

Annual Progress Report 2025: Joint Programme in the High Impact Track

Reporting period: From the start date of the joint programme (JP) until 31 December 2025.

- Please be succinct and to the point, focusing on the most important accomplishments and issues that you want to bring to the attention of the Joint SDG Fund at the global level.
- Please do not exceed the word limit for each narrative question.
- Please feel free to contact your main focal point in the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat for questions and support:
 - Food systems: Vittoria.Gemelli@un.org
 - Digital and Global Accelerator: Maya.Marquez@un.org
 - SDG Localization and SDG Investments (C2): Maria.Berenguer@un.org

Submission deadline from RCOs on behalf of RCs and the JP team: 31 January 2026. Please submit this document through this link: <https://forms.cloud.microsoft/e/ZQ8AFTeUr1>

COVER PAGE

JOINT PROGRAMME (JP) PROFILE:	
Country	Namibia
JP title	Agri-Systems Transformation through Biomass Processing for Decent Job Creation and the Extension of Social Protection
Funding Round	Decent Jobs and Universal Social Protection
JP TEAM:	
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JP's designated communications focal point	Ms. Anthea Basson, UNIC National Information Officer, bassona@un.org

Rate the overall performance of the JP:

Did the JP deliver its key results as planned in the ProDoc?

- ☐ **Unsatisfactory, Marginal Achievement:** Less than 50% of expected results delivered.
- ☒ **Satisfactory Achievement:** 50-75% of expected results delivered.
- ☐ **Very Good, Solid Achievement:** 100% of expected results delivered; implementation completed on schedule.
- ☐ **Exceptional, Outstanding Achievement:** 100% of expected results delivered ahead of schedule, with additional results or improvements delivered.

Notes: Most of the results expected for the year under review, 2025, have been delivered. The focus was on establishing coordination and governance systems, analytical work for policy reform and inception activities to position the PUNOs to deliver jobs.

A. Results Narrative

The narrative section provides a succinct description of the progress and results achieved during this reporting period, as per the JP document, including the theory of change and results framework. Please be specific and focus on results, not process or activities, and use bullet points whenever possible.

1. Systems-level Transformation:

What overarching systems-level changes under your key transition area is the JP catalysing? Please show the relationship between your JP's interventions and its longer-term strategic intent. Provide descriptions of emerging change in relevant areas of behaviour, relationships, power dynamics and institutions, resources and mindsets as described below:

- *Behaviours: How are key stakeholders (government, private sector, civil society, communities) acting differently to accelerate the progress on SDGs and produce transformative impact?*
- *Relationships: What new forms of collaboration, coordination, or engagement have emerged among actors who previously worked in silos, with evidence that it has catalytic effect on the domain of change the JP is involved in?*
- *Power dynamics: How has decision-making authority or influence shifted towards more systemic impact across individual sectors, industries and policy issues? Who has gained voice or agency in processes that affect them?*
- *Resources: How does your JP influence change in the way financial resources are allocated, mobilized, or utilized more efficiently than before?*
- *Mindsets: What shifts in understanding, framing, or values are emerging about the challenges and solutions your JP addresses?*

(max 600 words)

The Joint Programme (JP) has catalysed systems-level changes in jobs, social protection and just transitions, with several actions already demonstrating potential to influence the strategic intent beyond the programme's lifespan. The Global Accelerator in Namibia is driving a shift away from fragmented, sector-specific interventions toward an integrated employment and social protection ecosystem. While immediate job creation in biomass and agriculture remains important, the strategic intent extends to institutionalising coordinated policymaking, sustainable financing frameworks and inclusive governance that leave no one behind. Ensuring employment creation and social protection

extension are increasingly positioned at the centre of economic diversification and national development.

On relationships and collaboration, the Joint Programme catalysed new cross-sector engagement by bringing together the Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Fisheries and Land Reform; the Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy; and the Ministry of Finance and Social Grants, under the coordination of the Ministry of Labour Relations and Justice, alongside civil society, social partners, and private-sector actors in agriculture and biomass. This shifted engagement from siloed interventions to a more integrated delivery model linking skills development, value addition, and employment creation. A structured accountability framework connecting technical teams with executive and ministerial leadership enabled joint planning and faster alignment of investments, contributing to off-take arrangements, stronger labour and environmental standards through the Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP) and increased private-sector participation. Ongoing learning has further driven a transition toward a more adaptive, results-focused coordination approach.

The establishment of governance structures—Troika+, the Steering Committee and the Technical Committee—together with the development of the draft National Roadmap and implementation of key interventions, has supported the establishment of key steps required to achieve system changes. A central shift is the transition from loosely linked sectoral actions to integrated policy ecosystems. Coordination mechanisms now facilitate the mainstreaming of employment and social protection objectives across public policy. Initial work includes embedding an employment impact assessment across government to creating an architecture for sustained policy coherence, ensuring that fiscal, agricultural, industrial and social protection policies advance unified objectives rather than competing priorities.

Behavioural shifts from silos to coordinated action are also emerging.

1. Dialogue on employment and social protection has become more inclusive, consistently involving government departments sometimes excluded, such as trade, gender and agriculture, as well as workers, including representatives of the informal economy, and business actors, particularly from the biomass sector. This whole-of-society approach is supporting more sustainable solutions.
2. Beyond inclusion, stakeholders are beginning to demonstrate collaborative behaviours. Government offices, ministries and agencies—most notably those responsible for finance, planning, labour, industry, trade, skills and agriculture—now engage jointly through the Namibia National Global Accelerator Team, Steering Committee and Troika+ mechanism, collectively shaping employment and social protection strategies.
3. These engagements are translating into practice: The JP supported accredited training for 295 young people in biomass identification, harvesting and processing, building a skilled workforce for Namibia's emerging green economy. This intervention enhanced technical competencies, improved employability, and expanded youth participation in the biomass value chain, contributing to sustainable energy transition and job creation.

Power dynamics and decision-making authority are shifting toward more inclusive, evidence-based processes. The establishment of Troika+ enhances Cabinet-level oversight of employment and social protection, elevating these issues from technical concerns to strategic national priorities. This architecture has strengthened coordination and sharpened accountability for results. Ministerial field missions have grounded policy decisions in operational realities, enabling faster and more coherent prioritisation of interventions. Workers' and employers' organisations now exercise substantive influence through the Social Security Technical Working Group, shaping pension reform aligned with International Labour Organization Convention 102. In parallel, private-sector engagement via the Namibia Employers Federation has aligned market actors around Joint Programme priorities,

catalysing interest in biomass-linked value chains, particularly around the Otjiwarongo Biomass Park, accelerating coordinated public–private action.

On resources and financing, the Joint Programme influenced how financial resources are allocated and utilised by elevating investment decisions from purely technical discussions to executive and ministerial levels, where programme financing is ultimately determined. This enabled more strategic scrutiny of proposed interventions and led to a recalibration of the biomass financing model, shifting away from intermediary asset managers toward a more inclusive approach that accommodates diverse grant beneficiaries, including informal harvesters. While this transition temporarily delayed disbursements, it catalysed new partnerships and introduced decentralised payment modalities, digitalisation, and more sustainable engagement models with emerging enterprises, strengthening efficiency in resource deployment and supporting the integration and transition of informal economy actors into formal value chains.

Catalytic partnerships have also emerged.

1. The Joint Programme has enabled sustained multi-stakeholder coalitions, anchored in strategic collaboration between the UN and the World Bank through the M-GA, providing technical depth, financing leverage and a unified platform for advancing jobs, social protection and just transitions.
2. National partnerships with the Bank of Namibia reinforced policy coherence, while engagement with private sector actors expanded enterprise support and partnership with the National Youth Service enhanced national capacity development platforms and Namibia's skills ecosystem.
3. Collaboration with labour unions and employer bodies strengthened social dialogue and ensured balanced contributions.
4. The informal economy diagnostic exemplifies this collaborative approach. JP resources, combined with national contributions and specialised UN expertise, produced a comprehensive evidence base that directly informed the formalization strategy now guiding interventions across multiple ministries and partners.

More broadly, development paradigms are shifting.

1. Social protection is increasingly viewed as productive investment, and the biomass sector is recognised as a strategic opportunity for climate-smart jobs.
2. Most significantly, there is growing recognition that just transitions require integrated solutions, as reflected in the Energy Sector Skills Strategy and the comprehensive approach linking formalization, rights, decent work, private sector development and sustainable financing.

2. Policy, regulatory, and capacity shifts:

What policy, regulatory, and capacity shifts has the JP contributed to achieving? Provide a narrative that includes:

- New or revised policies, regulations, or institutional frameworks developed and adopted at national or sub-national levels as result of the JP;
- Evidence of the broader impact of capacity-building initiatives introduced at scale (including new methodologies, training modules, or standard operating procedures);
- Describe how these changes align with national priorities;
- Describe how these changes support Cooperation Framework results, the Leaving No One Behind principle, and their catalytic effect for JP outcomes and for sustainability prospects. (max 500 words)

Policy and regulatory shifts

At the policy level, the JP directly contributed to strengthening Namibia's employment and social protection frameworks.

1. Analytical inputs and consultations supported design of the draft Global Accelerator National Roadmap and 3rd National Employment Policy (NEP3), positioning employment creation at the centre of macroeconomic, sectoral, and labour market policy. While pending final adoption, the frameworks represent a critical step toward a coordinated pro-employment policy framework.
2. In parallel, a comprehensive informal economy diagnostic was launched in November 2025, it provides the first integrated evidence base on informality, informing a policy framework to facilitate transition from informal to formal economy, advancing regulatory coherence across labour, enterprise development, and social protection systems.

In social protection, the JP supported systematic review of national legislation against international social security standards (gap analysis on ILO Convention No. 102). These steps represent an institutional shift towards more coherent, standards-based reforms.

Capacity shifts and methodologies at scale

The JP introduced and institutionalised new analytical and operational capacities across government and social partners.

1. Capacity-building on international social security standards strengthened tripartite understanding of rights-based, fiscally sustainable social protection design.
2. Application of Employment Impact Assessments (EmplA) to green hydrogen investments will equip national stakeholders with methodology to assess direct and indirect employment effects, formalisation potential, and distributional impacts—laying groundwork for institutionalising employment-sensitive investment decision-making.
3. Deployment of Skills for Trade and Economic Diversification (STED) methodology in energy and green hydrogen subsector informed drafting, validation, and adoption of an Energy Sector Skills Strategy, aligning skills systems with emerging growth sectors.
4. A diagnostic on inequalities in the world of work strengthened the analytical base for inclusive labour and social policies.

At the delivery level, through sectoral employment approach,

1. A total of 292 young people (130 women and 162 men) strengthened their productive capacities through accredited biomass harvesting and processing training delivered in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Innovation, Sports and Culture, the Namibia Youth Council, and the Youth Service. The intervention formed part of a broader integrated initiative designed to demonstrate, in practice, how skills development, facilitated market access through off-take agreements, employment creation, and improvements in work quality can be jointly advanced.
2. The development of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) represented a key achievement, providing a practical framework for embedding labour standards, environmental safeguards, and community accountability mechanisms within biomass value chains, thereby strengthening both regulatory coherence and operational sustainability. Insights from the ESMP subsequently informed the refinement of planned training activities,

highlighting the need to upgrade training environments and integrate more robust decent-work and environmental compliance standards. In parallel, engagement with private sector partners, including Carbon Capital, focused on securing off-take agreements and exploring opportunities for downstream value addition, reinforcing the alignment between skills development, market integration, and sustainable employment creation.

Alignment with national priorities and cooperation framework

The JP is aligned with NDP6, as well as with the Cooperation Framework (CF), which is itself grounded in NDP6—underscoring their shared strategic basis. It advances NDP6 priorities related to employment-rich growth and formalization (Pillar 1), social protection and human capital development (Pillar 2), green economic diversification and skills enhancement (Pillar 3), and evidence-based planning and coordination (Pillar 4). In doing so, the JP simultaneously contributes to the UNSDCF 2025–2029 priorities on economic transformation and resilience, human development, sustainable and green growth, and effective governance.

LNOB and Sustainability

The JP explicitly targets youth, women, persons with disabilities, and informal/rural workers, addressing structural exclusion. **Embedded diagnostics** (e.g. informal economy diagnostic focuses on youth, women and groups at risk of being left behind), **standards** (e.g. training on the ILO Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 (No. 102), strengthened capacity to develop inclusive social security systems) **policies** (e.g. the Global Accelerator roadmap offers policy options to improve labour market outcomes for youth, women, rural and informal economy workers. The Informal Economy Policy Framework and the draft National Employment Policy) predominantly targets groups facing structural exclusion) and **coordination mechanisms** within government systems generate catalytic effects. Ensuring strengthened policy coherence, institutional capacity, and financing readiness beyond the programme cycle, ensuring sustainability and national scalability of integrated employment and social protection solutions.

3. Financing solutions and resource flows:

3.1. Complete the table below providing only actual US\$ amount mobilized. Do not list potential resources expected to be mobilized in the future.

Source of Financing	Type of Source (e.g. PUNO, PPP, DFI, donors, private sector, etc.)	Planned amount in the ProDoc	Actual amount mobilized as of reporting date
M-GA	PUNOs (ILO and UNICEF), UN Joint SDG Fund and World Bank	\$1,520,000	\$ 1,520,000
TOTAL		\$ 1,520,000	\$ 1,520,000

3.2. What financing channels and pathways has the JP developed or influenced? Provide a narrative describing: the "deal room" or financing mix created; how the JP has influenced government budgets and/or broader financing flows; financial instruments, solutions, or processes developed; and any pipeline of investment-ready projects or initiatives established with public and private partners. Detail the financial leverage achieved and explain how these financing mechanisms and partnerships align with national and JP priorities. (max 500 words)

1. Namibia has secured funding under the second round of the M-GA Pathfinder Track (Track 1) to leverage additional resources and scale work under the High Impact Track Global Accelerator Joint Programme. The approved programme, implemented from September 2025,

is titled “Strengthening Social Protection Systems and Employment Programmes for a Resilient and Inclusive Namibia.” With a budget of USD 1.52 million, it focuses on modernising and digitalising social assistance systems, expanding decent employment opportunities, and strengthening institutional capacity for integrated employment and social protection policies. The programme is implemented by the ILO, UNICEF (coordinating agency), and the World Bank. This UN–World Bank collaboration provides technical depth, financing leverage, and a unified delivery platform to advance jobs, social protection, and just transitions in Namibia.

2. At national level, the JP has reinforced partnerships with public institutions including the National Youth Service and the Bank of Namibia to promote policy coherence, as well as with labour unions (NUNW, TUCNA, NANLO) and employer bodies (NEF, NEA) to anchor social dialogue around JP objectives.
3. Engagements with public entities such as the Social Security Commission and the Namibia Investment Promotion and Development Board are extending the JP’s reach into institutional reform and co-financing discussions.
4. Complementary PUNO resources have supported policy initiatives on employment policy, employment impact assessments, informality, inequalities, and skills development in the energy and green hydrogen sub-sector, the development of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) - contributing to systems-level change aligned with national priorities.

4. Strategic Partnerships and Stakeholder Engagement

4.1. What type of partnerships has your JP established or is in the process of establishing? (Select all that apply)

- ☒ National Government Institutions (Please specify): [National Youth Service](#), [Bank of Namibia \(BoN\)](#), [Development Bank of Namibia](#), [Namibia Investment Promotion Development Board](#) and the [Social Security Commission](#)
- ☐ Sub-national Government Institutions (Please specify):
- ☐ International Financial Institutions & Development Finance Institutions (Please specify):
- ☒ Private Sector Companies or Financial institutions or Industry Associations (Please specify): [Ombu Capital and Bellatrix](#), [Bellatrix Financing](#), [Namibia Biomass Industry Group](#), [Namibia Employers Federation](#), [Economics Association of Namibia](#)
- ☐ Civil Society Organizations, Philanthropic Organizations and Foundations (Please specify):
- ☒ Academic/Research Institutions (Please specify): [United Nations Innovation Technology Accelerator for Cities \(UNITAC\) Hamburg](#)
- ☐ Bilateral Development Partners (Please specify):
- ☒ European Union (Please specify): [EU Delegation, France \(AFD\), Spain](#)
- ☒ Labour Unions or Organizations (Please specify): [National Union of Namibian Workers \(NUNW\)](#), [Trade Union Congress of Namibia \(TUCNA\)](#), [Namibia National Labour Organisation \(NANLO\)](#)
- ☐ Others (Please specify):

4.2. Describe the strategic partnerships you have established focusing on the impact regarding financing and/or policy and systems change. Provide a narrative that: identifies the key partners selected above and explains the nature of engagement with each; and notes any formal partnership arrangements established (such as MOU or similar agreements). Explain how these partnerships have expanded the JP's reach, leveraged additional resources or expertise, and contributed to achieving results at scale. (max 500 words)

1. The JP has advanced the SDG Impact Investment Facility (SDGIIF), which intends to catalyse SDG-aligned investment in Namibia by blending public and private capital to expand financing for MSMEs. Under the JP, financing has been earmarked for early-stage, women- and youth-led enterprises operating in the biomass value-chain. This work seeks to link government programmes and parallel budget flows with impact investors to finance employment-intensive, investment-ready enterprises aligned with Global Accelerator objectives and NDP6 priorities.
2. In parallel, the JP is engaging with the Ministry of Finance and Social Grants around the National Budget Framework (“Beyond 35: For a Prosperous Future”) to advocate for domestic resource allocation toward social protection, youth empowerment, and food security. The National Youth Fund (N\$257 million, 2025–2026 cycle) is being explored as a financing channel to support youth-led enterprises in the biomass and agriculture sectors. Strategic engagements with Ombu Capital, Bellatrix Financing, and the Development Bank of Namibia are focused on co-developing and piloting tailored financial products for youth- and women-led enterprises. Namibia’s reclassification to lower-middle-income status is also being leveraged to engage donors and mobilise additional financing for jobs, social protection, and just transitions, reinforcing alignment between national priorities and JP outcomes.

4.3. Describe the nature and outcomes of your joint programme’s engagement with the EU to date. What specific actions are planned to strengthen EU involvement in 2026? Please highlight concrete opportunities to expand or diversify EU partnerships and investments in support of the JP’s objectives, including any new areas for collaboration or co-financing. (max 300 words)

- Engagement with the European Union delegation has entailed the provision of updates on implementation progress of the Global Accelerator in Namibia. Discussions are ongoing to aligned actions with existing or upcoming investments and initiatives, namely EU Global Gateway and Team Europe Initiatives. Areas of potential partnerships include skills development, green industrialization (renewable energy).

5. Constraints, Adjustments and Lessons Learned:

What key constraints or risks has the JP encountered during the reporting period, and how has the JP team responded? Provide a narrative describing: significant contextual, strategic, operational, or technical challenges faced; adjustments made or mitigation actions taken to strengthen the JP’s relevance, effectiveness, and coordination; any measures introduced to enhance JP efficiency and reduce transaction costs (such as joint procurement, management arrangements, or monitoring mechanisms); and lessons learned—both positive and negative—about what worked well and what could have been done differently. (max 500 words)

1. The JP faced delays arising from the need to align multiple ministries, UN agencies, and social partners collaborating through a single initiative, the Global Accelerator. The breadth and depth of consultations—particularly for the Global Accelerator roadmap, NEP3, and social protection reforms—extended timelines. The JP prioritised inclusive sequencing over speed, recognising that durable reforms require consensus and ownership. By mid-2025, the governance mechanisms (Troika+, GA Steering Committee, and technical working groups) were fully operationalised, strengthening vertical and horizontal coordination and enabling an uptick in pace of decision-making.

2. Working as one UN across multiple agencies has posed coordination challenges. The deployment of a JP Coordinator by the lead agency to streamline delivery and clarify accountabilities is an ongoing process with the RCO providing oversight and support to strengthen coherence and implementation effectiveness.
3. Changes in government in early 2025, including ministry rationalisation and leadership transitions, slowed engagement and delayed formal establishment of JP governance structures. To mitigate continuity risks, GA and JP priorities were embedded in the Sixth National Development Plan (NDP6), safeguarding political ownership and anchoring reforms beyond individual administrations.
4. While the JP mobilised a broad UN–government coalition, engagement with private sector actors, IFIs, and development finance institutions remained uneven. Competing priorities among the different elements of work on the jobs and social protection agenda, led to the specific aspect of financing strategies for jobs and social protection receiving less attention than other aspects such as sectoral approaches to employment creation, constraining early progress on innovative financing and leverage. Preparatory work is underway to deepen engagement in partnership building and resource mobilization in 2026.
5. A key lesson learned is that strong political anchoring and coordination between technical and political levels are critical for managing complexity and avoiding fragmentation. Inclusive processes slow early delivery but strengthen sustainability and reform quality. Balancing ongoing initiatives with new instruments proved effective, while earlier, more systematic engagement with the private sector and financing actors could have accelerated leverage. Overall, groundwork laid during this period positions the JP for faster, more impactful delivery in 2026.

6. 2026 Plans and Exit Strategy:

What are the JP's priorities for 2026 and beyond, to ensure sustained impact? Provide a narrative describing: 1) **key priorities for 2026** focused on financing and financial leverage, strategic partnerships, and transformative impact; 2) **the exit strategy** developed and how it is being mainstreamed throughout implementation to sustain transformative impact in the mid-to long-term, including mechanisms for resource mobilization, capacity strengthening, transfer of assets when applicable, phase-over of activities/services to local stakeholders and pathways for government and partner-led scaling after JP completion. (max 500 words)

1. Moving ahead to 2026, the JP will increase its focus on partnerships and financing. A draft financing strategy has been developed, as part of the GA Roadmap. It outlines some actions to be taken starting with a public expenditure review on the public financing side and an increase in outreach to IFIs, private sector and potential providers for ODA. In biomass, the model (how we deliver skills training, organise young people for entrepreneurship and ensure access to key services, particularly access to finance and markets) is now well established with the first cohort of young people trained. Work to support establishment of sustainable enterprises, and linkage to markets and finance will be accelerated. As the businesses become operational, more attention will be paid to improving work quality and extension of social protection to workers in biomass and agriculture.

2. The JP's exit strategy is embedded in the manner activities are designed and delivered. A large part of sustainability is an emphasis on political and institutional ownership, systems strengthening, and phased transfer of functions. At policy and systems level, analytical tools, coordination mechanisms, and digital platforms—such as employment information systems and integrated social protection MIS.
3. The exit and sustainability plan for the work on employment promotion in agriculture and biomass sectors largely relies on the sustainability of enterprises supported. The JP strengthens cooperatives, MSMEs, producer organisations, and regional authorities to assume operational responsibility for value-chain development, service delivery, and compliance with labour, environmental, and social standards.
4. Financial sustainability is reinforced by linking beneficiary enterprises to financing and public programmes, reducing reliance on grant funding.
5. Finally, models for extending social protection to agricultural and biomass workers are designed as prototypes for government-led scale-up to other economic sectors that show significant employment potential but could face decent work deficits.

B. Indicator-based Performance Assessment

B.1. The JP results framework and workplan (Excel)

Please assess the JP performance against the indicators identified in you JP's Prodoc annex: Integrated results framework and workplan, including 1) JP outcomes and outputs, and 2) JP workplan.

Please upload the completed excel file via the Microsoft online form (question 8).

B.2. Leaving No One Behind

Please indicate the number of direct beneficiaries from your JP to date. Direct beneficiaries are individuals, groups or organizations who actively participate in JP activities and directly benefit from its interventions, such as civil servants attending workshops, small business owners receiving training, or households accessing services provided by the JP.

Type of engagement	Total Number of People	Number of Women and Girls*	Number of Children (0-14)*	Number of youth (ages 15-24)*
Training/workshops for targeted groups	59	38		
Awareness raising campaign for broad audience	23	11		
Dialogues/consultations with relevant stakeholders	65	27		
Coordination meetings with key partners	129	58		
Access to expanded services (skills training for employability)	294	130		
Others (Please specify): ____				

** Note that it is allowed to have overlaps in the reporting of women/girls and children/youth columns.*

B.2.a. Has the JP demonstrated positive results and influence for youth (age 15-24 years) in accordance with the principles in Youth2030 Strategy. If yes, please describe your contributions to the Youth2030 Strategy. (max 200 words)

1. The Joint Programme has demonstrated positive results for youth (15–24 years) in line with the Youth2030 Strategy, particularly on economic empowerment and resilience.
2. It directly supported 295 young people through accredited training in biomass harvesting and processing, improving employability and linking graduates to market opportunities in emerging green value chains.
3. At policy level, the JP contributed to youth-responsive reforms through the 3rd National Employment Policy, the informal economy diagnostic and employment impact assessments, which prioritise youth employment, skills development and formalisation.
4. Engagement with the National Youth Service strengthened youth participation, while safeguards and social dialogue enhanced protection and sustainability of youth employment outcomes.

B.2.b. In bullet points, please provide a summary of how the JP is benefiting the marginalized and vulnerable groups identified in the ProDoc. Include results to which you have contributed at both institutional/policy and local/human levels. Please find the 20 standard LNOB groups in footnote 28 on page 17 of the UNSDG Output Indicator Framework's [Implementation Guide](#). You can also consult the human rights checklists on [digital transformation](#), [food systems transformation](#), and [social protection and jobs](#) to inform your responses. (NB: PUNOs may need to request access first). (max 200 words)

1. Strengthened national employment, formalisation and social protection frameworks to address structural exclusion of informal workers, women, youth, persons with disabilities and rural populations.
2. Expansion of rights-based social protection: Advanced standards-aligned pension and social protection reforms to extend coverage to low-income, informal and vulnerable groups previously excluded from social security systems.
3. Direct livelihoods and skills outcomes: Delivered accredited training and employment pathways in the biomass sector for marginalized youth and rural workers, improving employability, income prospects and participation in green value chains.
4. Safeguards, voice and accountability: Embedded social and environmental safeguards and employment impact analysis to protect vulnerable groups, strengthen community accountability and ensure inclusive participation in programme design and implementation.

B.3. Reporting against JSDGF global indicators

Kindly provide progress made against the following Fund-level indicators.

Enabling Action areas:

Indicators	Progress in 2025
Number of integrated policies/regulatory frameworks that have been both adopted and show early evidence of systems change (e.g., increased cross-sector coordination, enhanced resource allocation, improved service delivery integration) with Joint SDG Fund support	<u>2 frameworks</u> . The draft Global Accelerator National Roadmap and the 3rd National Employment Policy (NEP3) advanced integrated, cross-sector coordination on jobs, social protection and just transitions, with evidence of joint governance (Troika+), shared diagnostics and aligned delivery approaches.
Number of policy innovations or regulatory reforms that have been replicated or scaled beyond initial target areas/sectors with Joint SDG Fund support	<u>Two</u> , application of Employment Impact Assessment (EmplA) and the informal economy diagnostic–formalisation framework extended beyond biomass to green hydrogen, agriculture and national policy processes, indicating early scaling across sectors.
Number of new or strengthened institutional mechanisms (e.g., coordination bodies, implementation units, multi-stakeholder platforms) that demonstrate improved cross-sector integration in SDG implementation	<u>3 mechanisms</u> . Establishment/strengthening of Troika+, the GA Steering Committee, and the Social Protection Technical Working Group, enabling coordinated policy dialogue, standards-based reform and multi-stakeholder implementation.
Number of government entities, both at the central and sub-national levels, that have restructured their planning, budgeting or implementation processes to enable integrated SDG acceleration, with evidence of sustained organizational change	<u>At least 5 entities</u> . Central ministries and agencies (Finance, Justice and Labour, National Planning Commission, Social Security Commission, National Youth Service) adjusted planning and coordination processes to embed employment and social protection objectives, with emerging sub-national engagement through biomass and youth delivery platforms.

Key Transition and Thematic Indicators (respond to all relevant indicators, especially those in the JP's primary and secondary transition areas)

Transition area	Indicators	Progress in 2025
Digital	Number of individuals, including those who are marginalised, vulnerable and left behind, benefiting from enhanced digital public services and solutions, including sex-disaggregation	
	Number of digital applications and engagement platforms, created with UN support, linked to SDGs	
	Number of institutions and private sector partners with enhanced skills and capacities based on support provided	
Food systems	Number of new and improved evidence-based food systems policies/strategies developed and implemented, in line with international human rights and other relevant standards	
	Number of small-holder farmers and producers adopting innovative and sustainable food production practices, including sex-disaggregation	
	Number of targeted populations, including those who are marginalised, vulnerable and left behind, with improved food security and nutrition outcomes, including sex-disaggregation	
Social Protection & Jobs	Number of reforms, policies and programmes that have been adopted (Decree, Law, governmental policy) and/or implemented, by a national authority (such as the parliament or national assembly, government institution or body relating to decent jobs or social protection and originating in the GA Roadmap)	<u>Two Implemented:</u> (i) Roll-out of accredited youth training and employment pathways in the biomass sector through the National Youth Service, linked to market off-take arrangements. (ii) Institutionalisation in practice of Employment Impact Assessments (EmplA) within government decision-making pilots (biomass and green hydrogen), informing investment and employment policy choices. <u>Zero formally adopted by decree/law as of end-2025 BUT two are advanced but pending formal adoption.</u> The 3rd National Employment Policy (NEP3) and the GA National Roadmap have been fully developed and consulted but await formal government approval.
	Number of people, including those who are marginalised, vulnerable and left behind, benefiting from the introduction, extension and strengthening of social	TBD in 2026

	protection and decent work policies, including sex-disaggregation	
Energy transition	Number of new or enhanced integrated policy and regulatory frameworks developed and/or adopted to accelerate energy transition, in line with international human rights and other relevant standards	
	Number of people/households, including those who are marginalised, vulnerable and left behind, benefiting from improved access to clean and affordable energy, including sex-disaggregation	
Climate, biodiversity, pollution	Number of NDC 3.0 components strengthened with integrated just transition and inclusivity considerations	
	Reduction of CO ₂ eq emissions, through JSDGF support	
	Area of terrestrial and marine protected areas created or under improved management practices (hectares), supported by the JSDGF	
Education	Number of children, youth, and adults, including those who are marginalised, vulnerable and left behind, benefiting from improved access to inclusive, quality education, including sex-disaggregation	
	Number of teachers and school staff trained demonstrating gender-sensitive and inclusive teaching practices aligned with national education, including sex-disaggregation	
	Number of education sector policies/regulatory frameworks adopted or strengthened, in line with international human rights and other relevant standards	

C. Strategic Communications and Partnership Update

Please provide the links to written communications products published by the JP team PUNOs, RCOs or implementing partners, or the draft outline of a written article to be finalized in the coming weeks. Examples of human-interest stories, practical guidance on storytelling, other useful tools to produce impactful written articles can be found on [UNSDG Knowledge Portal](#) (NB: PUNOs may need to request access first).

List of links to written articles, case studies, factsheets, videos (do not include social media posts):

- [Global Accelerator contributes to Namibia's public-private dialogue to drive decent work](#)
- [Namibia launches diagnostic of the informal economy and a draft policy framework to facilitate the transition to formality](#)
- [Namibia advances on Employment Impact Assessments through trainings and consultations with social partners](#)
- [Global Accelerator supports transforming growth into jobs in Namibia](#)
- [Namibia advances towards its third National Employment Policy](#)
- [Namibia's Tripartite Partners Deepen Understanding of ILO Social Security Standards](#)