

Item (number) of the provisional agenda

**Country programmes and related matters**

Draft country programme document for Namibia 2014-2018

Contents

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | *Paragraphs* | *Page* |
| I. | Situation analysis……………………………………………………………… | 1 - 5 | 2 |
| II. | Past cooperation and lessons learned…………………………..……………… | 6 - 8 | 3 |
| III. | Proposed programme…………………………………………….………….… | 9 - 12 | 4 |
| IV. | Programme management, monitoring and evaluation……..………………… | 13 | 5 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Annex  | Results and resources framework …………………………………………… |  | 6 |
|  |  |  |  |

# Situation Analysis

1. Although classified as an upper MIC with an estimated GNI per capita of $5,973, Namibia still faces myriad inter-related development challenges similar to those faced by LDCs. While the country has registered strong economic gains in the recent past, with the growth rate having improved from 3.6% 1993, peaking at 12% before declining gradually to 5% in 2004 (the only exception being a contraction by 1.1% in 2009), the rate of unemployment currently (2012) stands at 27.4%[[1]](#footnote-1). Unemployment has distinct spatial and gender dimensions. It is higher in urban areas at 28.3% than rural areas at 26.2%, amongst females at 31.8% compared to males at 22.9%, and also among young people aged 20-24 years and 25-29 years, at 48.55 and 33.6%, respectively.[[2]](#footnote-2) This reflects, in part, the inequitable access to productive resources such as land and capital. At the national level, there has been a slowdown in the pace of decline in the proportion of poor individuals from 69% in 1993/94, to 38% in 2004/05 and, more recently, to 29% in 2009/10[[3]](#footnote-3). The foregoing partly explain the marginal decline in Gini-Coefficient from 0.6455 in 1993/94 to 0.6003 in 2003/04 and to 0.5971 in 2009/10[[4]](#footnote-4) and a low HDI ranking of 128 out of 187 countries in 2012.[[5]](#footnote-5)
2. Namibia’s small and open economy is largely dependent on the extractive industry, and limited processing of minerals for export, as well as receipts from international trade through the Southern Africa Customs Union (SACU). The primary industry’s contribution to GDP however, is very volatile. Mining and quarrying currently (2012) account for 11.5% of GDP, representing a rise from the 2011 figure of 9.5%, but significantly lower than the 2008 (pre-global economic crisis) figure of 16.1%[[6]](#footnote-6). Namibia is also dependent on climate-sensitive natural resource-based sectors such as agriculture, fisheries and tourism. It is against this backdrop that the Government, in 2011, took a decision to prioritize long-term economic development and focus the current fourth National Development Plan (NDP 4) on high and sustainable growth; employment creation; and reduction in income inequality.
3. Namibia enjoys a stable political environment, with elections held every five years which are judged by observers to be fairly credible, even though the last Presidential and National Assembly elections held in 2004 and 2009 were contested by the opposition parties. The Electoral Act, promulgated in 1992, has been amended many times, leading to contradictions in the Act and limiting its effectiveness in addressing electoral disputes. Parliament performs its legislation and representation roles, but requires more support in oversight. A systematic framework is required to address the human rights challenges, highlighted in the 2011 UPR recommendations and the Namibia human rights baseline study. Furthermore, increasing incidences and public perception of corrupt practices threaten good governance and undermine confidence in the management of public affairs.
4. While the country has achieved gender parity in education at all levels and the share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sectors rose from 39% in 1992 to 48% in 2012[[7]](#footnote-7), the per capita income of female-headed households, which account for 44% of all Namibian households, is currently estimated to be, on average, 40% lower than of male-headed households[[8]](#footnote-8). Gender-based violence (GBV) is almost pervasive with some recent studies indicating that an estimated 41% of females aged 18-49 have been subjected to physical violence as opposed to 28% of males[[9]](#footnote-9). Despite making impressive progress in scaling up critical HIV services and reducing new HIV infections, Namibia remains among the top five countries in the world in terms of HIV prevalence and the burden of HIV and AIDS-related morbidity and mortality continues to be high with HIV-related spending accounting for approximately 35% of total health spending in 2008/09[[10]](#footnote-10). The HIV prevalence in the general population aged 15-49 is estimated at 13.4% (2011/12) with the prevalence rate among pregnant women estimated at 18.2%[[11]](#footnote-11).
5. The major environmental challenges facing the country include harsh climatic conditions; cyclical droughts and floods and habitat destruction and the need to restore the natural resource base after years of over-exploitation. Namibia is a water-deficit country and there is an ever-growing pressure on scarce water resources as a result of growing population, industrial development and climate variability and change. Although the country has a good solar regime, only an estimated 25% of rural households have access to modern clean energy and the country is projected to face a major energy deficit in the near future. These challenges persist because of various factors, including lack of financing for environmental management, limited technical and specialized capacity at local level for sound environmental management, as well as limited integration of environmental sustainability in key development sectors’ strategies and plans.

# Past cooperation and lessons learned

1. The 2009 independent evaluation of the 2006-2010 CPD concluded that UNDP’s contribution to national development results had been varied. Though many outputs were achieved, it was difficult to determine whether they contributed to long-term development outcomes due to lack of monitoring and evaluation data/systems. The evaluation noted that the programme lacked focus as it comprised a disparate mix of many interventions/projects and recommended that UNDP should do more to position itself strategically and highlight its relevance within an evolving development environment, taking into account Namibia’s upper MIC status. The evaluation also recommended that UNDP should work more with CSOs and importantly, focus its work programme on evidence-based policy research and advocacy with emphasis on the poorest and most-deprived.
2. Notwithstanding the above, substantive results were achieved in a number of areas. The NDP 3 was made possible in part due to UNDP support to analytical policy studies on poverty. The Anti-Corruption Commission was able to implement the Anti-Corruption Act with country office support. UNDP also supported the development and implementation of the public sector policy on HIV/AIDS; development of 23 community action plans and increased awareness and participation of communities and traditional leaders in HIV/AIDS response initiatives. Important gains were also realized on gender through support for the development of the National Gender Policy (NGP) and the GBV plan of action. UNDP provided technical assistance to strengthen the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare (MGECW). Capacities were enhanced at the systemic, institutional and individual levels to manage and deal with the adverse effects of global trends such as climate change and desertification on biodiversity and ecosystems. UNDP also supported the development of a number of policies and strategies including those on biodiversity conservation; climate change adaptation and mitigation; renewable energy and energy efficiency; community-based tourism enterprise development, sustainable land management; and trans-boundary water and natural resources.
3. The evaluation and subsequent analyses carried out as part of the country situational analysis – a precursor to the United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPAF) 2014-2018 – highlighted that, in view of Namibia’s MIC status, the role of the UN/UNDP has evolved from that of providing development assistance to one of developing capacities of institutions; fostering multi-disciplinary approaches to development; strengthening knowledge generation and management; promoting standards, norms and accountability mechanisms; providing high-quality technical expertise and policy advice; and facilitating South-South and triangular co-operation. These developments point to the need for UNDP to move upstream in the next programming period and make the case for its value added in an MIC context.

# III. Proposed programme

1. The proposed programme is informed by the lessons of the previous CPD and details UNDP-specific support to an evolving national planning cycle as expressed through the 2014-18 UNPAF. The present CPD focuses on upstream interventions, and, to a limited extent, related downstream activities, in strategic areas of policy support, capacity development and systems and institutional strengthening. It focuses on the nexus between poverty and the environment, with governance underpinning both areas. The CPD will deliver results in the programme areas of democratic governance; inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction; and environmental sustainability and building resilience, while mainstreaming gender equality and HIV/AIDS into all programming components.

**Programme Component 1: Democratic Governance**

1. Under this programme, UNDP will contribute towards improved democratic governance in the country by working in specific areas with the governance institutions that provide the best potential to improve oversight, human rights, accountability and participation. This will include upstream work with Parliament to carry out oversight functions; with the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) to develop and implement the ACC strategy in line with the UNCAC Gap Analysis; with the Ministry of Justice and the Electoral Commission of Namibia on the electoral law reform process; and with the Office of the Ombudsman in promoting human rights through implementation of the UPR recommendations. In doing so, UNDP will support policy reform processes, and legislative and fiscal frameworks to promote equity, human rights and gender equality. It will also support initiatives aimed at the elimination of discriminatory laws and policies affecting PLWHA, marginalized groups including most at risk populations. Through the UN Gender Theme Group, UNDP will support the MGECW to strengthen institutional capacity and accelerate implementation of the national GBV Plan of Action, including through stronger civil society engagement. UNDP will also support Ministry of Health and Social Services and the Office of the Prime Minister to fully mainstream HIV/AIDS in sectoral planning, budgeting and implementation processes. The governance work will provide a solid foundation for components two and three by promoting standards, norms and accountability mechanisms, while addressing the poorest and most-deprived.

**Programme Component 2: Inclusive Growth, Economic Empowerment and Poverty Reduction**

1. UNDP will support analytical policy-oriented research and capacity building efforts aimed at enhancing job creation and reducing poverty at national and sub-national levels. It will engage national counterparts to generate, capture and disseminate evidence-based analysis on the root causes of poverty – including environmental determinants of poverty – aimed at improving the formulation and implementation of policies and targeted interventions for inclusive economic growth; employment creation; and reduction of poverty and inequality. Further, economic analysis support will be provided to the Ministry of Environment Economic Unit to improve and enhance natural resource accounts. UNDP will also support the development and implementation of targeted interventions that improve the livelihoods of the poor, especially women and youth, in rural and peri-urban areas. UNDP will design and roll out a pilot Gender Responsive Procurement initiative aligned to the women’s economic empowerment component of the national Gender Plan of Action. Overall, this component will serve to generate reliable and timely data and information to inform policy initiatives and interventions under all UNDP programme areas and support national policy formulation and planning processes and efforts aimed at achieving the development objectives outlined in the NDP 4.

**Programme Component 3: Energy and Environmental for Sustainable development, including building Resilience**

1. This area will focus on building resilience so that Namibia can safeguard its developmental gains and pathways from the effects of shocks – natural and economic. UNDP will assist Namibia to better manage environmental risks and enhance capacities required to advance resilience as outlined in the national development frameworks, with particular emphasis on strengthening national ownership and leadership of institutional mechanisms needed to implement the Environmental Management Act (2007), National Climate Change Policy (2011) and Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs). The focus of UNDP support will be on strengthening technical and institutional capacities to deal with and manage environmental degradation including climate change adaptation and mitigation. This will result in strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced vulnerability of households, especially female-, youth- and child-headed households and schools to droughts and floods. UNDP will further support environmental brown agenda issues, particularly those related to the extractive, transportation and agricultural industries. In line with UNDP’s global thinking, it will augment environmental resilience to sustain provision of ecosystem services and goods as well as enhance environmental governance, management and leadership capacities. Additionally, it will augment greater conservation security to the national protected area system that has recently expanded by 33,530 sq km, and the network of communal conservancies on communal lands that has also expanded by an additional 30,837 sq km with more than 66 new conservancies registered to date.

**IV. Programme management, monitoring and evaluation**

1. The programme will be nationally executed. Both internal and external risks will be regularly monitored to minimise their impact on programme interventions. Procurement and financial fiduciary functions will be effected through strengthened NIM and HACT practices, and where exigencies of implementation dictate otherwise, DIM and Fast Track procedures. UNDP will regularly assess its internal human resources and organizational capacities in order to remain the preferred development partner to the Government. Implementation and M&E will proceed within institutional arrangements and mechanisms for NDP 4 and M&E mechanisms at national and sectoral levels. UNDP will actively participate in the four UN Technical Working Groups which serve as the institutional mechanisms for the UN system’s coordinated participation in the NDP 4 structures. This will ensure adherence to the principles of the new GRN-UN strategic partnership compact of reinforced Government ownership and leadership of national development processes; full use of existing government systems and structures and/or the UN system (where appropriate) in programme and project implementation; leveraging available limited resources while mobilizing additional funds; and the progressive and sequenced move towards a nationally contextualized Delivering as One (DaO). UNDP will, in addition to developing and implementing resource mobilization and communication strategies, commission two independent external evaluations of the CPD - at the mid-term and terminal points.

#### ANNEX. RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

|  |
| --- |
| **NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL:** By 2017, Namibia is the most competitive economy in the SADC region, according to the standards set by the World Economic Forum. |
| **UNPAF / COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTCOME:** By 2018, policies and legislative frameworks to ensure transparency, accountability, effective oversight and people’s participation in the management of public affairs are in place and are being implemented. **Outcome indicator:** % of policies and laws that promote transparency, accountability, oversight and people’s participation formulated. **Related Strategic Plan focus areas: Programme Component 1:** Democratic Governance |
| **GOVERNMENT PARTNER CONTRIBUTION** | **OTHER PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS** | **UNDP CONTRIBUTION** | **INDICATOR(S), BASELINES AND TARGET(S) FOR UNDP CONTRIBUTIONS** | **INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS** | **INDICATIVE RESOURCES BY OUTCOME (US$)** |
| Partners:Parliament, Electoral Commission, Office of the Prime Minister, Anti-Corruption Commission, Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare, Office of the Ombudsman and Ministry of Justice Ministry of Health and Social ServicesContribution:Policy direction and leadership of the national development process. Financial resources for policy development, coordination and implementation of the various laws and policies, including the GBV plan of action. | Partners: NANGOF, Namibia Institute for Democracy, IPPR, CSO, FBOsContribution:To actively participate and support development initiatives. To provide information, advocacy and oversight functions. | Strengthen capacity of government to conduct policy analysis and formulation. Sharing of regional and international experiences and best practices (south-south and triangular) on policy and legislative reforms for improved accountability and transparency. UNDP will further provide technical support for the implementation of the GBV plan of action and coordination mechanisms for sustained HIV/AIDS response. | **Indicator 1:** Number of national strategies and action plans to fight corruption. **Baseline 1:** (2012) No Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan in place. **Target 1:** Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan developed and implemented in at least three sectors. **Indicator 2:** Number of O/M/As complying with human rights standards and norms. **Baseline 2:** (2012) No O/M/As complying with human rights standards and norms. **Target 2:** At least 50% of O/M/As complying with human rights standards and norms. **Indicator 3**: % of regions and stakeholders implementing GBV Action Plan. **Baseline 3**: GBV Action Plan not yet implemented. **Target 3**: 100% of regions and key stakeholders. **Indicator 4**: % of NSF coordinating mechanisms functioning optimally at all levels. **Baseline 4:** (2012) 40%. **Target 4**: At least 90%. **Indicator 5:** % of national reports of the Auditor General scrutinized by the Public Accounts Committee (PAC). **Baseline 5:** Limited capacity of the PAC to oversee and scrutinize reports. **Target 5:** 30% increase in the number of reports scrutinized. **Indicator 6:** Existence of revised electoral law. **Baseline 6:** Electoral law currently under review. **Target 6:** Electoral law improved and implemented. | 1) Capacity of public institutions and CSO is strengthened to implement the national Anti-Corruption Strategy 2) Office of the Ombudsman and O/M/As capacitated to develop and implement the HR action plan 3) MGECW supported to coordinate and implement the national GBV plan of action 4) Capacity of government strengthened to mainstream HIV and AIDS in planning and budgeting processes 5)Capacity of PAC enhanced to improve oversight and scrutiny functions 6) Electoral legal framework improved and institutional capacity of EMB strengthened | **Regular****600,000** |
| **Other** **500,000** |
| **NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL:** By 2017 the proportion of severely poor individuals has dropped from 15.8% in 2009/10 to below 10%. |
| **UNPAF / COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTCOME #8:** By 2018, Namibia has adopted and is effectively implementing policies and strategies to reduce poverty and vulnerability which are informed by evidence on the root causes of poverty and vulnerability in a coordinated manner. **Outcome indicator:** % of population, disaggregated by gender and area, classified as poor. **Related Strategic Plan focus areas:** Programme Component 3: Inclusive Growth, Economic Empowerment and Poverty Reduction |
| Partners:NPC, NSA and MTIContribution:Policy direction and leadership. Government will also provide financial resources for development and implementation of employment and poverty reduction policies and strategies. | Partners: Private sector (NCCI, NEF), and SME Bank Contribution:Provision of funding and development of communication and coordination mechanisms and/or systems that enhance sustainable income generation. | Support for policy research and analysis on the root causes of poverty and vulnerability and income generation strategies. Strengthening of capacity of government to develop and implement gender -responsive policies and strategies that enhance access to and utilization of productive resources and services by women and youth. | **Indicator 1:** Number of employment creating policies and strategies developed and implemented on the basis of published studies and national dialogue on the root causes of poverty. **Baseline 1: (2012)** None. **Target 1:** At least one annually. **Indicator 2:** Number of income generation and employment creation interventions for youth and women supported. **Baseline 2:** To be collected in year 1. **Target 2:** 25% increase in income generation aimed at youth and women. **Target 2.1:** UNDP implementing gender-responsive procurement. **Indicator 3:** % of youth and women populations having access to and control over productive resources and services. **Baseline 3:** 15.8%. **Target 3:** At least 30%.  | 1) Analysis and research on root causes of poverty conducted and policy dialogue forums held 2) Mapping, coordinating and tracking of income generation interventions completed 3) Multi-dimensional poverty measure developed and adopted 4) Gender-responsive procurement integrated into UN Common services. | **Regular****300,000****Other** **500,000** |
| **NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL:** Namibia is the most competitive tourism destination in sub-Saharan Africa by 2017, as measured by the World Economic Forum, Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index. Namibia’s ranking has increased from being third in sub-Saharan Africa with an overall ranking of 3.84 out of 7.0 (2011/12) to being first, with a ranking of at least 4.4 out of 7.0.  |  |  |  |  | **Other 500,000** |
| **UNPAF / COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTCOME #8:** By 2018, institutional frameworks and policies needed to implement the Environmental Management Act (2007), National Climate Change Policy (2011) and international conventions are in place and being effectively implemented. **Outcome indicator:** Number of environmental institutions fully equipped with standards, guidelines and specialized skills: Programme Component 3: Energy and environment for sustainable development, including building resilience. |
| Government will maintain parks infrastructure, finalize tourism growth plan, promote market and product development, develop, attract and retain skilled human resources, as well improve synergies within the tourism industry. | * 1. Partners:
	2. NNFU, NCCI and GEF
	3. Contribution:
	4. Advocacy for scaling-up of climate-smart agricultural methods and develop markets for dryland products. The GEF, via the SCCF, will provide co-financing.
 | Policy advice and technical support, access to knowledge, networks, good practices and capacity building for environmental governance and M&E. Support for policy implementation and pilot interventions in environmental and natural resource management, including climate change and variability. | **Indicator 1:** Number of smallholder field farmers and schools employing drought resilient land management practices and serving the community. **Baseline 1 (2012):** Environmental Commissioner appointed, brown agenda identified as priority, 2012 Namibia Customs Smelter (NCS) audit conducted. **Target 1:** 200 trained farmer field school leaders and coordinators in drought resilient land management practices serving 4000 households, 60-80% of which are female, youth and/or child-headed, with specifics to be agreed upon in the project formulation to facilitate local ownership, participation and full engagement in the preparation process. | 1) Smallholder farmer adaptive capacity for implementation of climate resilient agricultural production practices strengthened in six most of the affected regions 2) Reduced vulnerability to droughts and floods through restoration of wells and harvesting of floodwater for food security. | **Regular** **800,000** |
| **Other** **10,000,000** |

1. Namibia Statistics Agency, 2013: Namibia Labour Force Survey 2012 Report. [online] Available at <http://www.nsa.org.na/files/downloads/12c_The%20Namibia%20Labour%20Force%20Survey%202012%20Report.pdf>

Accessed 30 April 2013] [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. *Ibid*. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Namibia Statistics Agency, 2012a: Poverty Dynamics Report in Namibia. [online] Available at <http://www.nsa.org.na/files/downloads/b51_Poverty%20Dynamics%20Report%20in%20Namibia.pdf>. [Accessed 30 April 2013] [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. *Ibid.* [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. UNDP, 2013: Human Development Report 2013: The Rise of the South: Human Progress in a Diverse World. [online] Available at <http://hdr.undp.org> [Accessed 30 April 2013]. Importantly, when the 2012 HDI of 0.608 is adjusted for inequality, there is a 43.5% loss in value with the resultant Inequality-adjusted HDI being 0.344. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Namibia Statistics Agency, 2012b: Namibia National Accounts. [online] Available at <http://www.nsa.org.na/dataset/>. [Accessed 30 April 2013] [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Namibia Statistics Agency, 2013; *Op cit.* [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Namibia Statistics Agency, 2012c: National Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2009/2010. [online] Available at [www.nsa.org.na/files/downloads/NHIES%20Main%20Report.pdf](http://www.nsa.org.na/files/downloads/NHIES%20Main%20Report.pdf). [Accessed 30 April 2013] [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. MGECW (2009): Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices Study on Factors and Traditional Practices that may Perpetuate or Protect Namibians from Gender-Based Violence and Discrimination [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. National Health Accounts and National AIDS Spending Assessment Report – 2008-09. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Ministry of Health and Social Services, 2012. Report of the 2012 National HIV Sentinal Survey. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)