



U N N E W S

The Newsletter of the United Nations in Namibia

JANUARY 2009

>>> YOUNG FOR CHANGE

CHANNELLING YOUTH ENERGY TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT



I N S I D E

2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9

FOCUS ON YOUTH

YOUNG AND WORKING WITH YOUTH

PROTECTING LAND, FIGHTING POVERTY

THE RIGHTS OF OUR ELDERS

LITERACY IS THE BEST REMEDY

DATA AT YOUR PEN TIP

TOGETHER FOR GENDER

THE 'UN CHALLENGE'

>>> FOCUS ON YOUTH



In an interview with UN NEWS, Mr. Fabian Buyomuhangi, the new UNFPA Representative in Namibia, outlined his perceptions of the possible solutions that UNFPA can offer to support the Government efforts to address development challenges.

Mr. Buyomuhangi sees the youth as not only a challenging demographic entity, but as an opportunity. Focusing on young people could offer some insights into the spread of HIV/AIDS and ultimately help to find solutions to the epidemic.

The representative has commended the Government for showing commitment towards the needs of its people. Coming from a country where, due to high rainfall levels, the population can make a good living off their land-based produce, Mr. Buyomuhangi is very intrigued by the challenges that come with working in a vast country such as Namibia. In his first weeks in office, he was surprised to have to travel 1 200Km to attend a meeting in Katima Mulilo. Due to

long distances, logistics may be a challenge and that is why he emphasizes a stronger link to community-based organizations. "NGO's are able to reach more locations and that is why we are keen to work with these existing partners", he highlighted.

Mr. Buyomuhangi has been with the organization for many years and has seen the shift from the statistics and demographic approach to family planning. According to him, the key messages from UNFPA are to avoid too early, too frequent or too late pregnancies as this has a serious impact on the mother and child. The first of this relates to young people and unsafe sex.

Sub-Saharan Africa faces similar challenges with variation depending on the country. Income disparities, which translates into limited access to services for the poor, is a cause for concern across the region. For the youth of the country, Mr. Buyomuhangi sees a very delicate situation. The youth are the future of the country and they need to be prepared

for this. There is clear uncertainty from unemployment and many young people want to experience everything.

"We need to go beyond condoms", he explained "The challenge is to give the youth opportunities to channel that energy", he noted. To find out more about the reasons behind their behaviour, UNFPA is doing a study on youth migration. Once the push-pull factors are identified, it will be easier to devise interventions to create more opportunities. Ultimately, the youth should be given the tools to foster a responsible sexual life.

Mr. Buyomuhangi expresses his commitment to the "One UN" approach and emphasizes "delivering as one" because the UN serves one people.

"The 20 years of experience in the UN are going to be brought to bear in Namibia", he concluded.

● THOUGHTS ON GENDER



Along with youth, Mr. Buyomuhangi has a very special interest in gender. "You cannot talk about development without talking about half the population", he explains. Namibia, as in many countries around the world, has a larger population of women than men, yet women are often overlooked and discriminated against. UNFPA works very closely with the Government and various partners in the areas of gender-based violence and even supports the Ministry of Gender Equity and Child Welfare with a gender expert.

As a member of the UN family, UNFPA will work together with other agencies on the recently received Spanish Millennium Development Goal-Achievement Fund. "We are enthused that women are not only receiving more attention in

that regard, but that they are also increasingly becoming role players themselves", he said.

As an organization, UNFPA uses a participatory approach, which involves going to communities, seeing the issues through their eyes, getting their views on possible solutions, and finding answers to respond to their needs. This bottom-up approach is a good way of ensuring that the needs on the ground are addressed at policy and planning levels. UNFPA is also working very closely with UNICEF and UNDP to bring parliamentarians closer to the people. "Government must be with the people and this is one way that the UN is helping the communities to communicate their concerns directly to the Government.

>>> YOUNG AND WORKING WITH YOUTH



While young people of his age are looking for employment and avenues of furthering their education, Mathew litula has opted for something entirely different, working with young people.

At 23, Mathew is a youth facilitator with the My Future is My Choice (MFMC) programme. This means that he spends most of his time talking to young people about different topics related to sexuality and STD's. "I remember when I was young I did not want to listen to older people telling me about anything", says the confident young man, "But if any of my friends spoke about the same thing I would at least listen". The 15-24 age group is at high risk when it comes to HIV/AIDS and accounts for most new HIV infections. At the same time, this is a very difficult target to approach.

Having the role of disseminating key information to other young people may seem like a tall order for a young man, but Mathew sees himself at an advantageous position. According to him, young people are the best media to give messages to other young people. Often Mathew will use examples from a favourite soapie currently running on NBC TV or One Africa TV or even from the latest Kwaito or hip hop anthem to trigger a conversation. It is not just a strategy because he truly knows how to talk to young people.

"The strength of this programme lies in the peer-to-peer approach" said Ms. Rushnan

Murtaza, Manager, Education for HIV Prevention and Mitigation programme. "We therefore have to place strong emphasis on proper training". Through this programme, young out of school youth like Mathew are being trained to be MFMC facilitators and to talk to other young people about HIV/AIDS. Mathew attended the facilitator training at the Oshakati Youth Centre in May 2007. He started as a facilitator but because of his passion and commitment, today he is the MFMC coordinator for the Oshana region.

Mathew's involvement with the youth does not end with the MFMC programme. The young man is the Vice Secretary of the Ongwediva Youth Club (OYC), which uses drama and dance as a medium to convey messages to young people and to affect behaviour change among young people. The group performs at different schools at least 3 times every month and they practice every week. He knows young people well because he spends most of his time with them. One has to sit in one of his sessions at the Niilo Taapopi High School to see that Mathew knows how to interact with young people. "Knowing your ABC and D is the first part", he said to a group of 12 learners, "but you have to decide what the best is for you".

The programme MFMC is a national intervention by the Ministry of Education with technical support from UNICEF. The programme

focuses on providing knowledge and skills to young people by preparing them to make informed choices. At primary school, the 'Window of Hope' life skills programme focuses on behaviour formation among younger adolescents, while the 'My future is My Choice' programme empowers adolescent youth. Mathew has been involved with the latter programme for over a year now. Both programmes involve sessions spread over 5 weeks and taking place twice a week.

The sessions are not a top-down presentation, but rather a discussion among peers. The facilitator presents the session and then the class discusses it until they understand the concept for themselves. During the same session, a girl called Esther stood and highlighted the lack of boys in the session. "I think that the programme should be made compulsory so that the boys can also attend regularly". The low attendance of boys is one of the many reasons that the Government, UNICEF and other partners are pursuing ways of incorporating the programme into the school curriculum.

"If the programme can be integrated into the curriculum, all learners can get exposure to the HIV prevention life skills programme and therefore be equipped to make informed decisions about their life", concluded Mr. Ian MacLeod, UNICEF Representative.

>>> PROTECTING LAND, FIGHTING POVERTY

Floods and droughts experienced across the country indicate that, although being a net carbon sink, Namibia is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change. The effects are land degradation, falling agricultural yields and poverty in the affected communities. As the land is losing its productivity, man is losing his livelihood.

In response to this threat, the Namibian Government, UNDP and its partners have introduced a programme that looks at improving and protecting the environment while creating economic opportunities for communities. "For an arid country such as Namibia, there is a need to look closer to where the majority of the population live and to identify their needs in relation to their lifestyles", explained Mr. Nhongo UNDP Resident Representative "In Namibia, most of the population still live in rural settings where they depend on the land for sustenance". This group will be mostly targeted in the Country Pilot Partnership (CPP) Programme for Integrated Sustainable Land Management.

This initiative is about people and how they manage their environment and land-based natural resources. For this reason, there is special focus on activities which include improving communities' abilities to manage grazing land, agricultural and livestock farming, building alternative livelihoods through supporting small businesses to add-value to natural products in rural areas, and training people in the management of forests, water, wildlife and other natural resources. The programme also has a component supporting policies and planning processes which aim to improve management practices, thus ultimately minimizing impacts of land degradation.

The programme is a good example of cooperation. It brings together the expertise of the six ministries; Environment and Tourism; Agriculture, Water and Forestry; Lands and Resettlement; Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development; Mines and Energy, and the National Planning Commission. In addition, it exemplifies how transaction costs can be kept to a minimum and directly follows the NDP 3 approach of different partners working together under a lead agency (in this case the MET) to attain a common objective. In this initiative, UNDP has been a partner from the inception phase and will continue to provide technical support. The planned activities will be led by a non-governmental organization, the Namibia Nature Foundation (NNF), which will be responsible for

working in partnership and collaboration with various communities to determine the nature, extent and level of community participation. The development partners supporting this initiative also include the Global Environment Facility (GEF) with resources of NAD 76 million.

The five-year programme's chief objectives are to enable Namibia to reach its Millennium Development Goal #7: "environmental sustainability", and to assure the integrity of dry land ecosystems and ecosystem services, in line with the requirements of NDP3. This partnership to reduce land degradation aims to deliver economic benefits to Namibian communities while protecting the environment. The programme also consists of an Innovative Grant for ISLM, which will support community ideas and small projects to address land management. The Grants will be fully rolled out as of next year, 2009 along the same principles of the UNDP/GEF Small Grants Programme.

All aspects of 'unsustainable' land management practices can be addressed through improving management of resources by communities, policies put forward to address this, capacities of institutions at local, regional and national levels, knowledge and skills transfer and other measures that are being put into place to address the root causes of land degradation and barriers to integrated sustainable land management. To approach issues on all levels, the CPP consists of four sub-projects: The Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) through the improvement of traditional crops and livestock farming sub-project aims to make communal crop and livestock farming in the Omusati region more resilient to increased drought and climate variability. The enhancing institutional and human resource Capacity through Local Level Coordination of integrated rangeland management (CALLC) sub-project which aims

to improve the management of livestock and grazing lands in the Omusati, Oshana, Ohangwena and Oshikoto regions. The Promoting Environmental Sustainability through Improved Land Use Planning (PESILUP) sub-project will develop a land use planning "toolkit" which will facilitate decision-making - and monitoring the effects of these decisions. Finally, the Integrated Sustainable Land Management Support and Sustainable Adaptive Management (ISLM SAM) component is leading a review of land management policies, supported by Government.

Over the next five years, the CPP will work to promote good practices to reverse land degradation, both by building up national and regional institutions and professionals, and through promoting best practices in the most affected regions. Ultimately, Namibia will be able to reverse land degradation while giving communities opportunities to improve their livelihoods. "With this programme, higher levels of sustainable human development are achievable", concluded Mr. Nhongo "With particular emphasis on improving land management, we can start to turn the tide to the benefit of both people and the environment".



>>> THE RIGHTS OF OUR ELDERS



Although having retired from formal employment, our elders still play a vital role in buttressing Namibian society with their wisdom and time-tested advice. On the International Day of Older Persons, Ban Ki Moon, the United Nations Secretary General, warned that older persons are facing difficulties and are in dire need of assistance.

This year, not only marks sixty years since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, but also focuses on "Rights of Older Persons". "Promoting the independence, participation and dignity of older persons has long been on the agenda of the United Nations and is central to the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing", explained Ban Ki Moon, "In adopting that Plan six years ago at the Second World Assembly on Ageing, United Nations Member States committed 'to eliminating all forms of discrimination, including age discrimination'."

It is recognised that persons, as they age, should enjoy a life of fulfillment, health, security and active participation in the economic, social, cultural and political life of their societies. Thus, remaining societies have an obligation to enhance the recogni-

tion of older persons and to eliminate all forms of neglect, abuse and violence. Despite this commitment, in many parts of the world, the rights of older persons are violated every day. Most disturbingly, in many countries, incidences of neglect, abuse and violence against older persons are not at all rare or isolated events.

In the past, most traditional communities valued older persons for their longevity, past contributions to societal development and wise counsel. With modernisation, there is an increasing tendency to view ageing in terms of 'cost factors' or the 'burden of the future', which neither the family nor the state find easy to afford. And yet, the vital human capital value that older persons represent cannot be over-estimated. Throughout the world – but especially in Africa – millions of adult AIDS patients are cared for at home by their parents – the retired elderly. On their death, the orphaned children left behind (currently 14 million children under the age of 15 in African countries alone) are mainly looked after by their grandparents. The consequences of this are financial hardship, social isolation and risk to their own health.

Finding ways to provide economic support

to a growing number of older persons, through sustainable retirement, pension and new social protection schemes, is a daunting task, particularly in developing countries. Current economic hardships in the developing world in general and in Africa in particular, limit prospects for expansionary social protection measures that are often seen as a fiscal burden rather than a societal investment. In adopting the Madrid Plan of Action, the nations of the world highlighted the role of older persons in economic and social development. The economic and social value of older persons remains as high as, if not higher than, it was in the olden days.

"Elders, for their part, should adopt healthy lifestyles", explained Simon Nhongo, United Nations Resident Coordinator "To actively take control of one's own care is important at all stages in life. One of the myths of ageing is that it is "too late" to adopt new lifestyles in later years. And yet, engaging in appropriate activities, healthy eating, not smoking or not indulging in alcohol and medication abuse in old age can prevent disease and functional decline as well as extend longevity and enhance one's quality of life", he concluded.

>>> LITERACY IS THE BEST REMEDY



On the 10th September, Ms. Christofin Kaunongna woke up early as usual. She began to prepare her 3 grandchildren for school. As usual the television was on and while one eye was closely following the morning ritual of the children, another was following the latest news in the world. It was then that she saw people talking on television about literacy. Her interest heightened when she learned about the commemoration of International Literacy Day, which would take place at the UN Plaza. Once the children were off to school she made her way to the commemoration and as she arrived she started asking the question that was on her mind all morning 'Where can I learn to read and write?'

Ms. Kaunongna's story highlights that despite being an essential part of daily life, many people still live without knowing how to read and write. This year the theme for International Literacy Day, celebrated annually on the 8th September, was 'Literacy is the best remedy'. It draws attention to the integral link between literacy and health.

"Today's gravest health concerns cannot be adequately addressed unless literacy finds a central place in public health policies and strategies", said Dr. Claudia Harvey, UNESCO Country Director, "Therefore working to-

wards a literate society should be a priority". Indeed, literacy is a powerful yet is a too often overlooked remedy to health threats. The ability to read and write has the potential to promote better nutrition, disease prevention and treatment. For a grandmother like Ms. Kaunongna, taking care of her grandchildren means caring for them when they are sick. For this, she will need to be able to read directions on use of medicine and being illiterate can have disastrous consequences.

The time has come to draw from experience in selected countries and regions to explore the complexity of these links, with a strong focus on epidemics both at the policy and programme level. On 8 September, Namibia joined the rest of the world in celebrating International Literacy Day in Katima Mulilo. Other activities including the 'March for Literacy' and the exhibition of literacy and health materials, were held in Windhoek on the 10th September. Other activities are slated for World AIDS Day 2008.

The programme began with the Minister of Education, Minister of Health, UN Heads of Agencies and the Khomas Education Region's visit to the Katutura Hospital to hand-over reading materials to the Pediatric and TB wards.

The Ministers and the UN Heads of Agencies joined the national partners and civil society organizations active in the field of literacy and health at the UN Plaza as the 'March for Literacy', which started at the Katutura Clinic ended.

The Government, UNESCO and other partners are underlining the significance of literacy for healthy societies, with a strong emphasis on epidemics and communicable diseases such as HIV, tuberculosis and malaria. In the long run, literacy can make a significant contribution to the achieving the Millennium Development Goals and specifically MDG 6, to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. Literacy is a powerful tool yet a too often overlooked remedy to health threats, with the potential to promote better nutrition, disease prevention and treatment.

Now Ms. Kaunongna wakes up early to prepare her 3 grandchildren for school. But once they have left, she will prepare herself for school. Now, she is learning to read and write at the Rossing Foundation in Khomasdal.

>>> DATA AT YOUR PEN TIP

Real time data collection, transmission and processing

For a country like Namibia with its big agricultural sector, animal disease monitoring is essential. However, data collection on disease is cumbersome and long. With vast distances and other logistic challenges, information from the field takes long to reach decision-makers. Through an innovative technology, this information sharing has become almost instantaneous.

Inovative technology, however, has made information sharing almost instantaneous. Through a new system launched by the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry in collaboration with FAO and financial donation from the Government of the Republic of South Africa, gathering data from the field now only requires a pen, paper and a cell-phone.

How the technology actually works could be hard to understand for many, but using it is as easy as writing. A technician writes on a paper form using a digital pen. The pen has a camera that is activated once the pen tip is depressed on paper. The camera captures dots found on the paper form. Each dot location is captured in a file, which is stored on a memory stick in the pen. This file is then transferred to a cell phone using Bluetooth technology. The cellphone transmits the file over the internet to a central computer, which decodes the file contents into an animal health database information system. All this happens in a matter of seconds. In this way, an outbreak can be reported from remote areas by an animal technician or veterinarian and decision-makers will have the information on the same day enabling them to immediately trigger actions to control outbreaks.

Information stored will also provide analysts with information to determine animal disease trends and allow them to plan for appropriate prevention and control measures to be taken. This also provides evidence to trading partners on the status of animal health to meet their stringent trading conditions. Similarly, the department of Veterinary Services is obligated to report timely animal disease outbreaks to the OIE (World Organisation for Animal Health). The system, which is being piloted in northern Namibia, is expected to expand to the whole country. The Ministry notes the great potential for adopting the technology for other MAWF ac-

tivities such as livestock census, movement permits, community animal health, and pest surveillance. Successful use of this technology could herald adoption by other ministries.

At the moment, only 17 veterinarians and animal health technicians have the pens and cellphones, but there are plans to roll it out to all 120 veterinarians in the country. Currently the technology is only used by the Epidemiology Section within the Ministry of Agriculture to indicate the health status of animals, but it is expected to branch out to other sectors. This technology could be adapted and used within the health sector, for example to alert of polio cases as they arise.

The benefits and opportunities of this system are many, but the most important is its speed and efficiency. The time it takes for information to reach decision-makers and planners has been greatly reduced and the cost of traveling long distances and staff to process forms are no longer there. What took 3 weeks can take 3 hours. Eventually, this will allow Namibia to be a quality provider of livestock and livestock products to trading partners and to be globally competitive.

The regional programme, which started 2 years ago, includes Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia, and ended in July 2008. Namibia is a leader in that they are the first to have adopted the system for animal disease reporting. "We commend the Namibian Government for being the first to adopt the system to address the country's needs", said Mr. Admir Bay, FAO Representative in Namibia "As a partner, we are here to work hand-in-hand with the Government and continue to avail the technical assistance as it may be required."





>>> TOGETHER FOR GENDER

Despite being at the heart of every community, women are often left out of development initiatives, particularly in the planning and policy phase.

In the newly approved Gender Joint Programme in which Namibia is set to receive US\$8 million from the Spanish Government, will work to improve gender equality and equity. The fund aims to support poverty reduction efforts, promoting the kind of development which enhances individual and collective rights, capacities, household food security and livelihoods opportunities. The proposal was approved, in the early part of 2008 by the MDG-F steering Committee in New York, under the thematic window on Gender Equality and Equity, which is one of the eight thematic windows. The United Nations System in Namibia through this joint programme aims to focus its collective strengths to contribute to the Government of the Republic of Namibia's development priorities described in Vision 2030, and in the National Development Plan (NDP 3).

The key goal of this initiative is to promote gender equality and empowerment of particularly, women and girls in Namibia. This will be done through three mutually supportive objectives, which are: to increase awareness and capacity to protect women's rights including reproductive rights; gender mainstream and institutional capacity; and enhance food security, livelihoods and income. These will contribute to the implementation of key legislation that provides a supportive environment necessary to achieve gender equality in the country.

At the end of 2003 the joint Gender and Development programme proposal for Namibia was submitted to the UNDP-Spain Millennium Development Goal Achievement Fund (MDG-AF). To raise awareness amongst national stakeholders on this joint programme, a Gender Joint Programme Inception Workshop was held in Windhoek in September 2008. Canadian consultant, Heather Buchanan facilitated the workshop, which marks the beginning of the implementation of this gender joint programme. The workshop offered a platform to deal with the envisaged implementation challenges. At the Inception Workshop, involving various policy makers, staff and partners involved in addressing gender initiatives, was a platform to provide a comprehensive overview of the programme. This also lay out the next steps in its implementation.

At the same occasion Gender Equality and Child welfare Minister, Hon Marlene Mungunda said she was delighted the objectives of the joint programme were the same as the objectives of her ministry. The minister further noted that they have tried over the years to achieve the goal of gender equality and women's empowerment but that women in Namibia still continue to experience gender inequalities in different spheres of life. The focus areas for this programme will be the Caprivi Region, Kavango Region, Karas Region, Hardap Region, Omaheke, Ohangwena Region and Omusati Region.

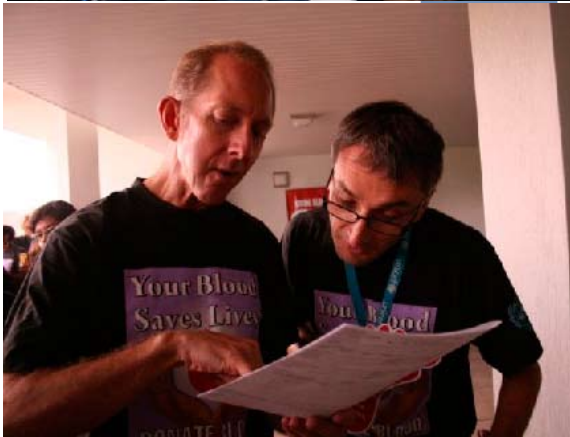


UNDAY?

23 OCTOBER 2008
F E A T U R E

>>> THE UN CHALLENGE

V
T S I N M
H C K NAMBTS W T C
O UN D O U N K
U N H B A D C
N - N -
N R T C U N



Life – the Best Gift you can give!

PICTUREBOOK

GLANCE AT YOUR WORLD

While our main offices might be in Windhoek, our work spans across Namibia. From Caprivi to the Sperrgebiet, together with our partners, the United Nations is committed to supporting programmes and projects that work to strengthen capacity and improve the lives of Namibians.

1



2



3



4





5



6



7

1. The Oonte Soccer team huddle before a starting a game. 2. A woman and child wash their hands in 7de Laan, Katutura. 3. Woman walk to the taxi rank after visiting the Katutura Hospital. 4. A girl sits in the doorway of the creche where she spends her day. 5. A young man studies for his exams in Ondangwa. 6. Young men channel their energy through Capeoria outside the Theatre School in Windhoek. 7. A young girl helps her grandmother with hanging up the washing in Katutura.

PICTURE BOOK

8



10



9



8. A girl smiles as she receives her Window of Hope Certificate. **9.** A baby tries not to fall asleep on his mother's back at the vaccination point of the Oshikango Border post. **10.** This meme proudly shows off the Mahangu which she produces herself in her homestead. **11.** A girl shows off her traditional Damara dress in Okombahe. **12.** Young dancers performing in the central business district to entertain the crowd and earn some income. **13.** A woman prepares food for pregnant women who are camping outside the Eengela Hospital. In this way, women avoid travelling long distances when they are pregnant and are closer to services when they need them. **14.** A girl watches cultural performances in the Osire Refugee Camp.



11



13



12



14

UNwire

WHAT'S NEW AT THE UN HOUSE



A WARM WELCOME

New Representatives

Mrs. Setou Kaba - UNAIDS

Mr. Fabian Byomunhangiri - UNFPA

UNIC

UNIC moved into the UN house at the end of September

NEW STAFF

- Miller Ndeyapo Reinecke - UNHCR (Finance Assistant)
- Mr. Louis Augustinus - UNFPA (Operations Manager)
- Ernesto Polcuch - UNESCO (Programme Specialist for Science)
- Genet Tulahun - UNESCO (Administrative Officer)
- Albertina N. Iita - UNESCO (Administrative Assistant)
- Gerson Uiseb - UNESCO (Administrative Clerk)
- Basewa Kaaronda - WHO (Secretary)
- Olavi Iita - FAO (Administrative Assistant)

THE UN FAMILY GROWS

- Immanuel Geingob (FAO) welcomed a baby girl in February 2008
- Henock Gebhardt welcomed a baby daughter in April 2008
- Johannes Ashipala (UNDP) welcomed twin boys born on the 9th October 2008



New faces



Basewa



Olavi



Louis



Albertina



Genet



Samuel



Miller



Gerson



Ernesto

UN MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are eight goals to be achieved by 2015 that respond to the world's main development challenges. The MDGs are drawn from the actions and targets contained in the Millennium Declaration that was adopted by 189 nations and signed by 147 heads of state and governments during the UN Millennium Summit in September 2000.



MDG 1



**ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY
AND HUNGER**

MDG 2



**ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY
EDUCATION**

MDG 3



**PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND
EMPOWER WOMEN**

MDG 4



REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

MDG 5



IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

MDG 6



**COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND
OTHER DISEASES**

MDG 7



**ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL
SUSTAINABILITY**

MDG 8



**DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR
DEVELOPMENT**



UNITED NATIONS IN NAMIBIA IT'S YOUR WORLD.



The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations leads international efforts to defeat hunger. Serving both developed and developing countries, FAO acts as a neutral forum where all nations meet as equals to negotiate agreements and debate policy. FAO is also a source of knowledge and information. We help developing countries and countries in transition modernize and improve agriculture, forestry and fisheries practices and ensure good nutrition for all.



UNAIDS
JOINT UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HIV/AIDS

UNHCR
UNICEF
WFP
UNDP
UNEP
UNFPA
UNODC
ILO
UNESCO
WHO
WORLD BANK

UNAIDS, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, brings together the efforts and resources of ten UN system organizations to the global AIDS response.

Cosponsors include UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC, ILO, UNESCO, WHO and the World Bank. They work on the ground in more than 75 countries world wide.



UNDP is the UN's global development network, an organization advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. UNDP is on the ground in 166 countries, working with them on their own solutions to global and national development challenges.

As they develop local capacity, they draw on the people of UNDP and our wide range of partners.



As the food aid arm of the UN, the World Food Programme uses its food to meet emergency needs and support economic & social development. The Agency also provides the logistics

support necessary to get food aid to the right people at the right time and in the right place. WFP works to put hunger at the centre of the international agenda, promoting policies, strategies and operations that directly benefit the poor and hungry.



UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund, is an international development agency that promotes the right

of every woman, man and child to enjoy a life of health and equal opportunity. UNFPA supports countries in using population data for policies and programmes to reduce poverty and to ensure that every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe, every young person is free of HIV/AIDS, and every girl and woman is treated with dignity and respect.



UNHCR: The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was established on December 14, 1950 by the United Nations General Assembly. The agency is mandated to lead and co-ordinate international action

to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide. Its primary purpose is to safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees. It strives to ensure that everyone can exercise the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another State, with the option to return home voluntarily, integrate locally or to resettle in a third country.



UNICEF is mandated by the United Nations General Assembly to advocate for the protection of children's rights, to help meet their basic needs and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential. UNICEF is guided by the Convention on the Rights of the Child and strives to establish children's rights as enduring ethical principles and international standards of behaviour towards children. UNICEF insists that the survival, protection and development of children are universal development imperatives that are integral to human progress.



WHO's goal is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health. The World Health Organization is the United Nations specialized agency for health. It was established on 7 April 1948.

WHO's objective, as set out in its Constitution, is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health. Health is defined in WHO's Constitution as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.



UNESCO-The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was founded on 16 November 1945. For this specialized United Nations agency, it is not

enough to build classrooms in devastated countries or to publish scientific breakthroughs. Education, Social and Natural Science, Culture and Communication are the means to a far more ambitious goal: to build peace in the minds of men.



UN Volunteers

United Nations Volunteers is the United Nations focal point for promoting and harnessing volunteerism for effective development. UNV is a strategic source of knowledge and advice about the role and contribution of volunteerism and the benefits of civic engagement in development programmes. UNV is dedicated to using Volunteerism for Development (V4D) to make distinctive contributions to the effectiveness of development.



UNIC

United Nations Information Centre

For more information about the UN contact UNIC at:

Tel: +264 61 204 6247

UN House, Klein Windhoek

C O N T A C T

Private Bag 13329, UN House,
38 Stein Street, Windhoek
Tel: +264 (0)61 2046111
Fax: +264 (0)61 2046203

E D I T O R I A L

The Office of the Resident Coordinator
and The United Nations Communications Group

PLEASE RECYCLE.

