

## **2017 UN COUNTRY TEAM STRATEGIC SUMMARY FOR COORDINATION RESULTS**

### **1. Brief Description of Major Development or Political and Economic Events that have had an Effect ( direct or indirectly) on the work of the UNCT**

Namibia continues to maintain its peace, security and political stability. However, the country struggles with high levels of inequality and unemployment levels continue to be high at 34%.

The country remains committed to the implementation of its war against poverty agenda. Since assuming office in 2015, the Country' President, H.E Dr. Hage Geingob has created a culture of characterizing each year with a theme or slogan. For example, the year 2015 was declared as a year of planning and setting priorities through broad consultations. This consultation culminated in the launch of an acceleration plan for the Fourth National Development Plan, known as the Harambee Prosperity Plan as such, the year 2016 was declared "The Year of Implementation", of these plans. During this year, the Namibian Government implemented the Performance Management System.

Realizing the need to speed up implementation, the Government declared 2017 as the "The Year of Re-dedication", urging all Political Office Bearers and Civil Servants, to re-double efforts to the full implementation of the national policy frameworks to ensure prosperity for all Namibians. The year 2017 was however, not an easy year for the government. The country has been grappling with a tough economic situation since the year 2016 which has made it difficult for the Namibian Government to fully implement its agenda. The Government has introduced stern financial control measures that are aimed at tightening expenditure. These expenditure control measures have negatively affected the economy and businesses, particularly the small and medium enterprise who mainly depends on Government contracts.

Land continue to be a political sensitive issue for Namibia. In November 2016, the Government tabled a Land Bill in Parliament, with some provisions aimed at ensuring that land would benefit all Namibians in terms of land purchases and development funding. The Bill tabling was to precede a national Land Conference which was to be held in September 2017. However, the Bill tabling was met with disapproval from some people /activists such as the Affirmative Reposition and a newly established group who refer to themselves as the Landless People's Movement" (established with a sole purpose of reclaiming land disposed from indigenous communities). The groups demanded for the postponement of the Bill tabling until the planned national land conference to interrogate the Bill. Consequently, the Bill tabling was withheld. The Government also postponed the planned Land Conference to 2018 to allow for thorough preparation and consultation.

Another social challenge, Namibia has the lowest levels of sanitation (34%) coverage in Southern Africa and almost half of all Namibians practice open defecation. In addition to

sanitation, there is an increase of informal settlements in urban areas particularly in the capital city, Windhoek, with about 350,000 people (which represent 30 % of the population of Windhoek) living in informal settlements and only 19 % of them have access to proper toilets. In October 2017, the Government dealt with an outbreak of Hepatitis E in Windhoek, the capital city (about 22 patients were tested for Hepatitis E, 7 were tested positive, 4 tested negative, 8 were pending and 3 deaths recorded. Ten (10) patients were seen as outpatients.

The Government of the Republic of Namibia, through its Minister of Health and Social Services demonstrated strong leadership during this emergency by putting in place a robust, multi sectoral National Response Plan ensuring all actors remain coordinated, and most importantly respond in a timely manner. A total of 3.7 million Namibian Dollars was allocated towards the emergency, treatment has been provided to all the 400-people detected to have the virus and intense efforts have been deployed to contain the outbreak. The UN System in Namibia, through the UN Agencies such as WHO, UNFPA and UNICEF, upon the declaration of the Hepatitis E crisis, deployed experts to support coordination and response; including the establishment of protocols, case management, social mobilization and reporting to ensure timely decision-making and response. This include a donation of 720 000 NAD towards coordination, community mobilization and awareness raising targeting pregnant and lactating women and young people.

Last but not least, in 2017, Namibia launched its medium-term development strategy, the fifth National Development Plan (NDP5).

## **2. Highlights on progress on joint work. Summarize the three most significant achievements in delivering together for development.**

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

The United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPAF) for Namibia 2014-2018 is in the final year of implementation which was aligned to Namibia's fourth National Development Plan (NDP 4) 2012/13 – 2016/2017). The national and global development context has changed; the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has been adopted and under implementation, the Namibian Government has launched the Harambee Prosperity Plan, a Wealth Redistribution and Blue Print on Poverty Eradication and Wealth Redistribution, as well as the Fifth National Development Plan (NDP5).

In light of the above, the UN System, and the Government of the Republic of Namibia has dedicated the year 2017 to the development of the next Partnership Framework, which will articulate the UN's collective support to Namibia's Development plans. To begin the process, the UN System commissioned an independent Common Country Analysis to articulate the country context, opportunities and challenges, encompassing sustainable development, human rights, gender equality, peace and security, and humanitarian perspectives. The CCA encompassed a root causes analysis, a comparative advantage, capacity assessment as well as a

partner perception survey. This process was followed by a UN Visioning exercise and Strategic Prioritization Retreat. The agreed UN Vision statement read as *“By 2030, Namibia is a developed nation with an equitable, inclusive, peaceful and sustainable societal and economic fabrics, a resilient environment and transformational governance in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). A theory of change exercise was also undertaken to interrogate why the UN Country Team believe the proposed strategic interventions would bring about the desired change in regard to Namibia’s development aspirations.*

The UNPAF narrative drafting process is at an advanced stage, a draft framework and result matrix, Common Budgetary Framework as well as the Governance Structure and Implementation arrangement has been agreed by the UNCT jointly with the Namibian Government. The Draft will soon be shared with the R-UNDG and PSG for inputs and quality assurance. In undertaking this process, the UNCT has adopted a multi-stakeholder consultation approach, engaging not only the government but stakeholders such as Bilateral and Multi-Lateral Organizations, the Privet Sector, Civil Society organizations, Research Institution and Academia.

The Non- Resident Agencies in Namibia have been fully engaged and provided inputs into the agreed UNPAF Outcome statements and strategic interventions as well as the CBF.

## **2.2 The Work of the UNPAF Pillars and other Thematic Working Groups**

Namibia is classified as Upper Middle-Income (UMIC), yet despite this distinction, the country faces a number of development challenges that have been documented in the government’s Vision 2030 and national development plans, especially with respect to the triple challenge of poverty, inequality and unemployment. In supporting the Government to respond to its developmental challenges, the UN System through its partnership framework continues to support the Namibian Government to address issues of poverty, inequality and unemployment as articulated in its long-term development framework and national development plans. The UN System has provided technical support to develop capacities of national institutions, foster multi-disciplinary approaches to development, formulation, policy analysis, and implementation, advisory support, and strengthen knowledge generation management. Below is a summary of key achievements by UNPAF four pillars:

### **a) UNPAF Institutional Environment**

During 2017, the UN System supported the efforts of the Government of Namibia to uphold the development of policies and legislative frameworks that will contribute to good governance, rule of law, transparency and accountability and the realization of human rights. The following is a highlight outcome of the areas support provide by the UN System:

- i. Under the Outcome **“Policies and Frameworks for Good Governance”**, centred on transparency, accountability and effective oversight of the management of public

affairs, the UN System provided technical support to the Namibian Parliament in various ways, through trained 48 Members of Parliament on the role of Parliament in the implementation of the SDGs, particularly goal 16. The UN System also provided technical expertise (seconded an expert within the National Assembly at a value of 37,474 USD) to the National Assembly to enhance strategic planning and policy development and strengthening capacity for oversight.

- ii. Supporting the achievements of the goals set under the Outcome **“Compliance with International Treaties”**, looking at the monitoring and reporting obligations, the UN System facilitated accession of the 2009 FAO International Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, with the instrument of accession being deposited on 18 July 2017. Consequently, the date of entry into force for Namibia was 17 August 2017. The Agreement envisages that parties, in their capacities as port States, will apply the Agreement in an effective manner to foreign vessels when seeking entry to ports or while they are in port. The UN System also supported the Government through the Ministries of Gender Equality and Child Welfare and Justice to prepare for the development of Namibia's progress report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, which is due in the second quarter of 2018.
- iii. Under the Outcome on **“Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)”** focused on quality statistical systems to monitor and report on progress made, as part of strengthening the national administrative data systems for civil registration and vital statistics, the UN provided technical support to government to undertake a review of administrative data sources. The review contributes towards the e-birth notification system which is currently being piloted at Katutura, Windhoek Central and Oshakati hospitals. The aim is to eliminate late registration of births and collect accurate data about all children's births in the country. UNICEF further supported administrative data systems reviews (e.g. Violence Against Children, Civil Registration/ Vital Statistics). Support was also provided towards strengthening M&E systems by training 57 regional and head office data planners on the Education MIS and 28 officers from 14 regions were trained on the Health MIS.

#### **b) UNPAF Health Pillar and Joint Programme on AIDS (JUTA)**

As part of the UNPAF Health the UN System provided technical and financial support to the government towards addressing the burden of priority diseases through the review and update of policies, guidelines and strategies, support to implementation, conduct of studies and control of outbreaks. The following is a highlight of some key achievements:

- i. *HIV, TB, Malaria*: The UN supported the Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS) to review and align the Namibia Treatment and HIV Testing Services guidelines in accordance with the revised WHO recommendations. This has led to the scaling up of Test and Treat nationwide, as well as the introduction of Pre Exposure Prophylaxis (PreP). Equally, technical support was provided for the development of the

National Strategic Framework and Combination Prevention Strategy for HIV/AIDS, costed Medium Term Strategic Plan for TB, National Malaria Strategic Plan 2018-2022 and respective Global Fund grant proposals mobilizing additional funds of US\$37million to the HIV and TB response for the period 2018 – 2020, and \$2.3 million towards malaria elimination by 2022. The UN System in Namibia also supported the MOHSS to undertake the Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) of HIV Programme evaluation to understand the situation, and to apply the lessons in aligning the Namibian PMTCT Action Plan to the UNAIDS Strategy 2016-2021, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). The findings provided information strategic to inform planning towards elimination of MTCT. The PMTCT programme has been rolled out across all Namibia's 14 regions and 36 districts, reaching over 95% of health facilities. In the same vein, technical support was to the MoHSS towards the preparation and conduct of the Tuberculosis prevalence survey. The data collection is underway, and has been completed in 57 out of 68 clusters. This survey is critical to obtain a direct measurement of the absolute burden of disease caused by TB, measure trends in the burden of disease.

- ii. *Generation of Evidence for strategic planning:* the UN System, through its UN Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS, supported Namibia to report on 2017 key achievements on HIV prevalence amongst people aged 15–49. It is estimated that new HIV infections among adults 15+ have steadily fallen between 2010 to 2016 from 9,900 to 9,200. However adult females disproportionately share a greater burden of the disease.
- iii. *Support to Fast Track Namibia response and reach 90-90-90 Targets and 75% of reduction of New Infections: Test and Treat – the UN System* provided technical support towards the MoHSS to review and align the Namibia Treatment guidelines to the revised 2016. The piloting and national scale up of test and treat in 2017 has made it possible for patients to be treated upon infection detection once their HIV status is confirmed. The ART is now provided across the country in about 320 ART outlets inclusive of 35 hospitals, health centers and IMAI/outreach sites that are complemented through home and community-based activities. About 96% public health facilities offer HTS services and these are spread across Namibia. As results by end 2017 a total number of tests done has been approximately at 1,300,000. The total number of active population on ART at the end of September 2017 was recorded at 165,865 with 156,502 adults and 9,363 pediatrics (94.36% and 5.64% of the total population).
- iv. *EMTCT:* the UN supported Namibia through the MOHSS to finalize the PMTCT Programme evaluation. The evaluation has resulted in the development of the PMTCT Impact Evaluation Management Response which will assist in the path towards elimination of MTCT through a clear Roadmap. The new 2017/18-2022/23 NSF has targeted MTCT rate of 2% by 2022 from 4% in 2016.

- v. *Reproductive, Maternal and child Health : the UN System provided technical support strengthening health system capacity for the delivery of quality RMNCAH and nutrition services by construction of two maternity waiting homes, distribution of medical equipment worth \$500,000 and training of over 300 health workers. This included; the implementation of Every Newborn Action Plan, through bottleneck based planning process at district level, resulting in increase in coverage of Post Natal Care within 2 days of birth from 68% in 2016 to 85% in 2017. Through the UN support to the Namibia Planned Parenthood Association (NAPPA) and Ministry of Sports, Youth and National Service (MSYNS), there is an increased access to services for close to 2000 adolescents and young people in the country. through support.*

**c) UNPAF Education Pillar**

The UN advocated for full integration of Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) in institutions of higher learning in-order to equip teachers to empower adolescents and young people for them to protect their health and wellbeing. As a result one institution namely: University of Namibia is incorporating CSE skills to teachers/educators students as a supplementary module but engagement is ongoing to incorporate CSE in training curriculum. With support from the UN particularly UNFPA and UNESCO, CSE was rolled out in schools reaching 680 teachers in 2017 who further reached 36, 448 learners with CSE. Additionally, CSE package for Out of School Youth has also been adapted, and the CSE out of school manual consisting of (Programming Guide/Framework, Facilitation Guide and participant workbook) has been completed and 22 CSOs working with youth have been trained on using the manual.

In terms of capacity building and improved service delivery the UN worked towards improving the capacity of teachers in Early Childhood Development, Primary and Pre-Primary Education, and the use of technology in the classroom. The UN played a critical role during 2017 in providing technical assistance to ensure that 5th National Development Plan (NDP5) prioritizes ECD and Primary Education, Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and rights-based education as game changers for social transformation. The UN also supported the development of the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture's five-year strategic plan (2017-2022), which focuses on improving access, equity and quality. This was based on a situation analysis of the education sector, the development of regional education profiles and a review of NDP4. In addition, the UN in Namibia continued to promote dialogue to address the needs of children with disabilities and other vulnerable children to access to quality education and other services that may hinder their equal participation.

#### ***d) UNPAF Poverty Pillar***

The UNPAF Poverty pillar has five outcomes; as part of the UN system support to the Namibian government, the following results have been achieved:

The UN System supported the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare to undertake a Gender Assessment which highlights the vulnerabilities of women and girls, especially as it relates to HIV and GBV. The UN System also provided technical support aimed at strengthening the capacity of 38 duty bearers from seven (7) Government, NGOs and Parastatal institutions on the Multi-Sectoral Essential Services Package for GBV prevention and response. With the support of the UN, the Government has scaled up integration of SRH/HIV/ GBV at 62 health facilities in 6 regions (Oshikoto, Otjozodjupa, Oshana, Kunene, Zambezi and Omaheke). To date, 41 Parliamentarians and 31 support staff in government have been provided with information and messages on GBV, SRH, HIV and Demographic Divinded. Equally, the UN advocated through policy makers, duty bearers, influential leaders and community members on linkages between GBV, SRH and HIV during the International women's day, 16 Days of Activism Campaign Against Gender-Based Violence (GBV). With the UN assistance, Government now has access to new data on GBV and harmful practices (national baseline, Windhoek prison and child marriage study) for decision-making and design of evidence-based programmatic interventions. Government is using the Protocol developed with the support of the UN to conduct a baseline survey on Violence Against Children and on Early marriage.

The UN System proved technical support towards the finalization of the Police training manuals on investigating sexual violence, domestic violence and child protection, a Training of Trainers was provided. This was also followed up with Multi-sectoral workforce strengthening for prosecutors, police officers and social workers on handling child sexual abuse rolled out with 230 professionals trained nationwide by a team of 35 master trainers.

The UN also provided technical support towards a research studies on Financing Social Protection and Institutional Assessment of Namibia's Social Protection System which resulted in a seminar of experts on Social protection with Government, development partners and civil society. In terms of resources, the UN has secured funding- from GIZ- for technical assistance to coordinate the development of a national social protection policy in 2018.

Last but not least, the UN supported the Namibia government in providing tailor made trainings and application of new agricultural practices and sustainable agriculture production, institutions and individuals have been enabled to integrate comprehensive conservation agriculture interventions into their farming systems, post-harvest practices and livestock production.

### **3. Support to National Government in the Advancing the Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and Activities Related to the 2030 Agenda**

The UN System in Namibia prioritized support to government to ensure mainstreaming of the SDGs into the Fifth National Development Plan (NDP 5) and other relevant policy framework including implementation thereof. As such, the UNCT sustained advocacy on SDGs through various platforms and engagement with the private sector, academia and the youth. The UNCT, under the leadership of UNDP, partnered with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ) and Southern African Science Service Centre for Climate Change and Adaptive Land Management (SASSCAL) to support the Government of Republic of Namibia to accelerate implementation of the SDGs.

Furthermore, technical and financial support was provided to the National Statistics Agency in developing its national SDG baseline and Indicator Framework. Equally, technical support was provided to the national Planning Commission to establish a National Multi-Stakeholder Steering committee to oversee the development of the national SDG Implementation Report. This included, provision of guidelines on the process of establishing the Steering Committee including the terms of reference. The UN Country, through its Programme Development Team and the Monitoring and Evaluation group provided inputs into the draft report. Namibia has committed itself to voluntary national reporting on the SDGs implementation in 2018. The UN System has been called upon by the Government to provide the necessary support in this regard.

### **4. Support to Government and other Stakeholders in Building National Capacity to Implement Human Rights and other Universal UN Norms and Standards, and Progress in Advocacy of Human Rights and other UN System Values, Standards, and Principles**

The UN System in Namibia, through its Gender Theme Group chaired by UNFPA, provided financial, strategic guidance and technical support to the development of the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare in the following:

- i. Development of the Strategic Plan 2017-2022 with GBV, VAC, trafficking issues integrated in the plan.
- ii. Thirty-five master trainers rolled out training on child sexual abuse to 220 multi-sectoral duty bearers including social workers.
- iii. Finalized the shelter assessment to be TIPs, VAC and GBV friendly and will upgrade 3 shelters in 2018.
- iv. National GBV baseline study. as its main counterpart. Gender being a cross-cutting issue, the agencies in the UN Gender Theme Group also worked with other national partners such as the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare, Ministry of Health and Social Services, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Agriculture and other respective line ministries and inter-ministerial bodies. Furthermore, the UN provided coordinated/ joint technical support to MGECW for the



commemoration of a) International Women's Day on 8 March b) the Launch 16 Days of Activism Campaign against GBV on 25 November at MGECW. Seven hundred and twenty-eight community members (youth, women, men and children) were reached with messages on the importance of promoting gender equality, empowerment of women and girl and engaging men and boys for sustainable development.

## **5. Progress on Preparedness, Crisis and Post-Crisis Transition Results Achieved in Cooperation with UN Peacekeeping, Peace Building, Political, and Humanitarian Actors**

Following the national capacity assessment of the disaster risk management system in Namibia with support from the UN System in 2016, the UN continue to provide technical support to the government on implementation of the assessment report's recommendations. One of these key recommendations is on strengthening emergency Information Management by establishing an Information Management System. In this regard, the UN System sought technical support through a Stand By Partner, seconded to the Government office of the prime Minister for a period of eight months. A basic Information Management System has been established in this regard, and training on usages was provided to all relevant key government institutions that deals with disaster risk management.

Another key recommendation from the capacity assessment was on establishing contingency planning at all levels and develop response plans that are tested and functional. In view of this, a review and testing of the emergency preparedness and response plans for all regions was to be undertaken. The UN System was requested by the government to provide both technical and financial support towards a to review and test all the regional emergency preparedness and response plans. This workshop was preceded by a scoping mission by OCHA and WFP, coordinated through the Office of the Resident Coordinator. The objective of the mission was to unpack what is expected from the envisaged Emergency Response Plans simulation workshop by the Government.

Moreover, the UN System, as part of its effort in ensuring a coordinated joint response and or support to Namibia on disaster risk management developed a costed Concept Note for a coordinated/ joint UN programme on disaster risk management. The objective of the coordinated/ joint programme of the UN System in Namibia on DRM is to support the implementation of Government of Namibia's (GRN) national DRM agenda whose vision is to build resilience, reduce disaster and climate risk, be better prepared to respond to and recover from the impact of disasters. The coordinated/ joint programme will make a direct contribution to the implementation of a selected and prioritized set of activities where the UN System has a comparative advantage. The concept highlight key five thematic areas as follows:

- Support to data production and information management for disaster risk management
- Support to a well-functioning integrated multi-hazard early warning system

- Support to contingency planning
- Support to financing for DRM
- Support to the implementation of the DRM policy framework
- Capacity development for effective implementation and service delivery for DRM
- Strengthening social safety nets for emergency response

The UN System will mobilize financial resources from development partners to ensure implementation of the proposed joint programme. The total budget is US\$ 2, 102,170.

## **6. To Illustrate the Impact of Joined up Work, Describe the results of joined up approaches of the UNCT**

The benefits of coordination cannot be overstated. The UN System in Namibia has been very instrumental in supporting the Government in the development of its fifth National Development Plan (NDP 5) ensured by mainstreaming the SDGs into the plan, and by providing quality assurance and editing services.

As part of the efforts to strengthen and or enhances the implementation of the Principles of Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, a development coordination architecture is now fully established consisting of an annual Development Partners Forum under the leadership of the Minister of Economic Planning, co-chaired with the UN Resident Coordinator (RC). In 2017, the Minister of Economic Planning tasked the UN RC to convene the Development Partners in order for the government to introduce the Fifth National Development Plan's Implementation Plan.

The development partners in the country also called onto the UN System, through the RC, to establish another platform where they could meet and discuss ways of strengthening coordination and information sharing among themselves. A such, a Development Partners Dialogue was launched in May 2017. The Dialogue will meet twice a year and on an ad hoc basis when a need arises. As part of one of the key outcomes of this Dialogue, the Resident Coordinator's Office was tasked to undertake a mapping of development partners intervention in the country in support of the national development plan.

As part of the UNCT's effort towards the implantation of the R-UNDG Mics Strategy, the UNCT Namibia volunteered to host the MICs Experience Sharing Forum for the Southern Africa Countries: Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, Swaziland and South Africa. This time, the exercise sharing took a different approach by inviting government representatives of the five countries in order to enrich the discussion, highlighting government's perspectives on how best the UNCT in the MICs could better support their developmental agendas. A number of action points were agreed including a call the BLNSS government for advocacy in changing the formula or practice of classifying countries based on their per capital income which does not give a true reflection of human development challenges such as inequality and poverty.

## **7. Highlight new Partnerships Formed in 2015**

The UNCT has strengthened its engagement with stakeholders outside the government. This was particularly informed by the findings of the Partners Perception Survey where stakeholders called on the UN to broaden its engagement to include the Private Sector, Civil Society Organization, Academia and Research Institutions and Think Tanks as. During the development process of its next UNPAF, the UN System has broadened its consultation and ensured inputs from all the above mentioned private sector, Academia, well as CSOs.

## **8. Highlight Results of Joint Resource Mobilization Where Possible**

UN collectively supported the acceleration of implementation of 2017 activities funded by GFATM. TB prevalence study (UNDP,) Stigma Index Study(UNAIDS), scaling up of SRH/HIV Integration, and Solar for Health in five clinics (UNFPA), CSE /HIV/AIDS training of life skills teachers (UNESCO/UNFPA) being implemented as part of action taken by the Joint Team to facilitate the implementation of the on-going GF grant. Support through UNAIDS and WHO programmatic and financial gap analysis of the Namibia GF HIV-TB grants for integration into the Global Fund Grant Application. The preparation of the HIV-TB application prepared and submitted through the CCM to prepare the Global Fund. The Grant making is under finalization and this support will provide additional funds of US\$36 million to the HIV and TB response for the period 2018 – 2020. UN through UNAIDS and UNICEF has provided support for the finalization of the Investment Framework for ending AIDS by 2030 and implementation through 2017/18-2021/2022 strategic Framework. Other Partners such as GFATM and PEPFAR have been mobilized to join the support for the Development of Namibia sustainability for epidemic Control by 2022.

In addition, the Office of the Resident Coordinator mobilized technical support to national officers of the Government of the Republic of Namibia and a Stand By Partner who was seconded to the Office of the Prime Minister, Directorate of Disaster Risk Management to development an emergency Information Management System.

## **Highlight Innovations in Programme and Operations to Address Key Development Challenges**

### *a) Establishment of the Strategic Analysis Unit*

The establishment of the Strategic Analytical Unit (SAU) ensured the UN's support to the Government of the Republic of Namibia. The SAU, spearhead the UN' support to the NSA on the development of the national SDGs Indicator Framework. This was possible through seed funds mobilized from the Kazakhstan Government aimed at strengthening the capacity of national government institutions to report on the SDGs. An amount of 10 000 USD was mobilized in this regard and used to fund the short-term expertise in the SAU.

The SAU is structured to reflect the UN's multi-disciplinary orientation and deliver on the corporate strategy priorities. It shall be integrated within the CO, both functionally and structurally and is placed under the direct supervision of the Resident Representative/Resident Coordinator. The Unity is headed by the UNDP Economics Advisor, a national Economist (consultancy) and an intern.

*b) Enhancing Operational efficiency*

The UNCT through the Operations Management Team (OMT) has been implementing an Energy Efficiency project aimed at turning the UN System building into a self-sustaining, energy efficient building. As such, the UNCT has installed solar/ photovoltaic energy generation system which was officially launched in 2017 together with the Namibian Government. The system size (90 kWp) is expected to offset about 19.3% of annual energy use by the UN System in Namibia with a corresponding reduction in electricity cost of 20.08% annually.

The expected internal rate of return (IRR) when this project is cash financed is 21.48%. This means we expect breakeven to be after five years.

**9. Upcoming Opportunities For 2016: Indicate Potential Opportunities for the UN Country Team to Support National Partners in Integrated Development Policy and Programme Development.**

a) *Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development (SDGs) and NDP 5:* the UN System will continue its ongoing efforts in supporting Namibia to implement and report on the SDGs . In Particular, the UN will ensure support to the government in finalization of the national SDG Indicator Framework and the Base Line Report, as well as providing support on annual progress reporting. The UN System will further continue advocacy and enhancing strategic partnership with key stakeholders such as Youth, Academia, Private Sector, CSOs the Media, Parliamentarians as well as national Research Institutions.

b) *Strengthening Coordination Mechanism with Government* In order to strengthen partnership, the Resident Coordinator, on behalf of the UN System will rededicate efforts towards support to Government on establishing a multi-sectoral coordination structure for the Fifth National Development Plans. In addition, as part of its role in support to government to enhance development coordination and partnership building, the UN will ensure functionality of the annual Development Partners Forum under the leadership of the National Planning Commission. In addition, the UN will play its role in convening Development Partners Dialogue which brings together, Private Sector, members of the Diplomatic Corps, Academia as well as Civil Society Organizations. This is part of ongoing efforts to strengthen collaboration among partners and improve the quality of development support in line with Government priorities.

- c) *Strengthening National Statistic System and Data Management for the SDGs Implementation*: the UN System will support the Namibian National Statistics Agency and the National Planning Commission to strengthen national capacity on statistics' and data management., particularly for SDGs reporting.
- d) *Implementation of the UNPAF (2014-18) MTR recommendations*: the UN Country will dedicate efforts to wrap up the unfinished activities of the partnership framework before it comes an in December 2018..
- e) *The UNCT will focus on finalization of the UNPAF (2019-2023) and ensure alignment with national planning frameworks*. This include development and implementation joint programmes in various areas.
- f) *The War on Poverty*: through the UNPAF Poverty Pilar, the UN Country Team will continue to support the Government to implement the Blue Print on Wealth Redistribution and Poverty Eradication Strategy through Joint Programme of support towards improving social protection, resilience building, livelihoods strengthening and job creation.
- g) *UN Communications Group*: through the UN Communication Groups, the UN will advance the UN Country Team strategic agenda in support of the Government through increased visibility on UN activities to the public.
- h) The UN Country Team will prioritize the implementation of its joint Partnership and Resource Mobilization Strategy and leveraging domestic finances.
- i) Through its Operation Management Team, the UN System will re-dedicate efforts to finalize the development of the BOS which will bring about operational efficiency.
- j) Through the UN Communication Group, the UN will focus on enhancing its visibility to the public, thereby creating awareness about the UN System's work in the Namibia.  
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