



United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPAF) 2014-2018

A Partnership for Growth, Job Creation and Equity

Employment
Creation

High and sustained
economic growth

Increased Income
Equality

Partnership Briefing Document

UN Namibia
11 October 2013



For the past 23 years, Namibia has witnessed remarkable economic growth & social development. Yet, there are still major development challenges ahead!

The country has made great strides in working towards the realization of MDG targets concerning poverty reduction, health, education, gender equality and environmental sustainability. Severe poverty has been reduced, with the 2015 target likely to be achieved. The enrollment of children in primary schools and the survival rate to grade 5 and 8 has also increased. In addition, targets for literacy rates and female to male student ratios in secondary schools have been reached.



Demography

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Total population (Census, 2011) | 2 113 077 |
| Rural population (Census, 2011) | 57 % |
| Urban population (Census, 2011) | 43 % |
| Male population (Census, 2011) | 48.36% |
| Female population (Census, 2011) | 51.64% |
| Official language | English |

Socioeconomic Indicators

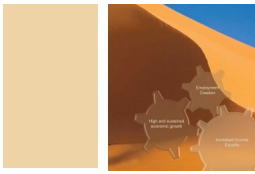
| Human Development Index (HDI) (HDR, 2013) | HDI | Rank |
|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 0.608 | 128 out of 186 countries |
| Life expectancy (HDR, 2013) | 62.6 years | |
| GDP per capita (current US\$) (World Bank, 2011) | 5 293 | |
| Gini Coefficient (NHIES, 2009/10) | 0.5971 | |
| Proportion of population below the poverty line (NSA, 2011) | 29% | |
| Proportion of seats in National Assembly held by Women (2012) 25% (20 out of 78 seats) | 25% (20 out of 78 seats) | |
| Female-headed households (Census, 2011) | 44% | |
| Unemployment Rate – broad definition (NLFS, 2012) | 27.4% (male 22.9%, female 31.8%) | |
| Unemployment Rate – strict definition (NLFS, 2012) | 16.7% (male 14.7%, female 18.9%) | |
| Labour force participation rate (NFLS, 2012) | 66.0% (male 69.1%, female 63.2%) | |
| Adult literacy rate (age 15-49) (NHIES, 2009/10) | 88.51% | |
| Ratio of girls-boys (in primary school) (EMIS, 2011) | 104.4% | |
| Infant mortality rate (DHS, 2006/07) | 45.61 deaths/1,000 live births | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (DHS, 2006/07) | 449 deaths/100,000 live births | |
| Adult HIV prevalence (age 15-49) (NASA, 2008/09) | 13.4% | |
| Population with access to safe water (for drinking and cooking) (Census, 2011) | 80% (urban 97.7%, rural 62.8%) | |
| Population with no toilet facility (Census, 2011) | 48.6% (urban 22.4%, rural 74.0%) | |

Namibia has also witnessed a reduction in the prevalence of HIV amongst the 15-19 and 20-24 year old demographics. Great improvements on access to safe drinking water have too been seen. However, much work is still required. Access to basic sanitation remains out of reach for majority of Namibians. The country also needs to do more to reduce poverty, the prevalence of HIV, infant & maternal mortality and unemployment rates.

The United Nations in Namibia is committed to work with the government, civil society and the private sector in working towards attaining the development goals set out in Vision 2030 and the Fourth National Development Plan (NDP4).

The United Nations Development Partnership Framework (2014-2018) is a vehicle that will guide the UN strategic partnership and resource planning in addressing developmental challenges facing Namibia.





The Four Pillars of the United Nations Partnership Framework

The United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPAF) 2014-2018 is the third strategic programme framework prepared by the Government of the Republic of Namibia (GRN) and the United Nations (UN) system. It describes the collective responses of the UN to development challenges prioritized by the government. The framework also articulates the UN's comprehensive support to government to meet those challenges through the following strategic initiatives:

- Development of capacities of national institutions
- Fostering multi-disciplinary approaches to development
- Provision of technical expertise and policy analysis and advisory support
- Strengthening knowledge generation and management, and sharing of best practices
- Facilitating south-south cooperation
- Promoting standards, norms and accountability mechanisms

1.

Institutional Environment Pillar



This Pillar aims to contribute toward the overall capacity of government **institutions** to ensure realization of human rights and strengthening of the legislature to promote good governance, transparency and accountability in the public sector.

This will be pursued by adjusting and strengthening the existing system to ensure that continuous monitoring and evaluation systems are in place or where none exist, they are established.

The Pillar will also work toward the development of appropriate policies, programme design and timely reporting to ensure data collection .

2

Education & Skills Pillar



In order to address the limited capacity of the **Education System** to produce an adequate and educated workforce, this pillar will contribute toward the improvement of quality primary education.

Working with the Ministry of Education and other partners the pillar will work towards upstream policy development to ensure improvements of all education outcomes at all levels.

The UN will also promote sector level dialogue forums and debates in order to sustain and/or renew political commitment to accessible, inclusive and high quality education for all. Tapping into south-south cooperation for exchange of experiences and technical expertise, the UN will engage in national capacity development for equity-based analysis, knowledge generation and management.

By doing so, the UN will seek to improve evidence-based policy formulation, programming, planning and budgeting processes to be more responsive to needs of the most vulnerable learners. The UN will also support strengthening of capacity for M&E, including the Education Management Information System (EMIS) and research.



The Four Pillars of the United Nations Partnership Framework



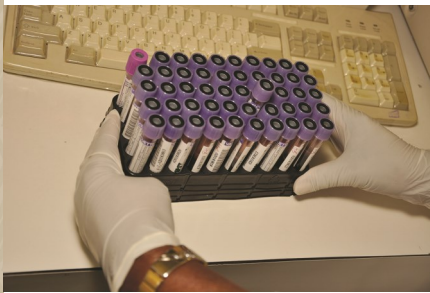
3.

Health Pillar

The focus of the UN in this pillar will be on **strengthening health systems**, combating priority diseases, and addressing the socio-economic determinants of health. Priority diseases and conditions to be addressed include HIV, TB, malaria, diseases with epidemic potential, non-communicable diseases, nutrition-related conditions, and maternal and child health.

To achieve the proposed outcomes, key strategies, such as policy advice, capacity development, technical cooperation, advocacy and support to decentralized responses will be implemented.

The UN and partners will make coordinated efforts to support the implementation of sectoral and multi-sectoral priorities, targeting the poor, rural, disadvantaged, marginalized and vulnerable populations.



4.

Poverty Reduction Pillar

The NDP 4 identified a lack of evidence on the root causes of poverty as having a negative impact on the quality of policies and strategies aimed at reducing poverty. Through the National Statistic Agency, this pillar will support the development and maintenance of a systematic approach in gathering up-to-date and reliable data and information on development issues and indicators.

The UN will also support the analyses of the root causes of poverty and the strengthening of national statistical capacity, including the generation of gender-disaggregated data. This will assist in ensuring that accurate and reliable official statistics are produced in a timely manner and are disseminated widely for use in policy formulation and development planning at all levels.

With a focus on the poor and vulnerable groups, the UN will support the GRN in strengthening and expansion of the social protection system to reach the most vulnerable communities.





Improving Institutional Environment

Issue

Since Independence, Namibia has made significant progress towards institutionalizing good governance, democracy and the rule of law. Additionally, Namibia has ratified the core international legal instruments related to good governance and the protection of human rights, However the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of 2010 revealed that the country still experiences many challenges, including poor enactment of new legislation and failure, due to low capacity, to ratify the international conventions the country has signed.

According to the recent Global Competiveness Index Report, The leading constraints to doing business in Namibia, are an inadequately educated workforce (15 percent of respondents), poor access to financing (11.8 percent), corruption (10.7 percent), restrictive labour regulations (10.3 percent), inefficient government bureaucracy (9.7 percent), and a poor work ethic among the national labour force (8.4 percent). These issues hamper the attraction of potential investors to the country.

Although the country is reported to be doing fairly well compared to other African countries in relation to corruption, the recent upsurge in reported incidences of corruption is a concern. It is therefore important to continually strengthen the oversight and watchdog roles of the legislature and other institutions, such as CSOs, to promote democracy, good governance, transparency and accountability in the public sector.

The weak and inconsistent gathering of data hampers the systematic tracking and monitoring of progress and international reporting. Working with key government institution the UN will support the development of systems to ensure the timely processing and subsequent utilization of survey, census and administrative data for effective, evidence based policy formulation and decision making.

Pillar Outcomes

Outcome 1: By 2018, policies and legislative frameworks to ensure transparency, accountability and effective oversight of the management of public affairs are in place and are being implemented.

Outcome 2: By 2018, the Government and partners are promoting and protecting human rights effectively.

Outcome 3: By 2018, functional monitoring, evaluation and statistical analysis systems are in place to assess and report on progress.

Outcome 4: By 2018, Namibia complies with most of her international treaties through accession/ratification, monitoring and reporting.

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|---|--|
| Percent of Public Accounts Committee recommendations Implemented | 40% |
| Percent of resolved cases of violation of human rights reported to the Ombudsman | 74% |
| Percent of 2011 UPR, 2012 CRC recommendations fully implemented | UPR 10% CRC 0% |
| Time between completion of survey/ census field work and production of survey reports and micro-dataset | NHIES - 18 months; Census 2011- more than 24 months |
| Proportion of women's representation in key decision-making bodies at all levels | 25% |



Partners

Namibia Anti Corruption Commission
National Planning Commission
Office of the Ombuds Man
Ministry of Finance
Namibia Institute for Democracy
Namibia Institute of Public Administration & Management



Ensuring Improved Quality Education and Learning Outcomes

Issue

Despite the remarkable progress toward Education For All goals and MDG 2, Namibia's education system is struggling to overcome a number of weaknesses. These include high repetition and dropout rates, particularly at Grades one, five and eight, resulting in only a 57 percent net enrolment rate at secondary level.

Children drop out of schools and other learning institutions for various reasons – poverty, affordability of user fees, a lack of parental support and pregnancy. The high rate of teenage pregnancy (15 percent) also contributes significantly to the high drop out rate. This challenge reinforces a cycle of economic and social disempowerment.

Once in school, children from poorer groups tend to do significantly less well than those from wealthier groups. Children minority groups such as the San and children living with disabilities are particularly at risk of dropping out early or never going to school. Access to pre-primary education also remains worryingly low in Namibia. The gross enrollment rate in pre-primary schools is estimated to be only 31 percent, which is among the lowest in the eastern and southern Africa region.

Although Namibia is among the countries in Africa with the highest education budget, the 2010 Public Expenditure Review (PER) in the Education Sector in Namibia, identified weaknesses in budgetary allocation and execution as a critical barrier to improving the quality. The review found that up to 87 percent of the budget allocated for primary and secondary education is spent on personnel and other recurrent costs, leaving just over 10 percent to support infrastructure improvement. As a result, severe gaps in school infrastructure and availability of schooling materials persist.

Recognizing the GRN's commitment to EFA goals, The UN will support the development of innovative strategies and approaches to improve quality of teaching and learning and address all forms of disparity and inefficiency in the system. The aim is to retain learners and ensure increased transition to secondary, technical and higher education, in order to enable young people to acquire the entrepreneurial and productive skills the country needs for economic growth and development.

Pillar Outcome

Outcome 5: By 2018, Namibia is implementing policies and programmes that improve learning outcomes at all levels.

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| Number of schools | 1,703 |
| Number of learners | 605,627 |
| Teacher learner ratio | 27:1 |
| Net primary school enrol- | 97.4% |
| Net secondary school enrol- | 57.1% |
| Qualified primary teachers | 78.7% |
| Qualified secondary teach- | 93.7% |
| Survival to grade 11 | 46.6% |



Partners

Ministry of Education

University of Namibia

Polytechnic of Namibia

Ministry of Gender Equality & Child Welfare

European Union





Towards Improved Health Outcomes

Issue

Social, economic and environmental determinants of health are hampering progress towards better and more equitable health outcomes. Challenges of service delivery, infrastructure and equipment continue to undermine the gains made in the health section. The major challenge facing the health sector is the limited capacity of human resources to deliver care. The availability and distribution of an adequately trained health workforce in critical areas continues to undermine a highly regarded and strong political commitment to improve the health and wellbeing of Namibia's citizens. This is coupled with challenges of governance, service delivery, infrastructure and equipment.

The vastness of Namibia and the dispersed nature of human settlements render provision of health services difficult, particularly to rural and remote populations. This is exacerbated by the absence of linkages between the formal health system and community-based systems. The inadequate intra-sectoral and multi-sectoral coordination amplifies the challenges faced by the health sector as they impede effective and efficient utilization of resources and constrain opportunities that might be generated by multi-sectoral synergies.

Although the HIV prevalence, highest among women, has stabilized at around 13 percent of the general population, the epidemic continues to have both direct and indirect effects on the wellbeing of the vast majority of the population and presents a burden to the health care system, economic performance and the overall development of the country. The country also faces a triple burden of communicable diseases, non-communicable diseases and conditions (including malnutrition) and high levels of violence and injuries. Levels of neonatal, child and maternal mortality remain unacceptably high for the level of economic growth achieved. Poor sanitation, particularly in rural areas, also remains a major challenge, with inadequate living conditions contributing to disease and ill health.

Pillar Outcomes

Outcome 6: By 2018, Namibia will have accountable and well-coordinated multi-sectoral mechanisms to reduce the burden of priority diseases and conditions, address the social, economic and environmental determinants of health, and improve health outcomes.

Outcome 7: By 2018, Namibia will have a strengthened health system that delivers quality, accessible, affordable, integrated, and equitable health care.

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|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Infant mortality | 30 |
| Under five mortality | 42 |
| Maternal mortality | 200 |
| ANC coverage | 95% |
| PMTCT coverage | 74% |
| HIV ANC prevalence | 18.2 % |



Partners

Ministry of Health & Social Services

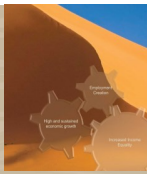
PEPFAR

Global Fund

NGOs

Private Sector





Poverty Reduction

Issue

Over the past five years, Namibia has made some progress at the national level in terms of poverty reduction. The proportion of poor individuals decreased from 37.7 percent in 2003/04 to 28.7 percent in 2009/10, while the proportion of severely poor individuals decreased from 21.9 percent to 15.3 percent over the same period. However, this national progress masks the decline in the incidence of poverty across regions.

About one third of the livelihoods in Namibia's population is linked to rain-fed agriculture and fresh water fisheries. Frequent climatic shocks such as drought, floods and chronic poverty have significantly reduced the capacity of vulnerable groups to cope. Access to food remains an issue for most poor rural households with a lower income base who are largely dependent on store bought items. Unemployment is currently estimated at 27.4 percent of the total labour force with the highest levels at 48.5 percent in the 20 to 24 year old demographic.

The country is also witnessing an upsurge in the number of reported cases of gender-based violence. Anecdotal evidence suggests a linkage between levels of poverty and increasing cases. The severity of gender-based violence reported may also be increasing.

As such, government efforts to reduce poverty will be supported through provision of technical support and capacity building in food security analysis, monitoring, logistics, supply chain management and promotion of sound environmental and knowledge management.

Pillar Outcomes

Outcome 8: By 2018, Namibia has adopted and is implementing effectively and in a coordinated manner, policies and strategies to reduce poverty and vulnerability which are informed by evidence on the causes of poverty and vulnerability.

Outcome 9: By 2018, the National Gender Plan of Action and Gender Based Violence Plan of Action are being implemented effectively.

Outcome 10: By 2018, the national social protection system is strengthened and expanded to poor and vulnerable households and individuals

Outcome 11: By 2018, Namibia has reviewed, and is implementing, policies and strategies which ensure that severely poor and vulnerable households have access to, and are utilizing, productive resources and services for food and nutrition security in addition to sustainable income generation.

Outcome 12: By 2018, the institutional frameworks and policies needed to implement the Environmental Management Act (2007), National Climate Change Policy (2011) and international conventions are in place.

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|---|-----------------|
| Estimated Population 2011 | 2.18 Mil |
| Severely Food Insecure Population (2013) | 330,925 |
| School Feeding Beneficiaries | 300,000 |
| Percentage of Population with Severe Poverty | 15.3% |



Partners

Ministry of Agriculture , water & Forestry

Ministry of Environment & Tourism

Ministry of Youth Sport & Culture

Ministry of Labour & Social Welfare

International Development Partners

