

**2019**  
**UNDP NAMIBIA**  
ANNUAL REPORT

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	Anti-Corruption Commission
BEST	Basic Entrepreneurial Skills Training
BIG	Basic Income Grant
CBIT	Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency
CLTS	Community-Led Total Sanitation
CO	Country Office
CPD	Continuing Professional Development
CSC	The National Anti-Corruption Steering Committee
DFA	Development Finance Assessment
EV	Electric Vehicle
FNCC	Franco Cultural Centre
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GRB	Gender Responsive Budgeting Framework
GWD	Guinae Worm Disease
IHLs	Institutions of Higher Learning
INFF	Integrated National Financial Frameworks
IUNV	International United Nationals Volunteer
MAWF	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry
MGE CW	Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare
MHETI	Ministry of Higher Education, Training and Innovation
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MITSMED	Ministry of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development
MPI	Multi-dimensional Poverty Index
MPESW	Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NACS	National Anti-Corruption Strategy
NC 4	Fourth National Communication
NCRS	Namibia Red Cross Society
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributors
NILALEG	Namibia Integrated Landscape Approach for Enhancing
NIPAM	Namibia Institute for Public Administration and Management
NSA	National Statistics Agency
NSS	National Statistical System
OMAs	Offices, Ministries and Agencies
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PV	Photovoltaic system
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SDGIIF	Sustainable Development Goals Impact Facility
TWG	Technical Working Group
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VGI	Vehicle-Grid Integration
WTO	World Trade Organisation

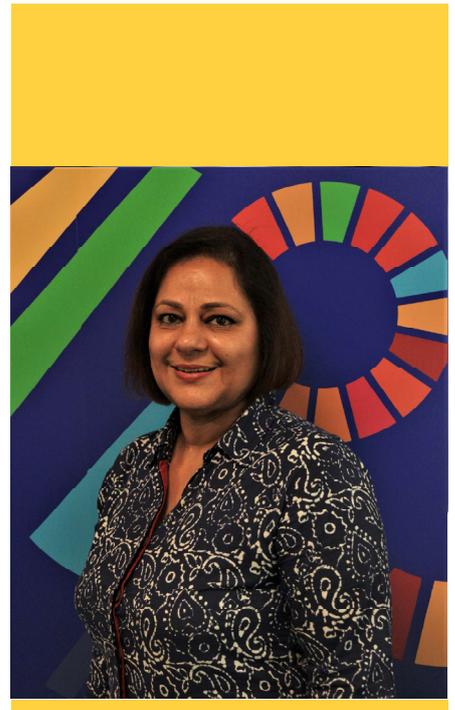
## 01

# Message from the Resident Representative

During the year under review, UNDP achieved significant results, which contributed towards SDG achievement and Country Programme outcomes. The CO partnered with several government offices, ministries and agencies, as well as civil society organisations and private sector partners to address development concerns in the country.

A Leave No One Behind standard was designed for use by government agencies to standardize the collection and use of data for policy and programme response related to the SDGs. Given the high levels of inequality and the persistent challenges related to high unemployment, the country office successfully introduced the Empretec initiative to address Small-Medium-Enterprises development, employment opportunities for the lower quintiles and entrepreneurship for the marginalized. As a result, 96 beneficiaries (45 females, 51 males) with entrepreneurship and enterprising development skills were trained to engage in self-employment and job creation.

The country office made significant strides in setting the enabling environment to ultimately reduce poverty and accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development. A Gender Responsive Budgeting framework was developed in line with 3 GRB learning modules to enhance public sector capacity in planning. In addition, an SDG Impact Investment Fund, which is a public-private partnership was initiated. Furthermore, a major environmental pipeline project under the current CPD matured in 2019, which saw the approval of the Integrated landscape approach project (NILALEG) amounting to USD 10 million to be implemented for the next five years.



UNDP capitalized on an opportunity to engage the private sector in transforming traditional corporate social responsibility initiatives into a more sustainable modern corporate social impact investment. Moreover, the country office led initiatives which resulted in Namibia becoming one of 17 countries to pilot the Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFF).

To reduce its carbon footprint and promote the use of renewable energy, the country office successfully negotiated the allocation of two electric vehicles that have been added to the UN House Vehicle to Grid Integration project. This project has reduced the UNDP energy consumption by approximately 40% and is a significant

contributor towards the CO objective to scale up integrated and innovative action on climate change mitigation.

UNDP piloted the integrator role, through an online SDG Hub enabling continuous dynamic multi-stakeholder engagements (civil, public and private) on all 17 SDGs. Under the political leadership of the UNRC, technical assistance on strategic issues especially financing for development was provided resulting in Namibia agreement to perform a Development Finance Assessment (DFA), co-financed by GIZ.

Institutionally, the country office successfully managed the de-linking during 2019 and was able to put the country

office management structure in place which focuses primarily on UNDP's primary mandates whilst collaborating with and contributing to overall UN positioning in Namibia.

Finally, the country office has achieved great milestones in 2019, however more needs to be done to achieve the objectives and targets set out to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Reducing inequalities in Namibia remains on the top of UNDP's agenda in Namibia. The year 2020 marks the start of the Decade of Action and the world only has 10 years left to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Now more than ever, we need to pull together and achieve the Global Goals to transform the world.

## Alka Bhatia

Resident Representative  
UNDP Namibia



## 02

## 2019 Development Overview

After strong growth averaging 5.6% between 2010 and 2016, mainly driven by expansionary fiscal policy, the economy has been in a prolonged recession. The economy has recorded successive negative growth rates for the past 2-years and is projected to further contract by 0.2% in 2019 before a modest 1.6% recovery in 2020. This is attributable to weak growth in major trading partner economies (South Africa and Angola), low commodity prices, prolonged drought and the negative effects of fiscal consolidation.

The weak economic performance has worsened the triple socio-economic challenges of high inequalities, high unemployment and relatively high poverty levels in the rural areas, uncommon in an upper-middle-income country. Despite a well-developed social protection system, Namibia remains one of the most unequal societies in the World with a Gini coefficient at 51.9 in 2015. Similarly, although the gender inequality index (GII) has been declining it is still very high. The 2018 GII ranked the country

at 108 out of 162 countries and territories worldwide. Government is examining the feasibility of implementing a universal basic income grant, but this is challenging given the current limited fiscal space considering the economic recession.

Namibia is a constitutional multi-party democracy with an enviable record of political stability and is among the top 11 most peaceful countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. Although the



political outlook remains stable, there is rising public discontent exacerbated by the prolonged economic recession and unresolved land question, which played out during campaign period for the November 2019 elections. The country made slight progress on its overall score (From 60.53 in 2019 to 61.4 in 2020) on Ease of Doing Business Indicators improving in ranking from 107/190 in 2019 to 104/190 in 2020. Namibia's improvement in competitiveness is attributed to improvement in starting a business, dealing with construction permits and supplying electricity.

However, there are still challenges in registering property and resolving insolvency. Namibia has been experiencing one of the worst droughts, which was declared a national disaster by the president in May 2019. This is the third time in six years that the government has declared a state of emergency.

This has affected many sectors and has seen the country auction wildlife due to the severe drought, which was threatening their survival. In response to the state of emergency, UNDP used existing projects, such as SCORE to provide small scale

farmers to deal with drought.

Namibia continued with the implementation of SDGs, including the launching of a 2019 SDGs Baseline Report and conducting a Development Finance Assessment. To gain an up-to-date status on the state of development in Namibia, UNDP is supporting the Government of Namibia to finalise the National Human Development Report scheduled to be finalized and launched in 2020. In response to the state of emergency, UNDP used the existing projects, such as SCORE to provide support to the small scale farmers to deal with drought.



## 03

## ECONOMIC PROGRESSION

Currently estimated at 34%, unemployment in Namibia remains a major development challenge for the country. To address this, the Government of the Republic of Namibia (GRN) recognizes a significant role that micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) can play in self-employment, job creation and income generation to alleviate poverty. A major result for UNDP in September 2019 was the establishment of Empretec Namibia in, which is an inclusive and integrated government-led entrepreneurship programme and centre (one-stop-shop).

The Namibia country office is on track to achieve set results, however, the interventions are in their first year of implementation and therefore it is premature for determining impact on reducing the incidence of poverty; Youth Unemployment; Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI); and National unemployment rate; which are still at the same level as reported in the CPD baselines.

UNDP used its convening influence to bring seven public institutions (i.e. MITSMED, MPESW, MHETI, MGECW, MYNCS, NPC and

MoF) together. This resulted in enhancing collaborative engagement across the government and resulted in the creation of an innovative, local, pro-poor and gender-responsive integrated entrepreneurship programme targeting micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs). Through the UNDP's technical support, the country established a national institution "Empretec Namibia" in 2019. As a result, the Empretec Namibia can: 1) promote effective coordination for poverty eradication targeting MSMEs, and 2) assist local entrepreneurs through a local market driven Empretec Centre.



In 2019, the Empretec centre promoted general entrepreneurial awareness, enhanced indigenous entrepreneurship skills, and developed an effective entrepreneurial and business advisory services delivery capacity. This was done through a training of trainers, where a total of 12 people (6 males, 6 females) were trained so that they can train other entrepreneurs. The centre's activities further strengthened the capacities of 96 (45 females, 51 males) Namibians to access integrated business development services in

entrepreneurship and enterprise development. An additional 42 people (69% females, 48% youth) who are affected by poverty and 14 volunteers representing 14 Constituencies of the high unemployment region of Khomas were capacitated. They were provided with Basic Entrepreneurial Skills Training (BEST) to access the same service. An interesting corresponding development that balances these outputs is private sector interests which have been stimulated.

During 2019, UNDP provided financial and technical support

which contributed toward the finalization of policies for inclusive development and poverty reduction targeting vulnerable groups. Finally, in November 2019, UNDP provided policy and programmatic support to expose MITSMED and several private sector partners to the integrated and indivisibility concept of the SDGs resulting in private sector engagements to ascertain the need to establish an SDG Impact Investment Fund (SDGIIF) (referred to as Komesho Impact Fund, meaning 'forward' in a local dialect).



## 04

## ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Namibia is currently placing significant efforts in addressing the environmental challenges that are facing the country, intending to promote sustainable environmental management and enhance resilience. Among others, the environmental challenges include, wildlife crime, human-wildlife conflicts, climate change, land degradation, and deforestation, have become key issues of concern. These are further exacerbated by lack of awareness, limited management capacities, limited human resources, lack of knowledge exchange and inadequate financial resources to manage them. Most, if not all the environmental challenges have socio-economic impacts at the national level. Therefore, as a counteract, Namibia has been implementing and developing various projects that seek to contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources and to address climate change and its impacts.

To address the human-wildlife conflict and wildlife crime challenges, which are considered as a threat to biodiversity, the UNDP Country Office has provided technical support to the Namibian government, towards the design of a project aiming to implement an integrated approach to the proactive management of human-wildlife conflict and wildlife crime in hotspot landscapes of Namibia. With funding to the tune of US\$175,000.00 from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the design of this project commenced in 2019, which involved the development of a proposal for a full phase that will be submitted to the GEF secretariat in June 2020. This project is expected to contribute to improved management and protection of critical wildlife populations in the Etosha National Park and Bwabwata National Park complex and the surrounding landscapes and conservancies and the Kunene Region.

Apart from wildlife management, the Namibian Government through its Sustainable Management of Namibia's Forested



Lands (NAFOLA) Project has addressed the long-term impacts of land degradation. Through UNDP's, technical support the Government successfully gazetted a community forest in Epukiro community, one of the areas that are threatened by land degradation in the eastern part of Namibia. This intervention contributed to the increase in the area coverage of sustainable land management regime from 3,231,704 ha in 2018 to 3,249,199 ha in 2019. In support of the government efforts, UNDP provided policy advice, technical support, project review and programme design support to the government to build resilience and to contribute to sustainable forest management.

Through the NAFOLA Project, UNDP engaged citizens of the climate-vulnerable region Omaheke, to raise awareness regarding area protection with legal status, to discuss issues around the management of local forestry resources along with the sharing of benefits and to endorse a plan to protect the area. This exercise resulted in the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF) submitting the approved community plan for official gazetting, which was approved by Cabinet in February.

Further to the management of the forested lands, UNDP provided technical support through an international

consultant to finalize a National Forest and Veld-fire Management Policy to manage incidents of recurring wildfires. The approach involved widespread community consultations, workshops and follow-up endorsement by the MAWF.

In response to climate change, two projects, 1) the Scaling up community resilience to climate variability and climate change in Northern Namibia, with a special focus on women and children (SCORE) and 2) Fourth National Communication (NC 4) were successfully implemented, and their interventions contributed to resilience building at national and regional levels. The CO support is also evident through



the approval of the Fourth Biennial Update Report (BUR 4) Project, which is a fulfilment of Namibia's mandate under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to submit national communications on the state of climate change at the national level.

The CO is on track to help the government to place Namibia in a position to effectively monitor, report and verify climate actions, and to report on Nationally

Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the global action to address climate change. UNDP supported the government to develop its Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency Project (CBIT), which is currently in the preparation phase.

Furthermore, UNDP provided programmatic support for the design of a project aiming to implement an integrated landscape management approach in key agricultural

and forest landscapes while at the same time promoting land degradation neutrality (NILALEG Project). This design led to the development of a Project Document. The actual implementation of this project will only commence in 2020.

UNDP is committed to the use of renewable energy and in 2019 has led the way through important initiatives by piloting proof of concepts. Two such concepts are detailed below:

#### a) **Electric Vehicles project**

The UNDP Namibia Country Office officially launched the Vehicle-Grid-Integration (VGI) and Electric Vehicle (EV) project at the United Nations House in Windhoek on the 4<sup>th</sup> of October 2019. In 2017, UN House Namibia adopted solar power by installing a 104kWp solar photovoltaic system. The solar system was combined with electric vehicles connected via bi-directional power in 2019. In this project, the set-up will provide energy backup, load shifting, peak shaving and emergency power supply functionalities for the UN House Namibia compound. By using the electric vehicles, UNDP will contribute to its Greening the Blue efforts, while at the same time reducing its carbon emissions significantly. This pilot project is the first installation of VGI technology in Namibia, and the first at a UN compound in Africa, standing to demonstrate the solution to internal and external stakeholders, to trigger widespread adoption of EVs across the country. UNDP invited other UN agencies to collaborate and UNICEF then joined in and contributed to the launch of the electric vehicles.



## b) Solar for Health

Through the Solar for Health Project, the UNDP supported the Government of Namibia with the installation of solar energy photovoltaic systems (PV) for health facilities, a total of 6 health facilities (5 clinics and 1 health centre) have been equipped with solar panels. These solar facilities are playing a significant role in providing cost-effective access to a clean and renewable source of energy necessary for producing reliable access to light, refrigeration of vaccines, and for maintaining life-saving medical devices and equipment in an operational and ready to use condition. This form of energy also increases community resilience to climate change impacts, such as extreme weather events of floods and droughts.

# 05 GOOD GOVERNANCE

In 2019, the CO contributed to accelerated structural transformations for sustainable development through training members of the upper and lower house of parliament on Gender Responsive Planning Budgeting. The training exposed parliamentarians with national-level oversight to the benefits

of designing interventions with a gender lens. Their sensitivity to passing laws that are gender-informed, and ensuring that laws, policies, and budgets are responsive to the needs of men and women, boys and girls on the ground has been enhanced. In addition, the establishment of a Technical Working Group

(TWG) was established to support the development of a GRPB module for public servants. The module aims to ensure the sustainability and impact of GRB across sectors.

The Country Office has also begun the process of facilitating its work with national, regional



and local institutions towards strengthening accountability mechanisms with various public sector institutions such as the Office of the Prime Minister and the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development. In addition, UNDP has partnered with academia, such as the University of Namibia, the Namibia University of Science and Technology and the International University of Management in Namibia to advance academic and professional exchanges.

With technical support and policy guidance from UNDP, the MGECW established an agreement with Institutions of Higher Learning (IHLs) to deliver a Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting (GRP) training module at the Namibia Institute for Public Administration and Management (NIPAM), which is mandated for providing ongoing training to public servants. The proposed intervention was planned under the 2019/20 annual work plan for the MGECW. UNDP country office supported the MGECW

to scale up efforts of Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) through developing capacity across all sectors of government including Institutions of Higher learning, members of upper and lower houses of parliament and gender focal points from 21 Offices, Ministries and Agencies (OMAs). In addition, a refresher training was conducted for staff (27 Female and 16 males) from the office of the Prime Minister (OPM) to further enhance their oversight role towards compliance of GRB.

## Anti-Corruption Commission

The CO continues to support the Namibia Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) in building capacity to implement the National Anti-Corruption Strategy (NACS). UNDP supported the ACC by providing technical expertise through recruiting an International United Nations Volunteer (IUNV) who supported the monitoring and evaluation of the NACS. As a result building the capacity and technical support provided to the ACC. The CO further supported capacity strengthening at the institutional level for the ACC through the

evaluation of the NACS. 2016 - 2019).

All sectors of Namibian society which included the National Administration (government), Executive Branch, Public Enterprises, Independent Agencies, upper and lower houses of Parliament, Judiciary, Private Sector, Media, Civil Society Organizations, and rank and file Namibian citizens were involved in a validation workshop of the NACS. Coming out of this workshop, a total of 22 organizations are

leading the implementation of different NACS action plans. The National Anti-Corruption Steering Committee (CSC), assisted by the ACC Secretariat, monitors the implementation of the Strategy and the NACSC is divided into 4 Clusters that lead implementation. Each cluster oversees the implementation of actions under one or two NACS Strategic Objectives further contributing to the output towards improved accountability, participation and reporting.

## Namibia Statistics Agency

To improve accountability across various government institutions, UNDP has partnered and continues to provide the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) with technical expertise to establish innovative mechanisms to work collaboratively with other data producers and establish a National Statistical System (NSS), to improve data management across sectors. Current data challenges require, among other, development and utilization of new (non-traditional) data sources; increasing scope, quantity, timeliness, and data disaggregation to ensure that no one is left behind; leveraging innovative technologies to better produce and disseminate data; emerging of new issues such as big data, open data, and the data revolution. In 2019, UNDP

supported the NSA to establish a national framework to transform, modernize and strengthen the NSS. This has proven to be critical in the government's effort to cope with the increasing demand for development data. In 2019, UNDP provided the NSA with technical expertise and policy support to capacitate 11 out of 12 identified sectors with comprehensive Sectoral Statistical Plans.

As a result, the government through the NSA, designed and is in the process of implementing a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). With the technical expertise provided by UNDP, the NSA produced a total of 11 Sectoral Statistical Plans,

which will feed into the NSDS. Before the initiative by NSA and UNDP, no SSPs existed in the 12 identified sectors. UNDP also supported NSA to capacitate relevant staff in related training and capacity development courses to enhance their capacities, in new disruptive technologies for data analysis. In addition, capacity development was also conducted in 2019, by training of personnel from the media fraternity (Journalist training) on the SDG Baseline Report, Indicator Framework and in the use of the SDG Portal. UNDP further supported the NSA with the development of the SDG online portal and continue to strengthen the capacity of the institution to ensure its constitutional mandate is fulfilled.



## 06

## SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

**Improving health response system to contain Hepatitis E Virus**

In 2019, UNDP supported the Ministry of Health and Social Services with strengthening the health system to cope with health and nutrition emergencies in terms of prevention, detection and response through the Improving health response system to contain Hepatitis E Virus project. As a result, 7 regional field epidemiologists were trained to operate the Public Health Emergency Centre. In addition, risk communication materials were developed in different languages to strengthen local understanding of the disease and coordination. Furthermore, technical support in the areas of (WASH, Social

mobilization, Coordination, Surveillance) provided to 8 of the affected regions through supervisory visits.

As part of the Social Mobilisation activities to curb the further spread of Hepatitis E in the northern parts of Namibia, UNDP supported the Namibia Red Cross Society (NCRS) by training 85 volunteers on Hepatitis E response. Social mobilization and community engagement in support of the Hepatitis E outbreak response in all affected communities through Namibia Red Cross Society is ongoing.

Over half a million people (284,068 females and 260,132 males) have been reached through education on hygiene and sanitation efforts as part of the project. The project launched the Urban Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approached in Windhoek and activities are still underway. 46 CLTS members (32 females, 13 male) have been trained, 34 Sanitation Action Group members trained on CLTS. Furthermore, 50 youths have been trained on latrine construction; 10 pilot sanitation demonstration centres have been built in 2019 in the Moses Garoeb and Samora Machel



constituencies to demonstrate the acceptable and approved models of waterless latrines that the communities can build for themselves. By November 2019, about 29 toilets were built by respective individual community members.

To strengthen coordination and diseases surveillance, a cross-border meeting between Namibia and Angola for Guinea Worm Disease (GWD), Hepatitis E Virus (HEV) and other priority surveillance diseases was held; with a representation of 77 delegates from both countries.



## Basic Income Grant Feasibility Study

In 2019, UNDP and the Ministry of Poverty Eradication partnered to undertake a Basic Income Grant (BIG) Feasibility study

to establish the value addition of implementing a BIG. This partnership was a Government Cost-sharing in financial

resources to identify suitable technical expertise. The BIG feasibility study will be concluded in 2020.

## UNDP Namibia Accelerator Lab

UNDP Namibia launched the Accelerator Lab with its development partners, the German Embassy and the Qatar Fund for Development on the 5<sup>th</sup> of July 2019. The launch was organised in collaboration with a private sector youth venture, DOLOLO, at the DoBox, which is located at the Franco Cultural Centre (FNCC) in Windhoek. The Accelerator Lab Namibia is the UNDP's newest service offering which is positioned to work with individuals,

governments and the private sector as the world's largest and fastest learning network. Through the partnership model, the Accelerator Lab seeks to develop new capabilities through a process of exploring, sense-making, experimenting and scaling local solutions, to tackle the 21st century's complex development challenges.

With the launch of the Accelerator Lab, all three roles of exploration, solutions

mapping and experimentation, comprising the Accelerator Lab were filled by October 2019. A bootcamp scheduled later in October the was held in Quito, Ecuador which included an orientation session as well as a brief overview of the methodologies to be used by the Accelerator Labs during the 90 day learning cycle was introduced.

# 07

## New additions to the team

### Ms Alka Bhatia

UNDP Namibia Resident Representative

The Deputy Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Honourable Christine //Hoebes received the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Resident Representative to Namibia, Mrs. Alka Bhatia on 06 May 2019.

Welcoming the Diplomat to Namibia, the Deputy Minister noted that it is important for UNDP to continue working with Government to streamline programmes and operations to achieve the goals set in the National Plans. "UNDP needs to expand its role for other agencies to push their programmes." She stated.

Mrs Alka Bhatia is an International Development Professional with 30 years' experience in poverty alleviation, trade and sustainable development. She has vast experience in providing strategic policy advice on sustainable development to Governments and UN Country Teams. Her career spans development cooperation, financing for development, economic and trade reform, with special expertise in inclusive growth, particularly youth and women employment and private sector development, which is relevant in the Namibian context. She has a proven track record of leading multidisciplinary and multicultural teams.

She joined the Indian Civil Service in 1986 and after serving in various leadership capacities in the Government of India she was chosen to represent India in Doha Development Round of negotiations at the World Trade Organisation (WTO) in Geneva.



## Dr Armstrong Alexis

### UNDP Namibia Deputy Resident Representative

Armstrong Alexis is Saint Lucian. He is a graduate of Walden University in the United States and holds a Doctoral Degree in Business Administration. Dr. Alexis also holds an MBA from the University of Durham in the United Kingdom and is a graduate of the University of the West Indies Mona Campus, Jamaica with a Master of Science Degree in Sociology and a Bachelor of Science Degree in Social Work.

Dr. Alexis has held numerous leadership positions both as a volunteer and professionally. He has joined us in UNDP Namibia from his previous post as the Deputy Resident Representative and Functional Head of Office for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Suriname. Prior to that he was the Coordinator for Programme and Operations at the UNDP Pacific Centre in Fiji. He has also served as the Functional Deputy to the Resident Representative of the Multi-Country Office for Samoa, Niue, Cook Islands, and Tokelau, and as Operations Manager with the UNDP Sub-regional Office in Barbados. Armstrong has undertaken numerous special mission assignments with UNDP, most notably as Deputy Country Director for Operations, ad-interim in Haiti in 2010, Human Resources and Training Coordinator at UNDP Headquarters in New York in 2013, and Special Operations Advisor in Maiduguri, Nigeria in 2019.

Before joining the United Nations in 2007, Dr. Alexis served as Regional Director for the Commonwealth Youth Programme in the Caribbean, bearing responsibility for supporting government initiatives on youth development throughout the Commonwealth Caribbean. He has commendable experience in the public sector having served at senior levels with the Government of St. Lucia, and in academia with the University of the West Indies, Mona Campus in Jamaica. In 1994, whilst reading for his Bachelor of Science degree at the Mona Campus of the UWI, he was elected to the post of President of the UWI Guild of Undergraduates and served with distinction for one year.

In his current post, Dr. Alexis oversees the UNDP 2030 Agenda through several projects which are aimed at empowering citizens, building resilience, and improving human development using sustainable development methodologies.

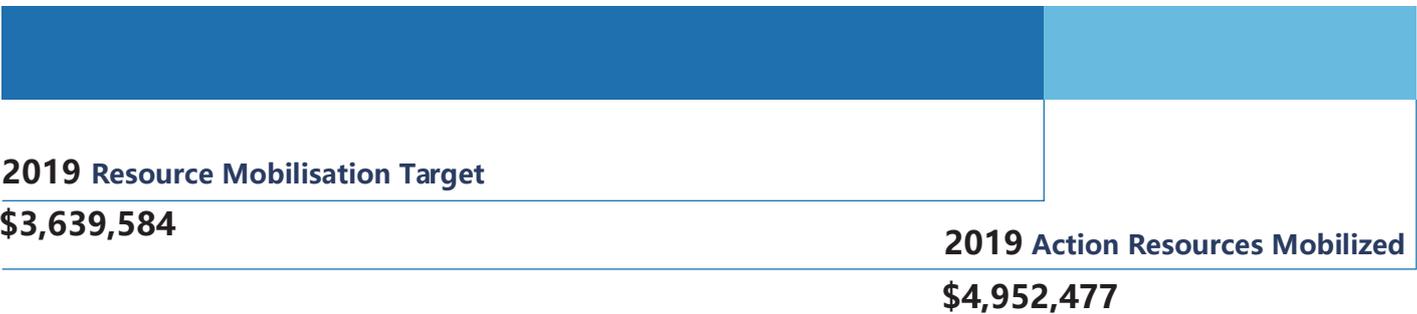


# 08

## Programme, income and expenditure

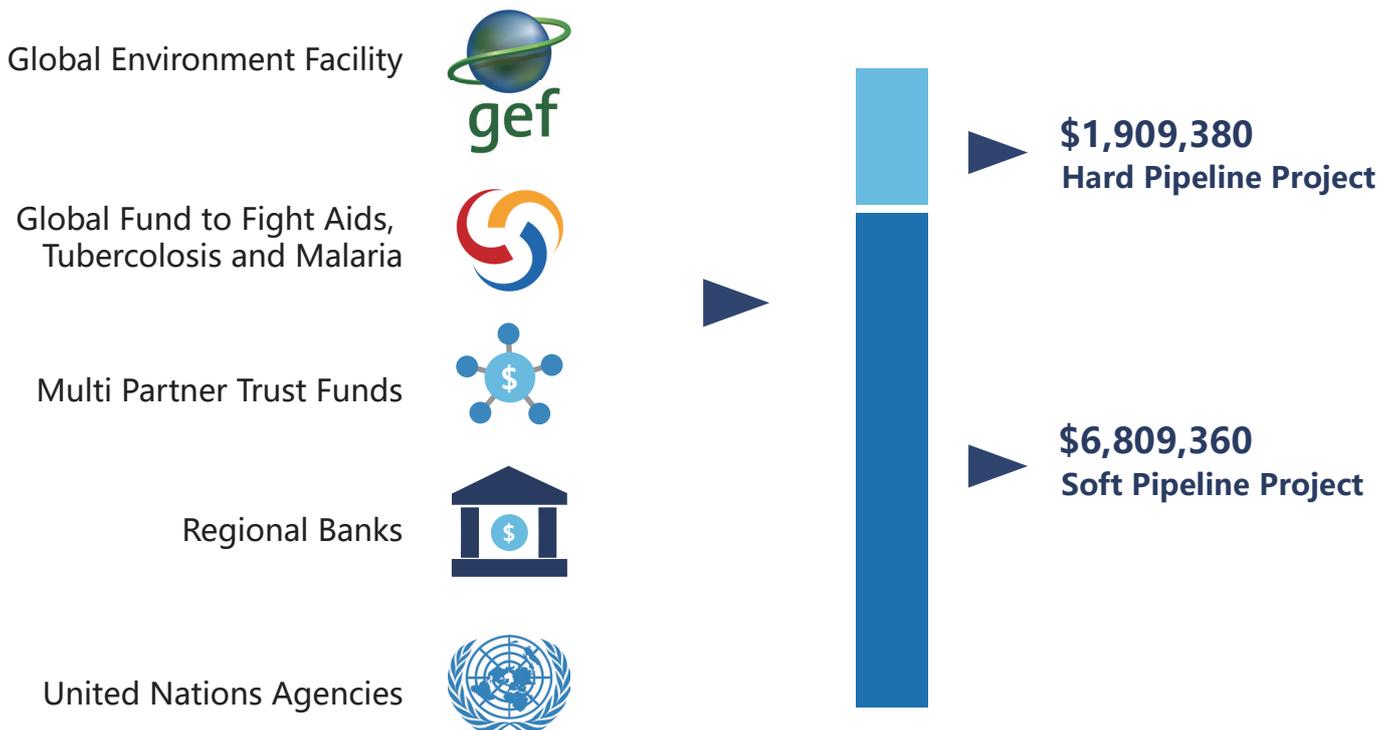
### Finance and Operations

#### Resource Mobilisation



#### 2019 Pipeline projects

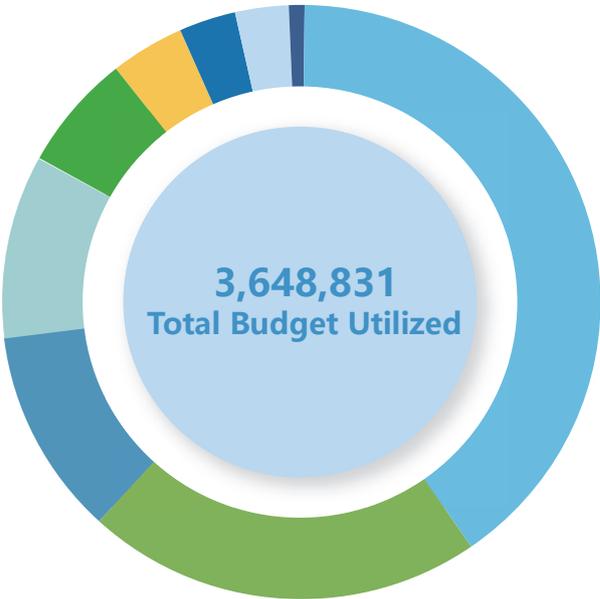
#### Donors



## Distribution of Donors Total Budget Utilised

### Fund Description

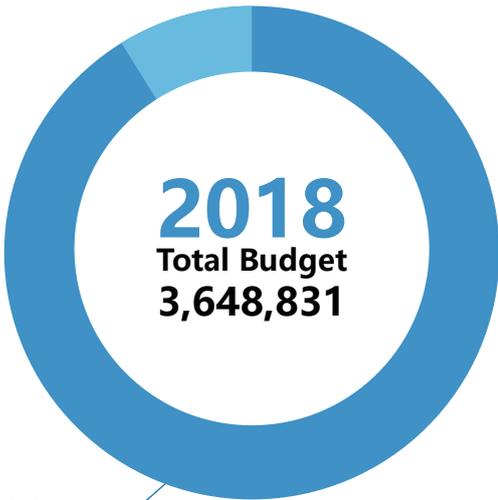
TRAC	1441453.76
GEF Voluntary Contribution	767577.83
Programme Cost Sharing	408630.28
SPECIAL CLIMATE CHANGE FUND	355,727
Programme cost sharing-GFTAM	226,634
TRAC 2	142871.76
Country Investment Facility	110907.72
Programme cost sharing - GOV1	103774.54
JPN - Partnership Devt Pgm PCF	18,649



Note: figures are in USD

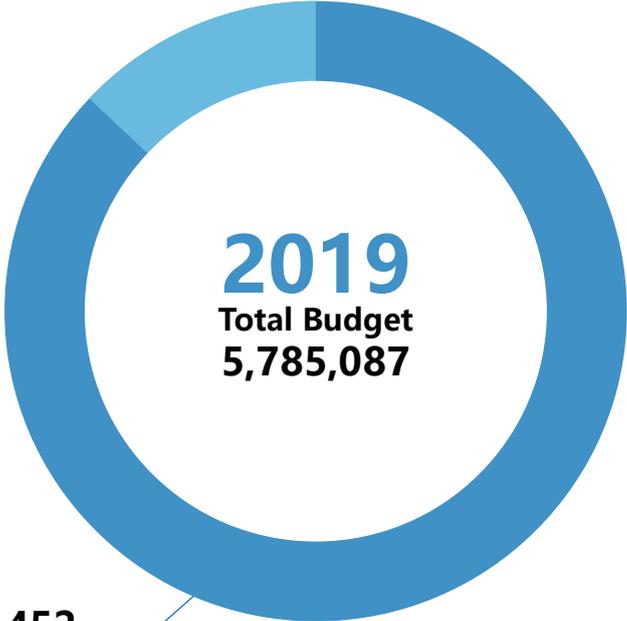
## Programme

### Budget vs Expenditure



**3,332,602**  
Total Expenditure

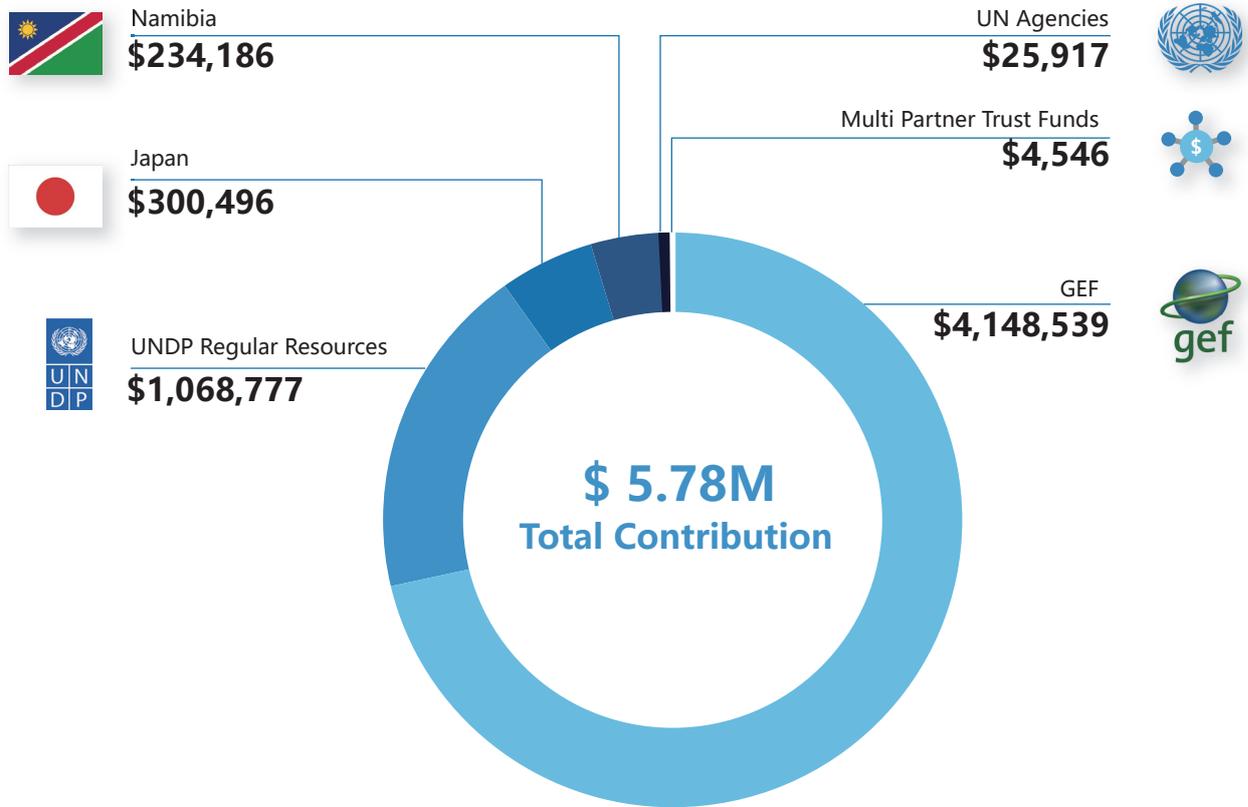
**91%**  
of the total budget



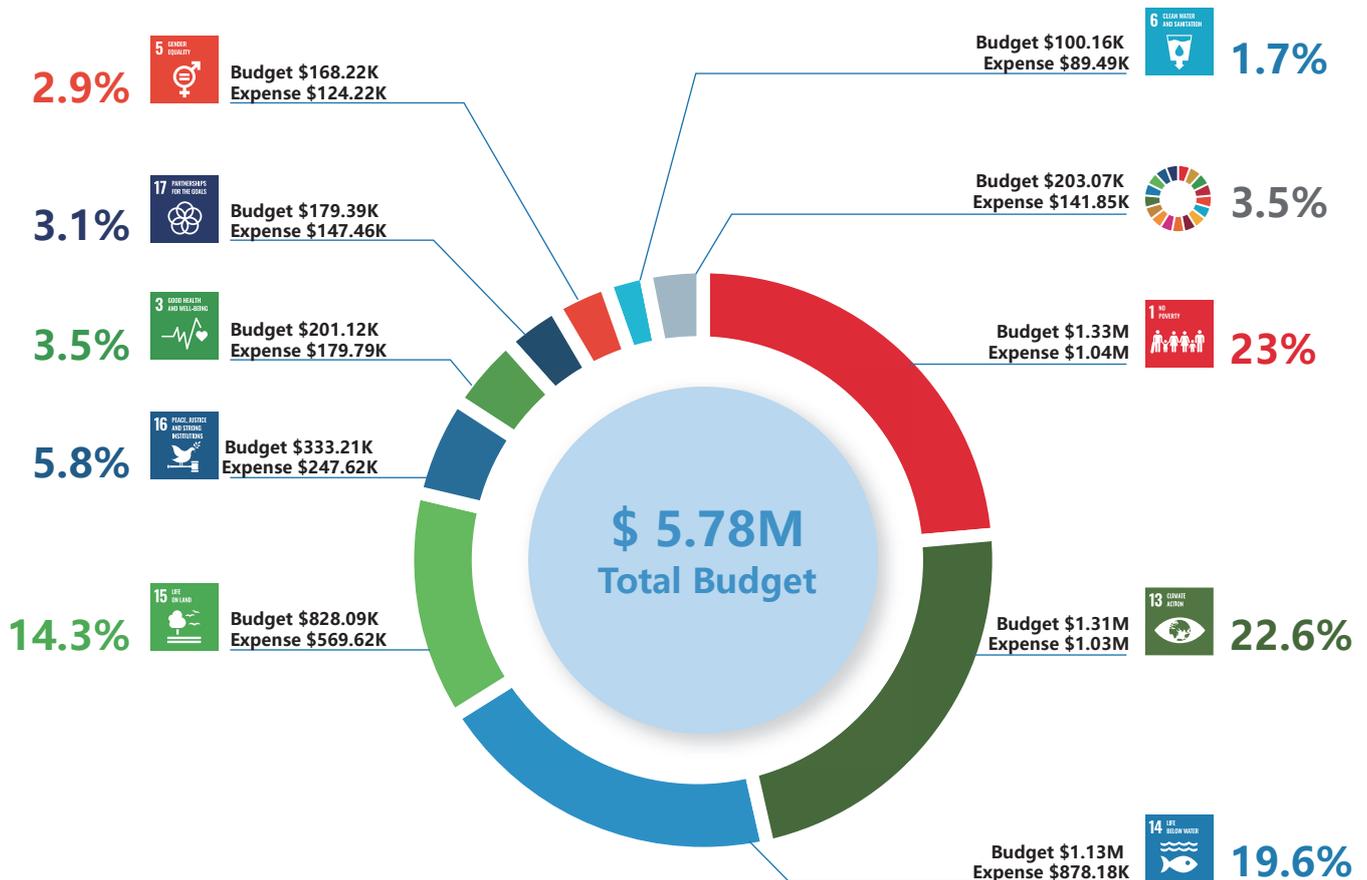
**5,028,452**  
Total Expenditure

**87%**  
of the total budget

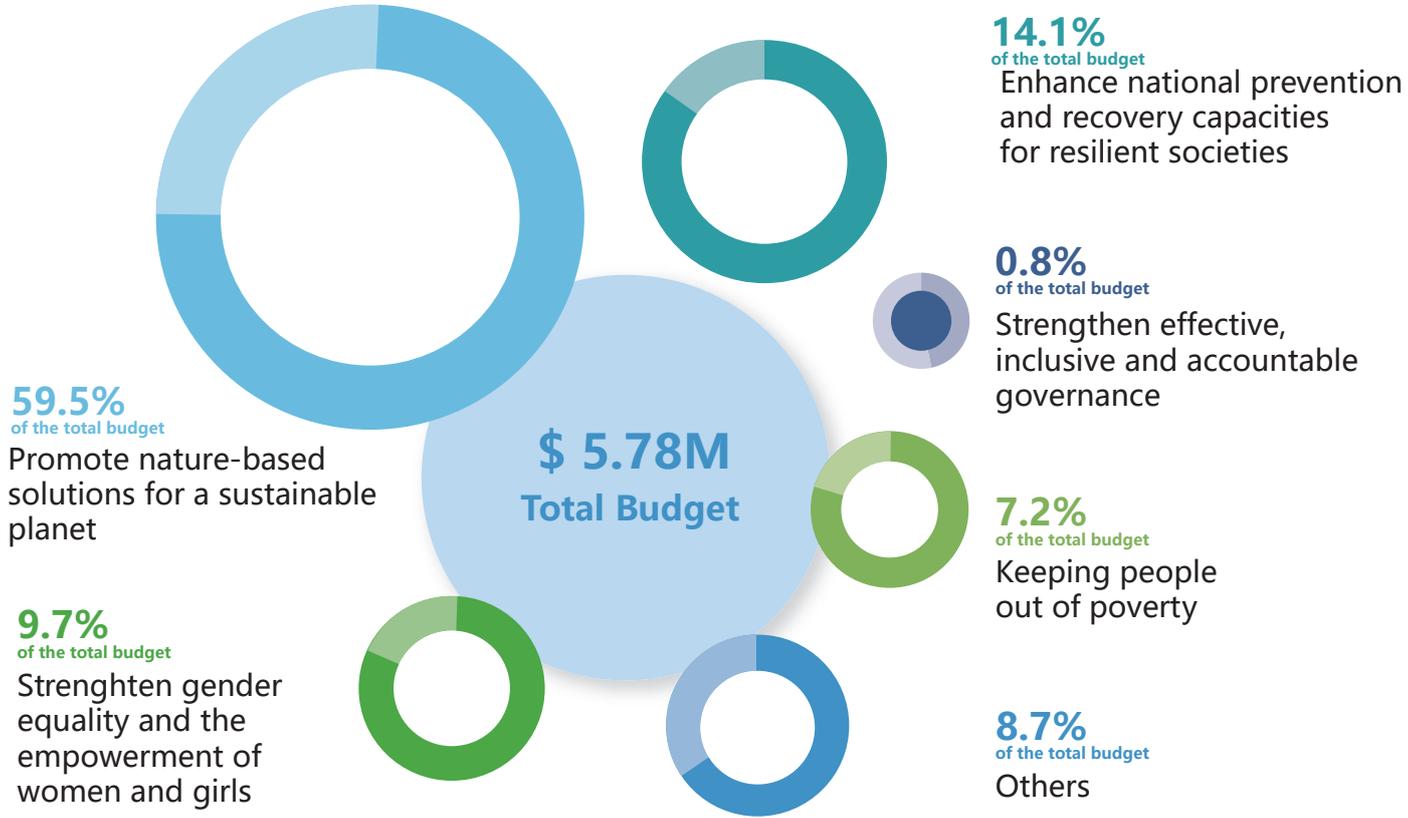
### Distribution of donors



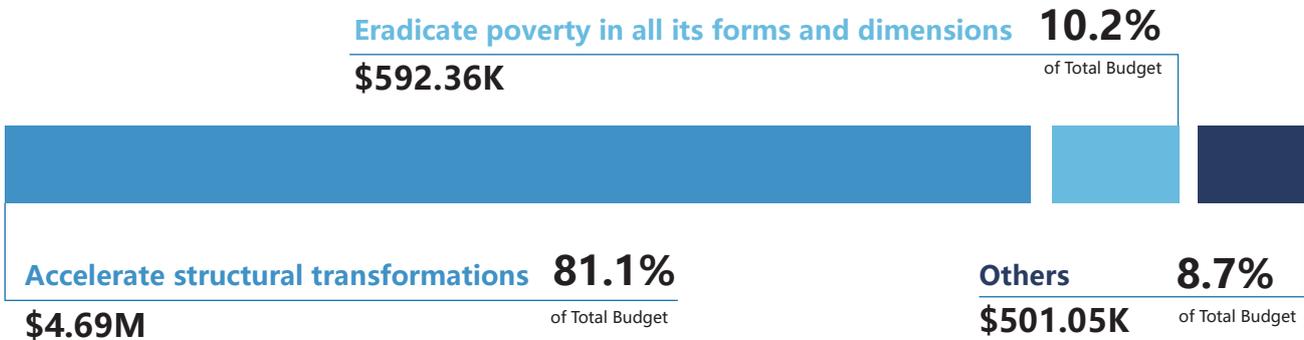
### SDGs Budget vs Expenditure



## Signature Solutions Budget vs Expenditure

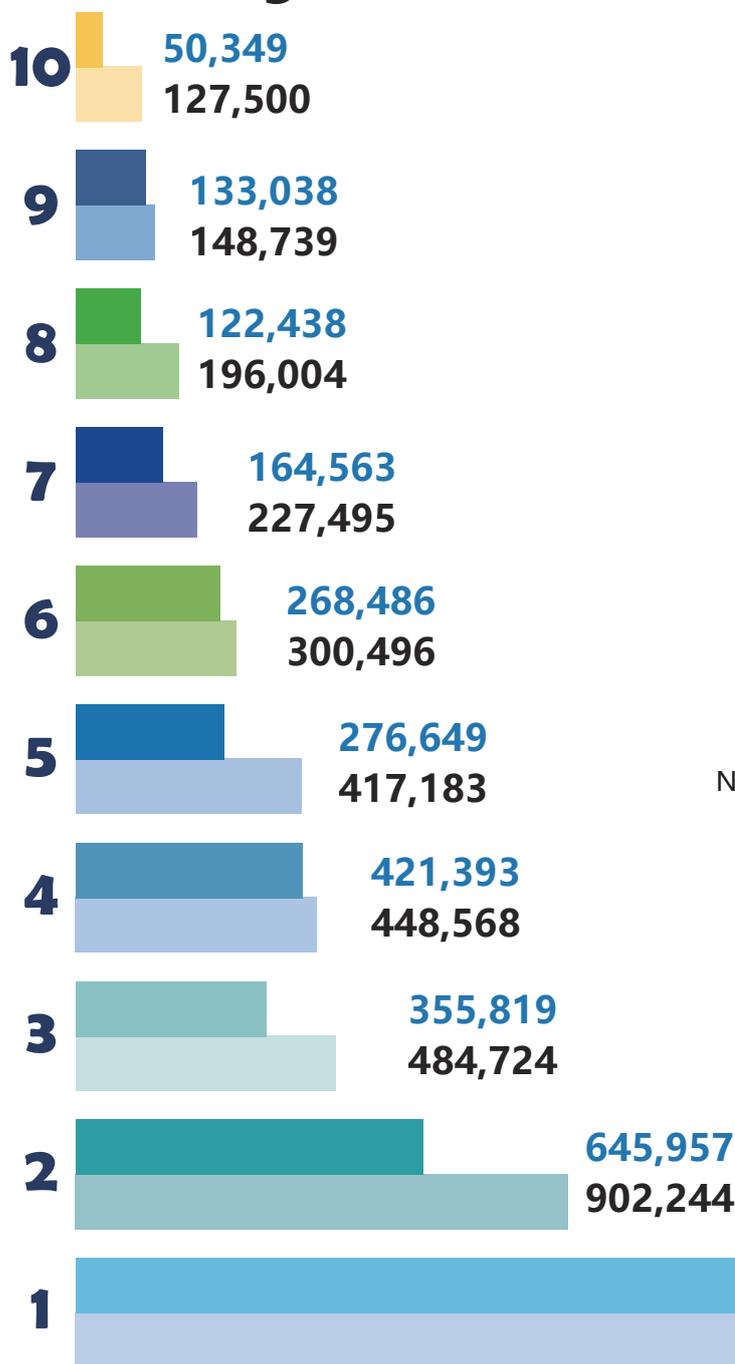


## Our Focus



# Top 10 Projects in Namibia

## Expenditure Budget



Note: figures are in USD

PIMS 5313  
Improving Ocean Governance  
and Integrated Mgt

1

Sustainable Management of  
Namibia's Forested Lands (NAFO)

2

Support to Inclusive Governance

3

Scaling up Community Resilience  
to Climate Variability

4

Enhancing Entrepreneurship  
Development in Namibia

5

Improving Hepatitis  
E Response Namibia

6

Namibia's Fourth  
National Communication (NC4)

7

Programme Support CPD 2019-2023

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Namibia Integrated Landscape Approach  
for enhancing Live

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Proactive Management of  
Human Wildlife Conflict & Crime

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