

DANCED/NPCS-MET

Inclusion of Environmental and Sustainable  
Development Issues into NDPII

Vision, Issues and Options for NDPII  
The Results of a Participatory Process

June 2000

## Background

*During the development of Namibia's first National Development Plan (NDPI) little attention was given to the integration of Environmental and Sustainable Development issues. A separate "Green Plan" for Namibia was developed which set out an agenda for sustainable development with the main focus being on environmental issues. Further, most sector chapters for NDPI were developed without consideration of the links between the different sectors.*

*The National Planning Commission Secretariat (NPCS) and the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET), with support from DANCED, have combined to ensure that in the drafting of Namibia's Second National Development Plan (NDPII) environment and sustainable development issues are fully integrated in the planning process. They have also co-operated to ensure that the major issues that link and cut across sectors have been identified and addressed.*

*In order to achieve this integration and the identification of cross-cutting issues several activities have been carried out so far:*

- i) a review of the NDPI and Green Plan planning processes including the identification of the 12 main threats to sustainable development*
- ii) the writing of Sector Issues and Options papers to stimulate thought and discussion about key sector and cross-cutting sustainable development issues*
- iii) the holding of cluster and inter cluster workshops to agree on the main cross-cutting issues for Sustainable Development in Namibia and ways to address these issues*
- iv) as part of the workshops, cluster visions and an overall Sustainable Development vision for Namibia were formulated, discussed and agreed upon*

*This document consolidates the outcomes of the activities so far. It includes:*

- The overall Sustainable Development vision for Namibia*
- The cluster vision statements*
- The major cross-cutting issues emerging from each cluster of sectors*
- Priority cross-cutting issues for NDPII*
- A summary of the key issues identified in the Sector Issues and Options Papers*

*The purpose of this document is to **inform** stakeholders of the results of the participatory planning process and to serve as a **reference** for the subsequent review and revision/adjustment of the draft chapters to NDPII. The planners at the National Planning Commission Secretariat (NPCS) are the intended primary users of this document. The subsequent phases of the DANCED Project, i.e. screening of the NDPII draft chapters for sustainable development priorities and targets, and their consolidation into the final draft chapters, will also be informed by this document.*

## Setting the Vision for Sustainable Development in NDP II

*An overall vision for sustainable development was drawn up at the Inter Cluster Workshop held on June 9, 2000. A number of formulations were proposed and discussed at the workshop. A smaller group of participants worked to reconcile the different proposals and this was the result, agreed by the workshop's participants:*

**Sustainable and equitable improvement in the quality of life of all the people in Namibia**

*The following vision statements were developed at the Cluster Workshops:*

NATURAL RESOURCES CLUSTER (Agriculture, fisheries, forestry, land, tourism, water, wildlife):

**To contribute to national sustainable development through the promotion of the sustainable use of renewable natural resources and the promotion of sustainable livelihoods**

SOCIAL CLUSTER (Education, Health, Labour, Social Services)<sup>1</sup>

**To contribute to national sustainable development by promoting a healthy population that has equitable access to jobs, high quality education and social services and enjoys a violence-free social environment**

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<sup>1</sup> The participants at the Social Cluster Workshop felt the proposed vision statement was inadequate and made a number of criticisms of it without proposing an alternative. This was left to the DANCED Project personnel. The vision statement in this document is a revision of the statement proposed at the workshop based on participants' comments

TRADE AND INDUSTRY CLUSTER (Energy, Industry, Financial Services, Mining, Trade)

To contribute to national sustainable development through economic growth that is diversified and equitable across Namibia's regions and people, while minimising negative environmental and social impacts

INFRASTRUCTURE CLUSTER (Communications, Housing, Regional Administration, Transport)

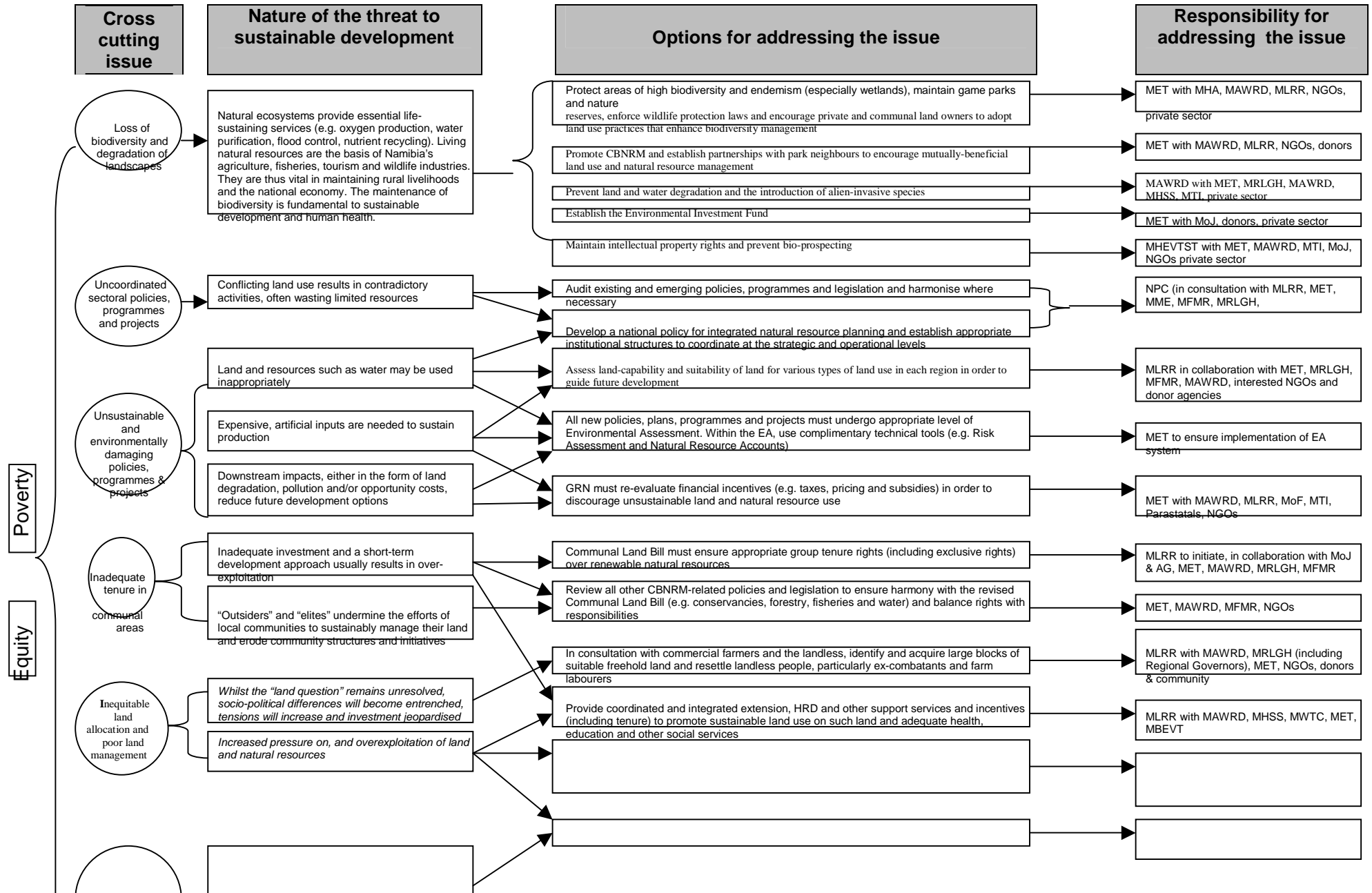
To contribute to national sustainable development through the coordinated provision of appropriate infrastructure that is equitably distributed across regions and people and is environmentally friendly, and through the development of efficient and effective, democratic national, regional and local institutions in partnership with relevant stakeholders

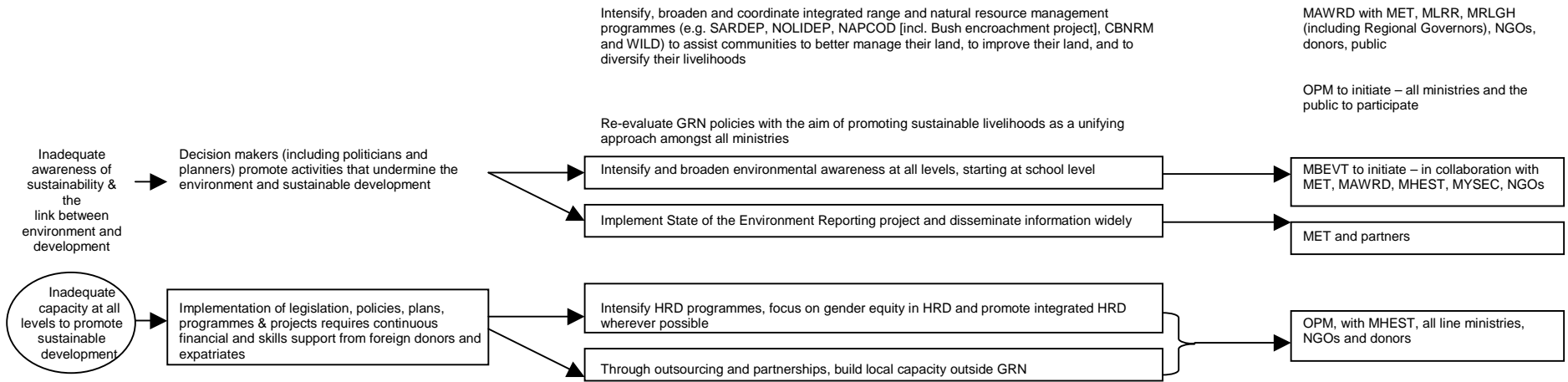
## Priority Issues for NDP II

*This Section contains the following:*

- *Matrices of cross-cutting issues in the clusters of Natural Resources, Social, Industry and Infrastructure/Institutions (Figures 1-4.)*
- *A matrix showing the overall cross-cutting issues from the four workshops (Figure 5.)*
- *Prioritised cross-cutting issues and recommended options from the Inter Cluster Workshop (June 9, 2000)*

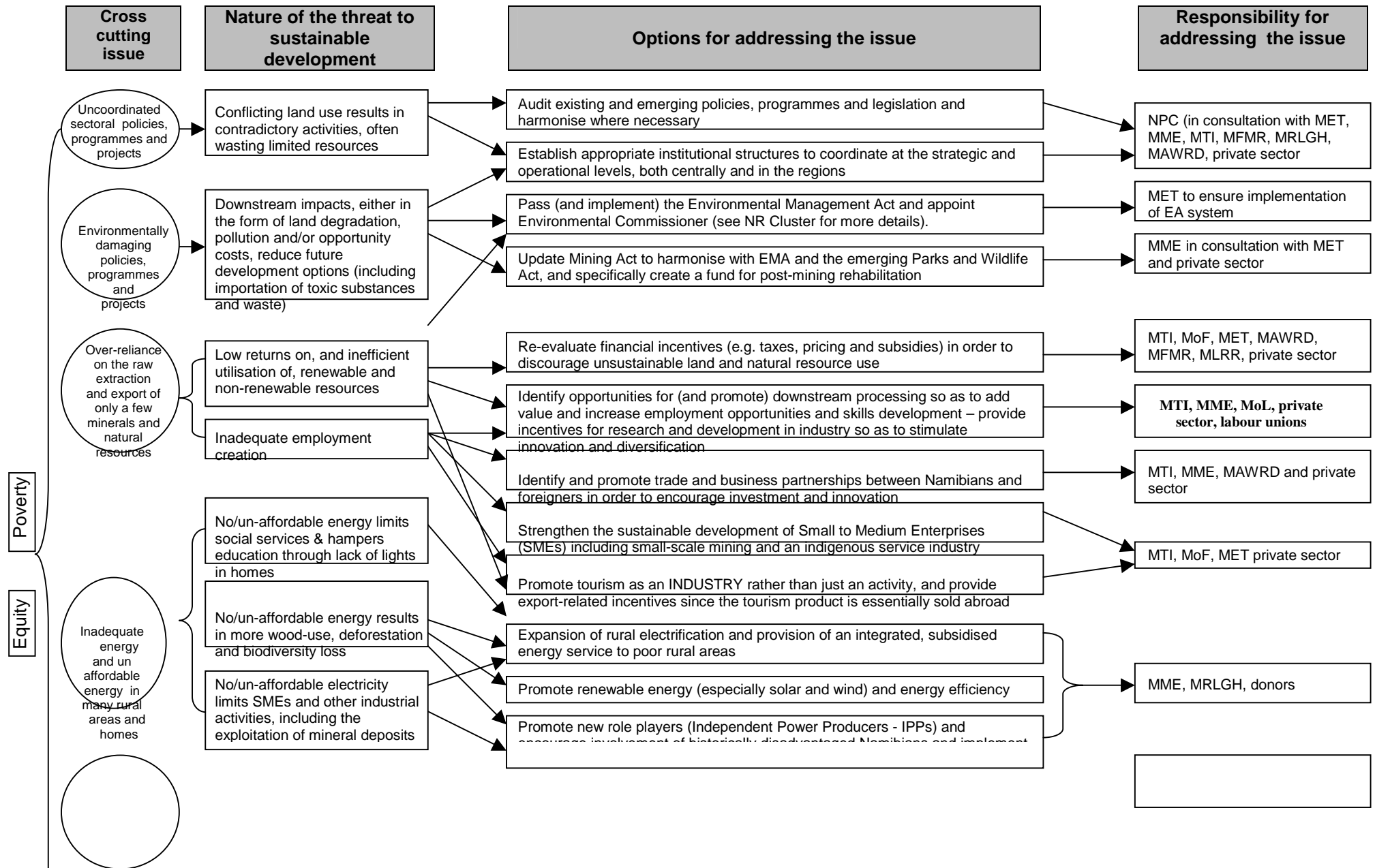
**FIGURE 1 : CROSS CUTTING ISSUES WITHIN THE NATURAL RESOURCES CLUSTER**  
 (Environment, wildlife, land, agriculture, fisheries, forestry, water)

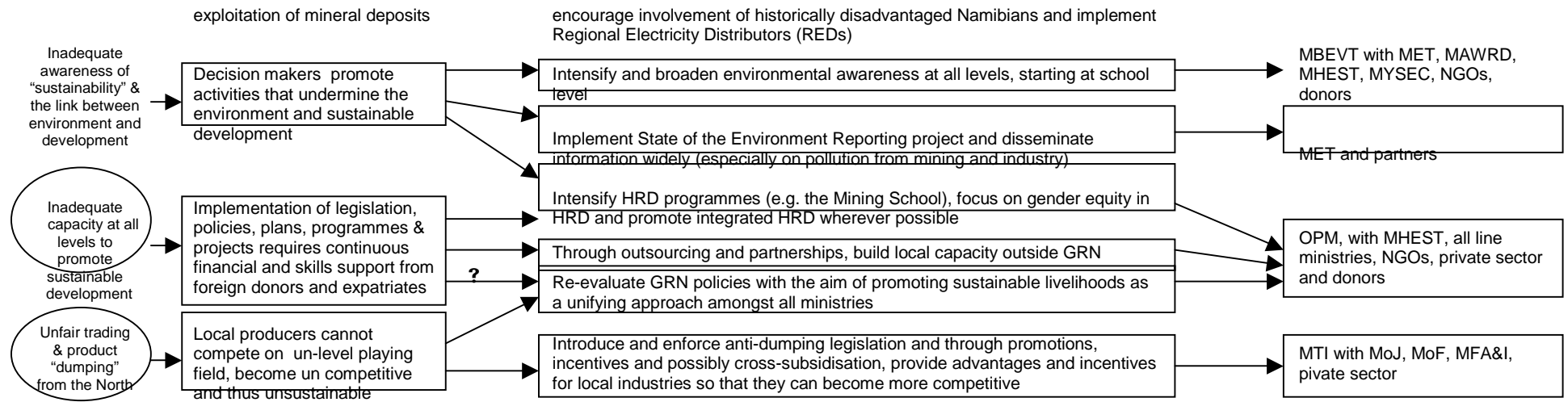




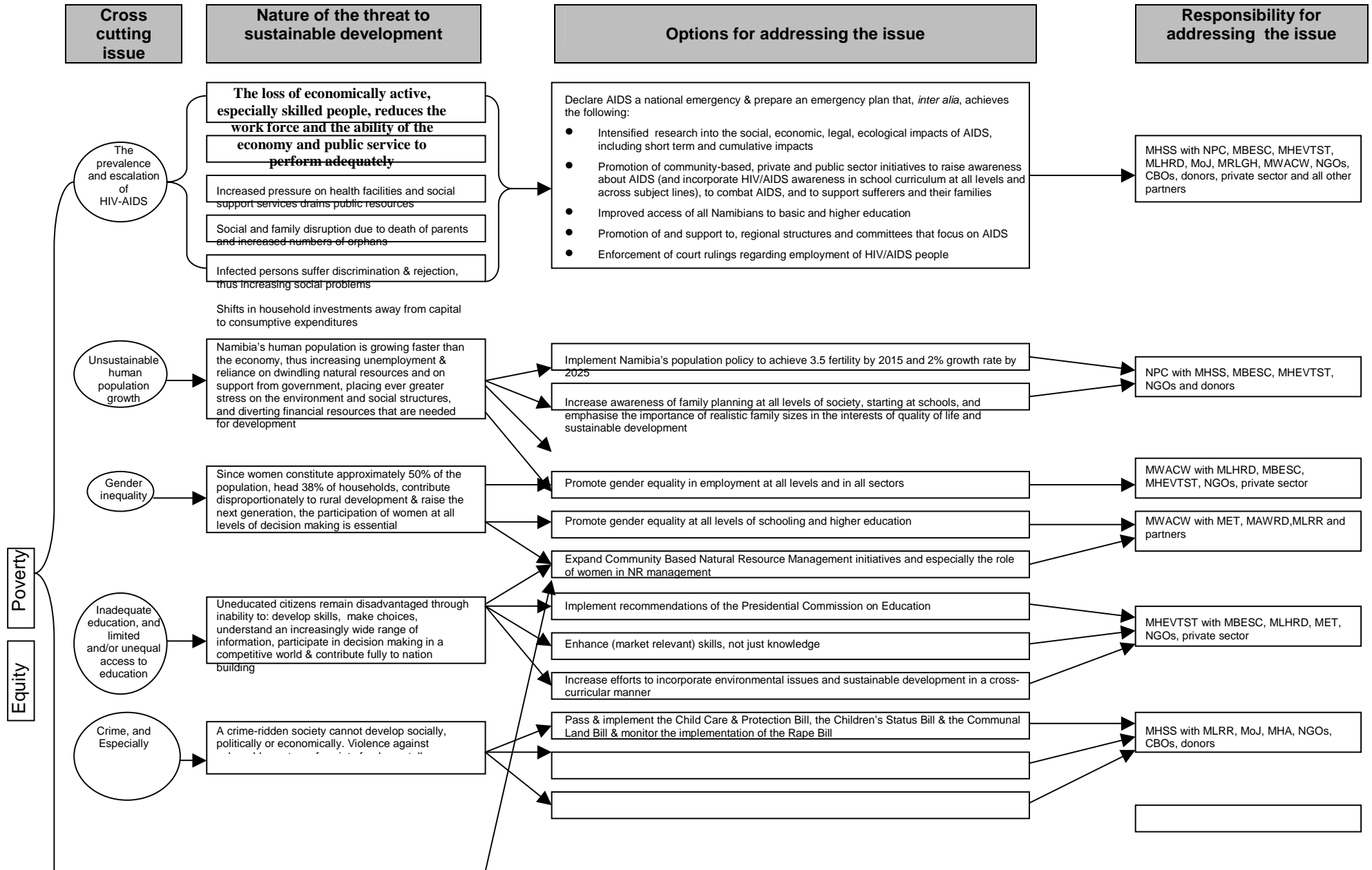


**FIGURE 2 : CROSS CUTTING ISSUES WITHIN THE TRADE AND INDUSTRY CLUSTER**  
 (Mining, Trade & Industry, Energy)





**FIGURE 3 : CROSS CUTTING ISSUES WITHIN THE SOCIAL CLUSTER (Health, Labour and Education)**



violence against women and children

vulnerable sectors of society fundamentally undermines all aspects of development and is an indicator of a nation in decline

Promote the establishment of community-based "places of safety", counselling and rehabilitation centres

Create a Children's Ombudsman and prevent juvenile prisoners being exposed to adult prisoners

Inadequate employment opportunities and/or unequal access to employment

High unemployment levels lead to serious socio-economic and socio-political problems, and reduce progress in improving democracy, health, education, crime, rural development etc., thus adding to the cycle of poverty and undermining sustainable development

Continuously review labour, employment, education and health laws to eradicate discrimination or unfair practices

MLHRD with MoJ, NGOs

Increase economic diversification, value adding & SMEs where possible (see Trade/Industry, Transport/Infrastructure, & Natural Resources clusters)

MTI with MAWRD, MET, MFMR, MLRR, MoF, private sector

Promote community-based initiatives and provide adequate tenure (see Trade/Industry, Transport/Infrastructure, and Natural Resources clusters)

MLRR with MET, MAWRD, MFMR, NGOs, private sector

Avoid development that causes excessive land degradation, pollution or levels of resource depletion that limit future land use & development options

Inadequate health care and/or unequal access to health services

Unhealthy children under-achieve at school and may develop into unhealthy and sometimes poorly educated adults who are less able to contribute to development, whilst placing a higher burden on society and the economy

Intensify awareness of health and hygiene, especially at school level and across subject lines

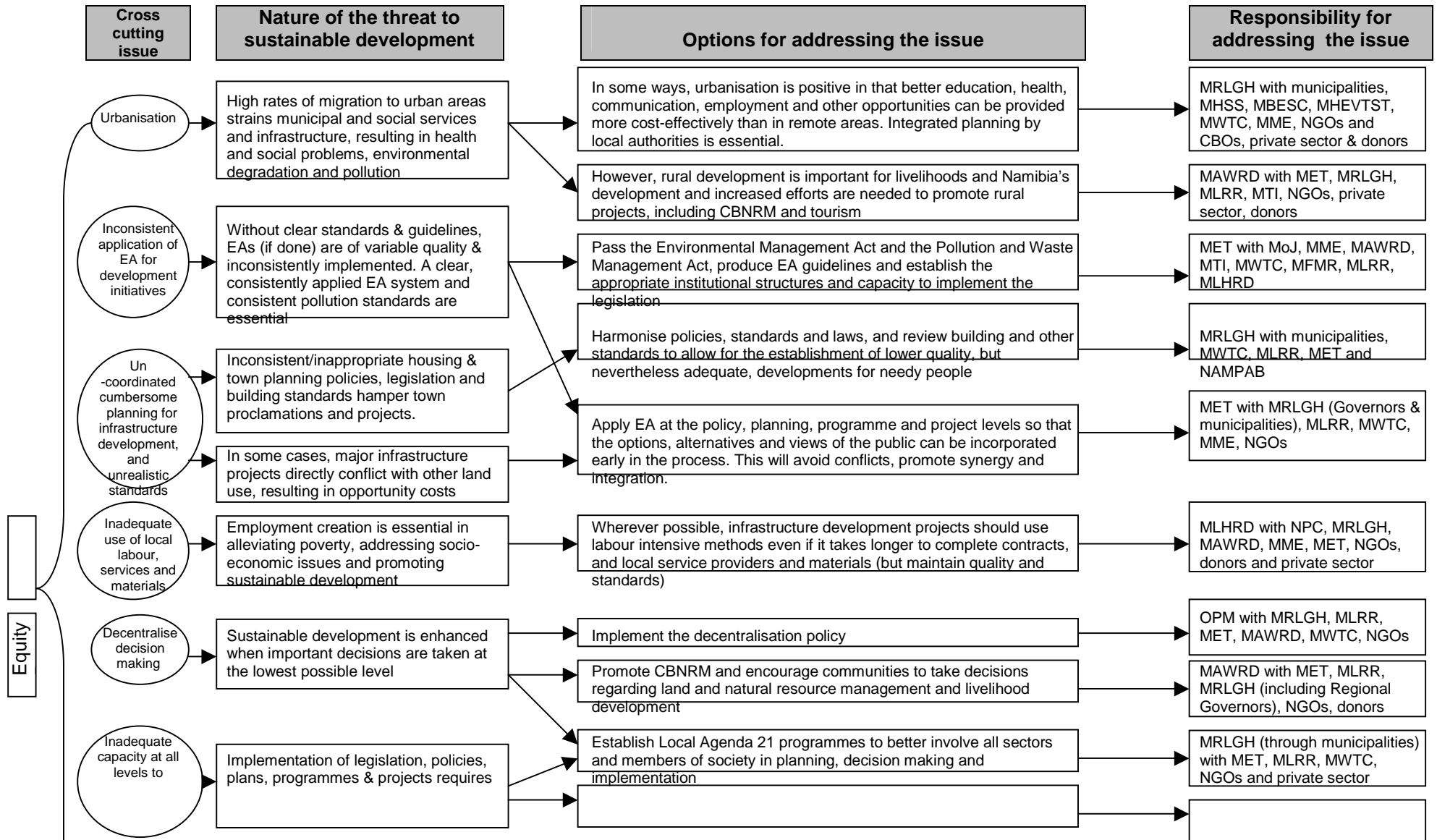
MHSS with MBESC and MHEVTST

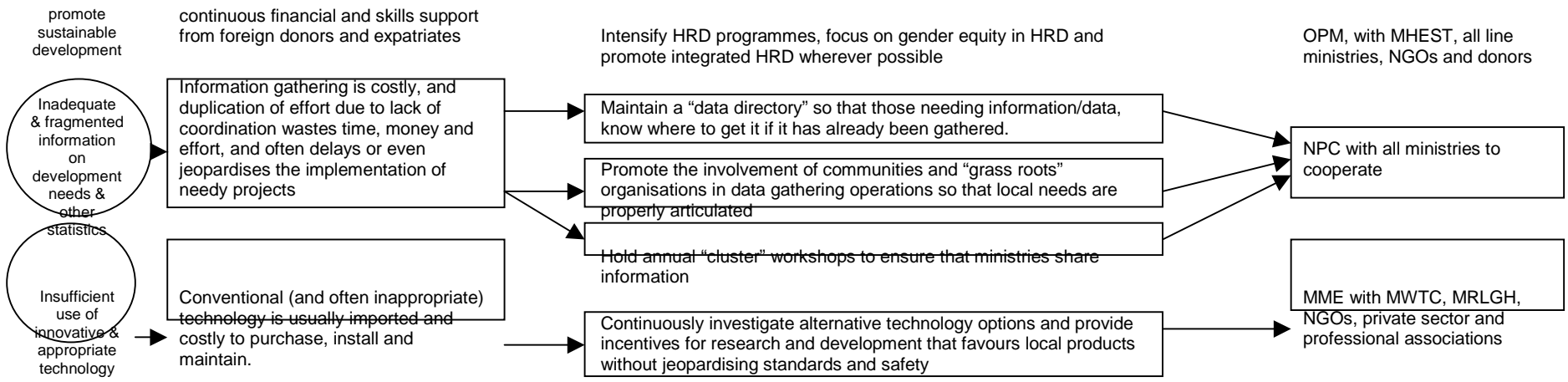
Establish more clinics (including mobile units) in remote areas

Enforce labour and health laws that set health and safety standards in the workplace

MLHRD with MHSS, MET, MME, MTI, MFMR, labour unions, private sector

**FIGURE 4: CROSS CUTTING ISSUES WITHIN THE TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS, HOUSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE CLUSTER**











*The following are the prioritised cross-cutting issues and recommended options from the Inter Cluster Workshop on June 9, 2000. The issues in brackets were added to the main issue for the purpose of group work during the workshop):*

#### PRIORITISATION OF ISSUES:

1. Poverty alleviation and food security
2. Inadequate capacity at all levels to promote sustainable development (Inadequate education)  
(Inadequate awareness of sustainability and the link between the environment and development)
3. Prevalence and escalation of HIV AIDS
4. Inequitable land allocation and inadequate tenure in communal areas
5. National and local peace, security and stability  
(Crime and especially violence vs women and children)
6. Promotion of equity plus gender inequity plus access to finance and credit
7. Urbanisation and human settlement development
8. Unsustainable human population growth
8. Uncoordinated sectoral policies, programmes and projects  
(Unsustainable and environmentally damaging policies, programmes and projects)  
(Inconsistent application of EIA)
10. Decentralise decision making
11. Inadequate and fragmented information on baseline situation, development needs and other statistics

12. Loss of biodiversity

Over reliance on the raw extraction and export of only a few minerals and natural resources

## RECOMMENDED OPTIONS:

*These are the recommendations from the group work conducted at the Inter Cluster Workshop. They supplement the recommendations contained in the matrices.*

GROUP 1: Alleviation of poverty (food security and nutrition); Loss of biodiversity; Over reliance on the raw extraction and export of only a few minerals and natural resources (diversification of the economy); Urbanisation

ISSUE	RECOMMENDATIONS
1. Poverty alleviation and food security	1) Poverty <u>reduction</u> strategy should be implemented by ensuring that all components of the action plan are included in sector chapters 2) Employment generation 3) Access to finance and resources for the poor 4) Production of food and cash crops 5) SMEs 6) Appropriate fiscal, monetary and trade policy 7) Nutritional education 8) Each chapter in NDP2 should reflect on issues of poverty in their action plans 9) Vulnerability mapping
<i>2. Land and natural resource degradation and loss of biodiversity (the group changed the title)</i>	1. Encourage adoption of biomass renewable energy technology, solar energy and electrification 2) Aggressive reforestation 3) Proper management of grazing areas 4) Control bio-prospecting <b>5) Introduce appropriate tenure systems – giving rights and responsibilities</b> 6) Provide information to rural areas and from rural areas e.g. to government and other institutions (especially indigenous knowledge about environment and agriculture) 7) Promote CBNRM as a strategy to address Sustainable Development that includes all resources

3. Over reliance on raw materials	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Promote local processing and manufacturing</li><li>2) Provide incentives to local processors</li><li>3) Develop HRD capabilities</li><li>4) Implement science and technology policy in Ministry of Higher Education</li><li>5) Identify markets for manufactured products.</li><li>6) Promote Diversification</li></ol>
4. Urbanisation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Embark on rural development</li><li>2) Carry out settlement development planning</li><li>3) Establish balanced development between rural settlements and towns</li><li>4) Upgrade squatter areas e.g. provide title deeds</li><li>5) Provide incentives to work in rural areas</li><li>6.) Proclaim settlements in rural areas</li></ol>

GROUP 2. Inadequate capacity at all levels to promote sustainable development; Inadequate access to education; Inadequate awareness of sustainable development; Inadequate, fragmented and inaccessible information; Unsustainable human population growth

ISSUE	RECOMMENDATIONS
<p>1. Inadequate capacity - key problems:</p> <p>a) Human resources don't necessarily have skills to fully participate in sustainable development</p> <p>b) Lack of financial resources</p> <p>c) Natural resources i.e. fisheries and agriculture (not enough land), parks (need more Protected Areas), forests (depleted) marine (low stocks and quotas)</p> <p>d) Institutional capacity</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Knowledge, experience and skills must be provided, also need to build confidence</li> <li>2. Establish National Institute for SD.</li> <li>3. Increase technical training centres</li> <li>4. Promote existing awareness campaigns and extension work – increase no. of field officers and train them + intro CBNRM in extension and awareness</li> <li>5. Establish mechanisms to evaluate effectiveness of current awareness and education activities</li> <li>6. Integrate SD concepts at primary and secondary level - include in school curricula</li> </ol> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Innovative financing mechanisms for SD activities e.g. environmental investment fund, trust funds etc and private sector investment in environment should be increased</li> <li>2. Re-orient national budget to reflect SD (channel funds from unsustainable development activities) N.B. this must be a key result/output of NDP2</li> </ol> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support initiatives to foster partnerships between commercial and communal agriculture</li> </ol> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To achieve sustainable development need an integrated approach involving all stakeholders</li> </ol>

2. Inadequate access to Education:	1. Review and implement recommendations by NGOs and others e.g. WIMSA on improving access to education
3. Inadequate and fragmented information	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Data should be properly managed and shared with all stakeholders</li> <li>2. Improve access to data</li> <li>3. Access to public information should be seen as a fundamental right – government should adopt a Freedom of Information Policy</li> <li>4. Data collection - to measure results of development activities indicators should be developed as tools for policy makers to see whether they are succeeding</li> </ol>
4. Unsustainable population growth	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Future growth should be guided by sustainable use of resources</li> <li>2. Link economic and population growth to environmental constraints</li> <li>3. Increased sustainable economic growth in underdeveloped areas</li> <li>4. Better integration of returnees/exiles (need for land and access to jobs and resources)</li> </ol>
5. <i>Inadequate awareness of sustainable development</i>	This issue was not discussed by the group

**GROUP 3. Prevalence and escalation of HIV-AIDS; Decentralised decision making; Uncoordinated sectoral policies and programmes; Unsustainable and environmentally damaging policies and programmes; Inconsistent application of EAs.**

ISSUE	RECOMMENDATIONS
1. AIDS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. More attention to care of dependents and orphans e.g. facilities for orphans</li> <li>2. Churches could provide support as part of social responsibility (e.g. Council of Churches programme)</li> <li>3. Need mobile education units with up to date</li> </ol>

	<p>information and qualified people e.g. at district level</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Need more information on range of preventive measures i.e. not just promote condoms, but refrain from sex – people need a choice</li> <li>5. Promote holistic approach on AIDS</li> <li>6. Traditional healers and traditional leaders should receive correct information so they can enforce appropriate norms</li> </ol>
2. Decentralised decision making	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Need to really devolve decision making-empower communities to really take decisions</li> <li>2. Need to support decentralisation by providing resources and capacity to do the job</li> </ol>
3. Uncoordinated sectoral policies and programmes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Institutional issue: Establish appropriate institutional structure</li> <li>2. At political decision making level screen policies and programmes for compatibility</li> <li>3. Review policies regularly</li> <li>4. Need a focal point in ministries to provide information about policies and programmes</li> <li>5. Meet regularly and discuss programmes and policies across sectors</li> </ol>
4. Unsustainable and environmentally damaging programmes and inconsistent application of EA grouped together	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Necessary to audit policies and programmes on a regular basis</li> <li>2. Awareness must be raised at all levels - especially children should be targeted</li> </ol>

GROUP 4. Inadequate land allocation, poor land management, inadequate tenure in communal areas; National, regional, local peace and security; Crime, especially against women and children; Promotion of equity (including gender equity and equitable access to credit and financial services )

ISSUE	RECOMMENDATIONS
1. Inadequate land allocation etc.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Set criteria and emphasis on people making a living from the land for land distribution in</li> </ol>





	Government/NGO/CBO partnership policy 5. Transparency, Trust, and Accountability have to be promoted
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## The major threats to Sustainable Development

This section details the main threats to sustainable development in Namibia. These threats were identified in a larger paper prepared by a consultant for the project.

1. Economic growth and industrialisation - ecological constraints and impacts
2. Poverty and inequality - disparities between rich and poor and gender inequality
3. Water - a limited resource for human use and economic growth
4. Land - low human carrying capacity and inappropriate distribution, tenure and use
5. Biodiversity - an endangered foundation of human life and livelihoods
6. Population growth and settlement patterns - more people sharing a limited resource pie
7. Human resources - a lack of human capital for socio-economic advancement
8. Governance - the need for changing institutional approaches to resource management and for safeguarding human rights, democracy, peace and security
9. Economic policy and management framework - the need for a stable macro-economic environment and for unleashing private initiative and entrepreneurship
10. Regionally and globally shared natural resources - the risk of increasing competition for regional resource access and the adverse local impacts of global environmental change
11. Knowledge for sustainable development - the need for harnessing existing knowledge and generating new knowledge
12. Culture, communication, attitude and lifestyles - the need to develop a shared vision and values for sustainable development

*The following are the prioritised cross-cutting issues and recommended options from the Inter Cluster Workshop on June 9, 2000. The issues in brackets were added to the main issue for the purpose of group work during the workshop):*

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13. National and local peace, security and stability  
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14. Promotion of equity plus gender inequity plus access to finance and credit
15. Urbanisation and human settlement development
8. Unsustainable human population growth
16. Uncoordinated sectoral policies, programmes and projects  
(Unsustainable and environmentally damaging policies, programmes and projects)  
(Inconsistent application of EIA)
10. Decentralise decision making
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Over reliance on the raw extraction and export of only a few minerals and natural resources

RECOMMENDED OPTIONS:

*These are the recommendations from the group work conducted at the Inter Cluster Workshop. They supplement the recommendations contained in the matrices.*

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2. <i>Land and natural resource degradation and loss of biodiversity (the group changed the title)</i>	1. Encourage adoption of biomass renewable energy technology, solar energy and electrification 2) Aggressive reforestation 3) Proper management of grazing areas 4) Control bio-prospecting 5) <i>Introduce appropriate tenure systems – giving rights and responsibilities</i> 6) Provide information to rural areas and from rural areas e.g. to government and other institutions (especially indigenous knowledge about environment and agriculture)

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ISSUE	RECOMMENDATIONS
<p>2. Inadequate capacity - key problems:</p> <p>e) Human resources don't necessarily have skills to fully participate in sustainable development</p> <p>f) Lack of financial resources</p> <p>g) Natural resources i.e. fisheries and agriculture (not enough land), parks (need more Protected Areas), forests (depleted) marine (low stocks and quotas)</p> <p>h) Institutional capacity</p>	<p>7. Knowledge, experience and skills must be provided, also need to build confidence</p> <p>8. Establish National Institute for SD.</p> <p>9. Increase technical training centres</p> <p>10. Promote existing awareness campaigns and extension work – increase no. of field officers and train them + intro CBNRM in extension and awareness</p> <p>11. Establish mechanisms to evaluate effectiveness of current awareness and education activities</p> <p>12. Integrate SD concepts at primary and secondary level - include in school curricula</p> <p>3. Innovative financing mechanisms for SD activities e.g. environmental investment fund, trust funds etc and private sector investment in environment should be increased</p> <p>4. Re-orient national budget to reflect SD (channel funds from unsustainable development activities) N.B. this must be a key result/output of NDP2</p> <p>2. Support initiatives to foster partnerships between commercial and communal agriculture</p> <p>2. To achieve sustainable development need an integrated approach involving all stakeholders</p>

2. Inadequate access to Education:	2. Review and implement recommendations by NGOs and others e.g. WIMSA on improving access to education
3. Inadequate and fragmented information	5. Data should be properly managed and shared with all stakeholders 6. Improve access to data 7. Access to public information should be seen as a fundamental right – government should adopt a Freedom of Information Policy 8. Data collection - to measure results of development activities indicators should be developed as tools for policy makers to see whether they are succeeding
4. Unsustainable population growth	5. Future growth should be guided by sustainable use of resources 6. Link economic and population growth to environmental constraints 7. Increased sustainable economic growth in underdeveloped areas 8. Better integration of returnees/exiles (need for land and access to jobs and resources)
6. <i>Inadequate awareness of sustainable development</i>	This issue was not discussed by the group

**GROUP 3. Prevalence and escalation of HIV-AIDS; Decentralised decision making; Uncoordinated sectoral policies and programmes; Unsustainable and environmentally damaging policies and programmes; Inconsistent application of EAs.**

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	<p>information and qualified people e.g. at district level</p> <p>10. Need more information on range of preventive measures i.e. not just promote condoms, but refrain from sex – people need a choice</p> <p>11. Promote holistic approach on AIDS</p> <p>12. Traditional healers and traditional leaders should receive correct information so they can enforce appropriate norms</p>
2. Decentralised decision making	<p>3. Need to really devolve decision making-empower communities to really take decisions</p> <p>4. Need to support decentralisation by providing resources and capacity to do the job</p>
3. Uncoordinated sectoral policies and programmes	<p>6. Institutional issue: Establish appropriate institutional structure</p> <p>7. At political decision making level screen policies and programmes for compatibility</p> <p>8. Review policies regularly</p> <p>9. Need a focal point in ministries to provide information about policies and programmes</p> <p>10. Meet regularly and discuss programmes and policies across sectors</p>
4. Unsustainable and environmentally damaging programmes and inconsistent application of EA grouped together	<p>3. Necessary to audit policies and programmes on a regular basis</p> <p>4. Awareness must be raised at all levels - especially children should be targeted</p>

GROUP 4. Inadequate land allocation, poor land management, inadequate tenure in communal areas; National, regional, local peace and security; Crime, especially against women and children; Promotion of equity (including gender equity and equitable access to credit and financial services )

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1. Inadequate land allocation etc.	6. Set criteria and emphasis on people making a living from the land for land distribution in





	Government/NGO/CBO partnership policy 10. Transparency, Trust, and Accountability have to be promoted
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## The major threats to Sustainable Development

This section details the main threats to sustainable development in Namibia. These threats were identified in a larger paper prepared by a consultant for the project.

13. Economic growth and industrialisation - ecological constraints and impacts
14. Poverty and inequality - disparities between rich and poor and gender inequality
15. Water - a limited resource for human use and economic growth
16. Land - low human carrying capacity and inappropriate distribution, tenure and use
17. Biodiversity - an endangered foundation of human life and livelihoods
18. Population growth and settlement patterns - more people sharing a limited resource pie
19. Human resources - a lack of human capital for socio-economic advancement
20. Governance - the need for changing institutional approaches to resource management and for safeguarding human rights, democracy, peace and security
21. Economic policy and management framework - the need for a stable macro-economic environment and for unleashing private initiative and entrepreneurship
22. Regionally and globally shared natural resources - the risk of increasing competition for regional resource access and the adverse local impacts of global environmental change
23. Knowledge for sustainable development - the need for harnessing existing knowledge and generating new knowledge
24. Culture, communication, attitude and lifestyles - the need to develop a shared vision and values for sustainable development

## Summary of Sector Issues and Options Papers

*This section summarises in matrix format, the key findings from the 18 Sector Issues and Options Papers prepared by Project Consultants.*

## Sector I&O Papers: Summary of Priority Issues and Options

### Natural Resources Cluster

	<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>Fisheries</b>	<b>Tourism</b>	<b>Water</b>	<b>Forestry</b>	<b>Lands</b>	<b>Wildlife</b>
<b>Priority issues/ areas for NDPII</b>	<p>On <u>rangelands</u>, loss of productivity and biodiversity due to bush encroachment and denudation, as a result of overgrazing due to poor management and overstocking (esp. in some parts of north and central regions)</p> <p>On <u>rainfed arable lands</u>, degraded soil nutrient status and physical erosion due to unsuitable farming practices</p> <p>On <u>irrigated arable land</u>, high irrigation water consumption/ salivation/ agro-chemical run-off, as a result of excessive use if irrigation and poor drainage design</p> <p>Increased numbers of people living in poverty dependent on agriculture for survival, and having insufficient access to means of production (land, labour, livestock, credit, markets)</p>	<p>Local environmental variations and adverse global environmental changes that have, in the past, resulted in the decline in the size of major commercial fish stocks</p> <p>Need for a management regime for the newly developed deep-sea fishery targeting species such as orange roughy and alfonosino</p> <p>Promote stock recovery to long-run sustainable yield through conservation of marine resources</p> <p>Potential for freshwater or inland fishing</p> <p>Quality control to retain the export preference enjoyed by Namibia with EU member-states</p> <p>Little progress made in attracting Namibian nationals (with preference for those disadvantaged by discriminatory laws or practices before Independence) to enter the fishing industry</p>	<p>Political instability and crime (there is armed conflict/civil unrest and crime, and tourists feel unsafe)</p> <p>Deteriorating tourism product (caused by mass-tourism, poorly managed parks and other attractions, decrease in wildlife, poor service, excess litter and other forms of pollution)</p> <p>Health threats (high incidence of HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases)</p> <p>Poor attitude towards tourists (tourists feel unwelcome and individuals or communities feel invaded or suffer reduced privacy)</p> <p>Lack of adequate tourism statistics</p>	<p>Need for baseline studies and EIAs for planned developments in the sector</p> <p>Pollution from industrial, agricultural and household activities</p> <p>High consumption of water in livestock production, irrigated crop farming, mining, partly because of low water tariffs</p> <p>Current restructuring of the water sector to improve the organisational and management set-up for water resources mgt. and rural water supply</p> <p>Water supply management decentralised to the regions/local levels</p>	<p>Increasing demand for forest products resulting in selective forest product extraction and gradual forest degradation</p> <p>Lack of forest management</p> <p>Uncontrolled deliberate fire-setting and accidental fires</p> <p>Inability of state forest reservation and other forms of protected area status to protect forest resources</p> <p>Forest clearance for crop production and urban settlement</p> <p>Poverty, population growth and economic stagnation</p> <p>Lack of appropriate policies on land redistribution, communal land tenure, and NR utilisation rights</p> <p>Need to decentralise and coordinate provision of services to promote sustainable forest product use and forest mgt.</p>	<p>Develop clear vision for sustainable land and NR mgt.</p> <p>Set up a Poverty Commission, Rural Coordination Council or similar institution to coordinate socio-economic policies and programmes</p> <p>Thorough tenure reform, encompassing all other rights to NR; shd. be informed by research into localised rights and obligations</p> <p>National land use map</p> <p>Improve policy coordination at national level to establish more conducive frame conditions for sustainable NR and land mgt.</p> <p>Research into causes of bush encroachment</p> <p>Address the macroeconomic framework of agriculture to prevent overstocking</p>	<p>Uncertain viability of conservancies established, on the back of high subsidies and unrealistic expectations regarding income and benefits</p> <p>Declining government funds and expertise in support of conservancies and conservation efforts in communal areas</p> <p>Poor land use planning within the government as a whole</p> <p>Land tenure changes within the communal areas under the new Communal Land Reform Bill (no provision for communities of land- and NR users to obtain property rights on a community basis to their land and resources</p> <p>Policy on land mgt. systems in communal areas assumes that the commercial model for range mgt. is applicable in communal areas</p> <p>Genetic pollution</p>
<b>Options - Sector-specific issues</b>	<p>Implement Communal Land Reform Act</p> <p>Agricultural research, extension and training services</p> <p>Privatisation of commercial services (Agri-services Reform</p>	<p>Strict enforcement of management measures already in place</p> <p>Continue research and application of the best technology on all aspects of marine and inland fisheries and stock dev't.</p>	<p><b>Develop a tourism vision for Namibia, maintain game parks and other attractions to appropriate local or international standards; recognise the value of the parks,</b></p>	<p>Baseline studies and EIAs shd. be carried out for planned developments in the future</p> <p>Review the Water Act (1956) for its relevance and regulatory aspects</p>	<p>Research, dev't. and promotion of technologies and practices using alternatives to forest resources or using forest resources more efficiently</p> <p>Support individual tree plantings through social</p>	<p>An adjudication commission be appointed to investigate the legality of communal land enclosures</p>	<p>More public investments in maintaining and developing protected areas, on wildlife mgt., research and monitoring within and outside protected areas</p> <p>Regulatory capacity to</p>

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	<p>Programme accelerated)</p> <p>Commodity-specific promotion/commercialisation programmes (e.g. karakul, ostriches, game, poultry, millet, sorghum, etc.)</p> <p>Rural banking and savings and credit scheme, incl. component on credit for restocking</p> <p>Implement National Drought Policy and Strategy</p> <p>Support farmers' organisations and cooperatives</p> <p>Redesign resettlement schemes emphasising sustainable livelihoods</p> <p>Continue investments in financially/economically viable new irrigation dev't.</p> <p>Phased reduction of irrigation water subsidy to economic cost levels</p> <p>Provide irrigation farmer support services</p> <p>Investment incentives, market protection for meat processing industry</p>	<p>Base quota allocations on scientific evidence and equity considerations</p> <p>Regional cooperation to build a good management regime for marine resources shared with Angola and South Africa</p> <p>Effective monitoring and surveillance programme and research on fish stocks</p> <p>Finalise the new freshwater fisheries legislation, and appropriate strategies formulated for its implementation</p> <p>Uphold the high standards already established for the fishing industry, including maintaining clean waters and application of the best possible methods in fish processing</p> <p>HRD on all aspects of fisheries technology for all categories of workers, incl. information on HIV/AIDS</p>	<p>scenic and wildlife areas and do not undermine their integrity by deproclaiming or allowing other (conflicting) sector activities; create the Environmental Investment Fund and other mechanisms to ensure re-investment into product enhancement;</p> <p>develop a tourism culture where tourists are recognised as valuable clients;</p> <p>improve service skills within the industry</p> <p>Stimulate small-to-medium scale enterprises that service or supply the tourism industry (e.g. crafts, outdoor equipment and clothing, safari vehicles, lodge furniture, etc.) to help reduce "leakage"</p> <p>Conduct spot surveys and tourist feedback surveys</p>	<p>Institutional support incl. HRD and capacity building, to the restructured water sector and to implement the Water and Sanitation Policy</p> <p>Regional projects tapping the Orange, Okavango and Cunene Rivers proposed to augment the country's water supply</p>	<p>forestry programmes</p> <p>Streamline the Forest Permit System and the re-allocation of resources to develop systems of community monitoring and control of forest resources</p> <p>Cease promotion of village woodlots and plantation forestry</p> <p>Projects aimed at experimentation and learning about developing different models of community-based forest management, some combined with forms of privatised management</p> <p>Enhance capacity of support services to assist communities in forest management, in simple land use planning methods as part of the process of establishing community forests, in preparing forest management plans and other requirements for gazetting community forests</p> <p>Enhance capacity to assist communities to implement and monitor the quality of forest management plans</p> <p>Develop collaborative strategies between the Directorate of Forestry and other services (e.g. regional government services and those services dealing with land use planning and land tenure reform, conservancies, range management and crop production) in promoting</p>		<p>guard against genetic pollution of indigenous resources or overexploitation for short-term gain</p>

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					<p>community forest management</p> <p>Community-based forest fire management initiatives should continue in the Caprivi region and be intensified in others</p> <p>Participatory Management Plans should be adopted for State Forests, and other protected areas</p> <p>Establish a Forestry Commission which is able to retain revenue generated from State Forests for their management</p> <p>Agroforestry techniques need to be researched and supported by other farmer services and at the planning and policy level</p> <p>Transform conventional short-term profit-oriented thinking of research and other farmer support services to long term sustainable development thinking</p> <p>Assist municipalities to carry out land use and urban planning, incl. provision for green belt and green corridors</p> <p>Affordable alternatives to local supplies of fuelwood for urban consumption should be researched and promoted</p>		
<b>Options - Cross-cutting issues</b>	<p>Co-ordinated anti-poverty programme: increase pensions, cash for work, anti-poverty vouchers, farmer support services, other social services, target the</p>	<p>Promote participation of small Namibian companies in the fishing industry, incl. management of a "Fisheries Fund"</p> <p>Promote inland fisheries as a means for increasing</p>	<p><b>Maintain peace and stability; promote community involvement in tourism to benefit as many citizens</b></p> <p><b>Develop strategies for</b></p>		<p>Pass legislation to secure exclusive tenure rights to forests in communal areas by communities and private individuals</p> <p>Continue scientific research into Namibia's forest resources, and new</p>	<p>CBNRM policies and legislation need to be integrated and extended to cover all land and land-based NR</p> <p>Security of tenure shd. be augmented by support measures as</p>	<p>Diversification of land use practices, such that policy promotes wildlife use (incl. wildlife-based tourism) as a legitimate land use option (need for a level playing field where wildlife use is not</p>

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	<p>poor National level co-ordination of rural development (RD) activities; decentralise RD management to regional level; coordinate rural livelihood research, extension and training services, focussing on resource-conserving technologies and practices Small and medium enterprises in tourism Increased resource allocation of social services to rural areas Land tenure reform, community-based land use planning, support to regional land boards, movement of big farmers off communal areas, etc. Resettlement programme design and management, make conditions of affirmative action loan scheme more attractive Rural roads in communal areas and co-operatives support</p>	<p>the employment opportunities for poor people and also possibly increasing consumption of fish</p>	<p>lowering the risks to visitors; improve health services (e.g. hospitals and med-rescue)</p>		<p>research into the role of forest resources in rural livelihoods and related indigenous technical knowledge Promote diversified methods of production and income generation, such as small and medium enterprise development, value addition to primary produce, diversification of agricultural production, and utilisation of wildlife in and around National Parks Future development of commercial pearl millet, maize and cotton producing areas should be accompanied by land use planning to incorporate trees and forested areas Constant monitoring and evaluation of policies and legislation on land redistribution, communal land tenure and natural resources utilisation rights Promote decentralisation of regional services, particularly those related to rural development, and of collaboration at the regional and village levels of sectoral services</p>	<p>capacity-building at local/regional levels and appropriate technology NRM policies shd. incorporate strategies to provide employment opportunities off the land User charges for water and grazing Greater focus farmers' attention on non-agricultural land uses, e.g. consumptive and non-consumptive tourism</p>	<p>disadvantaged because of heavily subsidised forms of land use, e.g irrigated agriculture, or livestock) Revisit approach to land tenure issues, incl. uncontrolled fencing on communal lands and possibility of granting group tenure over land and resources Develop income generation possibilities of wildlife-based tourism in communal areas (e.g. small to medium enterprise development) Develop appropriate land use and planning policies that promote the most efficient use of land given environmental constraints (land capability) and local socio-economic circumstances (existing local use rights and livelihood)</p>



## Social Resources Cluster

	Health	Education	Social Welfare	Labour and Employment
<p><b>Priority issues/areas for NDPII</b></p>	<p>GRN has made significant progress in reorienting the health care system, guided by a primary health care focus. A recent assessment of the health care system in Namibia (UN, 1999) noted that, "Policies, strategies and plans have been formulated practically with regard to every major public health problem. The strengthening of the health service delivery system at regional and district levels, particularly the managerial process for health development, has received special attention."</p> <p>MOHSS has been actively pursuing the decentralisation of its services to the regions, with 13 Regional Health Management Teams in charge of 34 Health Districts now in place, albeit with staffing shortages.</p> <p>The HIV/AIDS epidemic presents the single most serious threat to the health of the nation, with severe repercussions on the economy and society as a whole. AIDS alone has reversed gains made in infant and under-five mortality, and has reduced life expectancy considerably, with profound effects already being felt on the supply and productivity of human resources.</p> <p>Other major health concerns: recent declines in immunisation levels, the spread of malaria, heightened levels of tuberculosis.</p> <p>Indicative gains have been achieved in reducing total fertility rate and maternal mortality rate.</p> <p>Population growth rate is predicted to decline due to the AIDS epidemic, however, there will still be some growth in population, with possible distortions in age structures coupled with the economic disruption caused by AIDS.</p> <p>Skills shortages, already a problem, will significantly intensify.</p>	<p>GRN has made significant progress in reorienting the education system, guided by a focus on meeting the basic education needs of school-aged children and of adults deprived of education when they were younger.</p> <p>Between 1990 and 1997: the number of schools increased by 21%; the number of learners rose from 60% of school-aged children to 85% during the same period; at senior secondary level, enrolment has increased three-fold; and primary school enrolment has reached almost 100%.</p> <p>Repetition rates and drop-out rates however, remain high.</p> <p>Advances have been made in reaching adults, particularly women, with literacy and numeracy training; nevertheless, problems of high drop-out rates and low participation rates for males remain.</p> <p>Adult literacy rate (NPC; 1996) was at 81% (82.6% for males and 79.6% for females)</p> <p>The UN (1999) report notes, "The increase of HIV/AIDS in Namibia will certainly have a negative impact on education. Many young children in Namibia will be left without parents and many trained and qualified teachers, education planners and curriculum developers, will also be affected. The education sector [also] has a special responsibility for educating children about the HIV/AIDS epidemic."</p>	<p>GRN's 'developmental social welfare approach' focuses on a process that 'equalises the opportunities for all people to live productive and meaningful lives'. The GRN's vision with regard to social welfare policies is "a socially stable and forward-looking Namibia, where the disparities and inequalities inherited from the past are being corrected, all human rights and fundamental freedoms are ensured, and where the social sector, in co-operation with other stakeholders make the best use of resources so that economic and social development reinforce each other, in order to ensure human security and well-being for all Namibians" (MOHSS, 1997).</p> <p>The wide range of issues covered under social welfare (i.e. child development, gender issues, and reduction of vulnerability) necessitated coverage by a number of ministries. The recent decentralisation policy would also mean that the decision-making and implementation authority would be shifting to the Regional Councils.</p> <p>In terms of overall 'child risk measure' (i.e. encompassing under-five mortality rates, children's nutritional status, primary school enrolment, children facing insecurity and threat due to conflict, and HIV-positive rate for 15-19 years olds), Namibia fares well in comparison to other sub-Saharan African nations</p> <p>The deepening AIDS epidemic is anticipated to worsen the situation of children in Namibia</p> <p>A National Gender Policy was passed in 1997 covering the multi-sectoral aspects of gender and children's issues. However, numerous and systematic biases against women continue, e.g., in earning potential, in overall income, in decision-making roles in the household and more broadly in society, etc. Significant gender equality gains have recently been achieved in the fields of education (in 1996, the adult literacy rate among females was 79.6% and 82.6% for males) and in the rights of women under the</p>	<p>Labour and employment is more broadly defined than job creation; it covers on-farm self-employment in communal farming situations, on-farm employment on subsistence farms of others, informal sector employment and formal sector employment.</p> <p>Of the total labour force in 1997, about 34.8% were projected to be unemployed and 65.2% were employed. This has not changed significantly since independence. (Figures include on-farm self-employment in communal areas, as well as informal and formal employment.)</p> <p>Formal employment has increased between 1990 and 1997, mainly due to growth in the fishing industry, construction, wholesale and retail trade sectors</p> <p>An estimated 55% of the population of adults 15 years and older, are classified as economically active. The percentage of females classified as 'economically inactive' was significantly higher than that for males, at 51% compared to 37%.</p> <p>Unemployment is higher for females (40.5%) than it is for males (29%), and is slightly higher in rural (36.4%) than in urban areas (32.5%)</p> <p>Agriculture is the main employer, at 36.6% of the total (38.4% males; and 35.2% females), with many of those active in on-farm own-production and others working on commercial farms. Overall, subsistence agriculture contributes 3% to GDP.</p> <p>Other employing sectors are 'wholesale and retail trade' (8.4%), 'private households with employed persons' (7.0%), 'manufacturing' (6.4%), 'community, social and personal services' (6.2%), 'education' (6.1%) and 'public administration' (5.6%) (MLHRD, 1998).</p> <p>Underemployment levels were highest in the rural areas (54% versus 46% for urban areas), and was particularly high in Caprivi, Hardap and Kavango Regions.</p> <p>About 35% of Namibian households rely on subsistence farming as their main source of income, and these households are the most poverty stricken (CSO, 1996). Wage income is</p>

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			<p>law</p> <p>Pensions are often the most important income source for very poor households; over one-third of Namibia households receive pensions</p> <p>Other social concerns: (i) alcohol abuse is widespread, (ii) drug use may be growing, and (iii) smoking is extensive (source: preliminary findings from a study carried out over 1998-1999). MOHSS estimates suggest that (iv) some 20% of disabled children are receiving some sort of support, while 1-in-4 adults with disabilities may be receiving disability pensions. Recent survey of early childhood development centres nationwide suggest that (v) only 1.7% of 0-6 year-olds attended such centres.</p> <p>Legal measures have been passed or pending to protect the most vulnerable in society; however, legislation governing the protection of children in Namibia is outdated and in need of revision (the new Child Care and Protection Bill, a Bill on the Status of the Child, and a Draft Maintenance Bill are awaiting Parliament approval).</p>	<p>the main source of income for 44% of all households, followed by pensions (11%) and businesses (6%). Female-headed households are far more likely to rely on subsistence agriculture for their income than males (44% versus 29%, respectively), while male-headed households were more likely to have access to wage income (53% versus 28%).</p> <p>A 1994 CS survey suggests that 30% of the country's workforce is engaged in the small enterprise sector. Retail trade comprised 50-60% of total employment in the sector, followed by catering and food services at 20-30%, repair and other personal services at 10-15% and industrial manufacturing at 5-10%. Despite its small contribution to GDP (2-3% estimated), the sector is important to poorer households and plays a major role in diversifying the economy and dispersing economic opportunities across the country.</p>
<p><b>Options for sector-specific but also cross-cutting issues</b></p>	<p><u>On HIV/AIDS</u> -</p> <p>Support recent restructuring of AIDS interventions</p> <p>Enhance social marketing interventions</p> <p>Conduct systematic baseline and impact assessments</p> <p>Emphasise community-based interventions; consider involvement of social marketing organisations and the private sector in service delivery</p> <p>Enhance private sector AIDS in the workplace interventions</p> <p>Declare AIDS a national emergency; prepare an emergency plan</p> <p><u>On childhood diseases</u> -</p> <p>Investigate factors leading to reduced immunisation levels</p> <p>Expand on review of community-based health care to assess programmatic impacts over time</p> <p>Consider expanded programme of immunisation outreach intervention</p>	<p><u>Quality</u> -</p> <p>Reconsider Presidential Commission recommendation on the creation of the Ministry of Lifelong Learning</p> <p>Consider the issue of partially 'vocationalising' senior secondary school curriculum</p> <p><u>Quantity</u> -</p> <p>Retain focus on getting more and more males into adult education</p> <p>Focus direct attention on the enrolment of orphan children</p> <p><u>Environmental Education</u> -</p> <p>Continue to focus on a learner-centred approach towards environmental education</p> <p>Link environmental education with practical applications; learn more from the ecological circumstances of learner's household</p> <p>MHEVTT and the Directorate of Adult and Non-Formal Education to consider whether its environmental education activities are covering all necessary sectors to an adequate level</p> <p><u>HIV/AIDS</u> -</p>	<p><u>Child survival</u> -</p> <p>In the health sector, strengthen primary health care focus, incl. better community outreach programmes, and respect for indigenous knowledge in the health arena</p> <p>Consider integrated clinic approach mixing curative treatment with counselling and wider health issues</p> <p>Consider not just the provision of improved water infrastructure but also the consumption of clean water</p> <p>Use the National Programme of Action for Children as an organising vehicle for the continued review of Namibia's progress towards meeting UN Convention on the Rights of the Child clauses</p> <p>Assess the specific impacts of development programmes on the survival of children; rather than treating children as a sector, consider impacts on children as a cross-cutting area</p> <p><u>Child development</u> -</p>	<p><u>Efforts to increase employment opportunities</u> -</p> <p>Ensure that the very poor, women, and other marginalised groups (including agricultural labourers) are included in any plans and activities that focus on enhancing employment and income generating opportunities</p> <p>Continue to improve quality of products and productivity to increase value added</p> <p>Continue to review laws and practices to ensure equal access to employment opportunities, equal pay for equal work and compliance with health and safety regulations</p> <p>Expand and diversify employment and income generation opportunities to reduce migration to peri-urban and urban areas</p> <p>Develop public works projects for areas of environmental stress to improve environmental conditions while simultaneously providing employment</p> <p>One of the key factors leading to high HIV rates is labour migration for employment; the 1998 migration study recommendations with</p>

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	<p><u>On population</u> - Finalise plan of action derived from population policy Integrate population planning into various sectors Expand focus on male involvement in family planning Expand social marketing of contraceptives Incorporate HIV/AIDS projections into population plan of action</p> <p><u>Sanitation (human waste disposal)</u> - Continue focus on affordable sanitation options Focus equal attention on maintenance and health concerns as on pit latrine adoption</p> <p><u>Water service provision</u> - Enforce community-based management policy governing payment for water Expand community-based management aspects by outsourcing scheme implementation where possible</p> <p><u>Sanitation (solid waste disposal)</u> - Expand recycling options Strengthen awareness activities Expand ability particularly of smaller towns to manage solid waste disposal Ensure that dangerous waste is separated at disposal sites Enhance mechanisms to collect solid waste from outside municipal boundaries (e.g. main roads)</p> <p><u>Occupational health</u> - Enforce occupational health and safety regulations Expand coverage to include non-registered enterprises</p>	<p>Strengthen school-based anti-AIDS activities, incl. condom distribution; include AIDS in the adult curriculum and broaden outreach to include parents Enforce policies related to sexual relations between students and educators Consider outsourcing interventions related to anti-AIDS activities on campus (e.g., NGOs, private sector); solicit donor assistance to allow the considerable expansion of these interventions Measure HIV/AIDS curriculum and extra-curricular intervention effects on a systematic basis Adopt a view that 'AIDS is an education crisis' Conduct an AIDS and the Education Sector study</p> <p><u>Population planning</u> - Consider expanding education in HIV/AIDS and other reproductive health areas, and make this a testable subject</p>	<p>Devote additional attention to pre-school education; focus on learning rather than 'minding' Strengthen commitment to community-based approaches Community-based approaches must specifically consider impacts on vulnerable groups</p> <p><u>Child protection</u> - Programmes should be considered to make communities, parents, schoolchildren, and others aware of the provisions of important legislation, but that these also help Government consider the cultural contexts within which international norms can be adapted to local circumstances To the extent possible, codification of customary law Make provision to avoid juvenile offenders being exposed to adult prisoners Consider establishment of a children's Ombudsman</p> <p><u>Child participation</u> - Build on Constitutional guarantees committing the country to democracy and the development of civil society; includes development of critical thought among the youth Encourage the formation of school-based environmental groups</p> <p><u>Gender integration</u> - Monitor the gender composition of formal and informal school attendance Continue to emphasise the importance of women in decision-making positions, including areas that affect the natural environment Evaluate progress made towards achieving objectives regarding women and the environment contained in the 1997 National Gender Policy Expand labour-based public works programmes, as these programmes tend to provide employment to both women and men When targeting, measure and consider in-household distribution of benefits</p>	<p>regard to keeping families together should be considered</p> <p><u>Efforts to increase agriculture (on-farm) employment opportunities</u> - Design and implement agrarian reforms to improve the livelihoods of farm workers who do not own land Continue to protect the traditional rights of subsistence farmers who are shifting pastoralists or cultivators from encroachment Introduce improved cultivation practices including inter-cropping, agro-forestry and water conservation Shift large communal livestock owners to commercial areas to ease access of communal land for small farmers</p> <p><u>Efforts to increase employment opportunities through non-agricultural, informal sector activities (off-farm employment)</u> - Continue to improve the enabling environment for small and informal enterprises Expand and improve credit facilities and markets Incorporate the development of the small and informal sector into Regional Development Plans Improve local management capacity and control over natural resources Encourage production group formation to better facilitate environmental management awareness and capacity building Diversify employment and income generation opportunities away from the utilisation of natural resources Promote use of alternative energy and building materials Improve environmental hygiene condition of market and trading places by building toilet facilities and refuse disposal areas</p> <p><u>Growth in tourism sector leading to increased formal and informal employment opportunities</u> - Continue to develop service and production skills needed in the tourism sector Assess, promote and support the symbiotic relationship between the handicraft sector and the tourism sector</p>

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			<p><i>Include gender-based analysis in environmental assessment or environmental research</i></p> <p><u>Protection -</u></p> <p><i>Expand availability of 'places of safety'</i></p> <p><i>Expand substance abuse awareness programmes</i></p> <p><i>Monitor sentencing rates for those convicted of domestic violence</i></p> <p><i>Consider how 'community-based substance abuse and rehabilitation' activities can counter particularly alcohol abuse and domestic violence</i></p> <p><i>Expanded distribution of the femicom</i></p> <p><i>Break down gender barriers inhibiting female initiation of condom use</i></p> <p><i>Provide free AZT treatment to rape victims</i></p> <p><u>Pensions -</u></p> <p><i>Increase pensions to at least N\$300</i></p> <p><u>Legal issues -</u></p> <p><i>Pass the Child Care and Protection Bill</i></p> <p><i>Pass the Children's Status Bill</i></p> <p><i>Pass the Communal Lands Bill</i></p> <p><i>Monitor effects of the passing of the Rape Bill</i></p>	

## **Industry Cluster**

	<b>Trade and Industry</b>	<b>Energy</b>	<b>Mining</b>
<b>Priority issues/areas for NDPII</b>	<p>Low level of industrialisation in Namibia and produces little of what is consumed in the country locally; dominance of primary commodities in total exports while imports comprise mostly consumer and capital goods</p> <p>Manufacturing sector contributed a mere 16.3% to GDP in 1998, while imports expressed as a share of GDP amounted to 66.5%</p> <p>Trade pattern remains out of balance (imports &gt; exports)</p> <p>Concentration of economic activity in the direct utilisation of primary resources</p> <p>Widespread poverty</p> <p>Limited economic diversification, with high dependence on agriculture as a source of income for the majority of households and the limited extent of downstream processing in the agriculture, fishing and mining sectors</p> <p>Industrial activity of any significance is concentrated in the urban centers of Windhoek and Walvis Bay, placing pressure on available industrial resources as well as on the physical and social infrastructure</p> <p>No large-scale Foreign Direct Investments have been attracted</p> <p>EPZs have only made a marginal contribution to employment creation</p>	<p>High population growth (just above 3% per annum), and even higher urban population growth (about 5% per annum) fueled by significant rural-to-urban migration</p> <p>Still a rather 'dualistic' structure of the economy and society with a modern mostly urban-based formal economy involving a share of nearly 30 % of the population on the one hand, and a rural agricultural often informal economy offering near-subsistence livelihoods for some 60% of the population throughout most of the communal lands on the other. This dualistic structure is also reflected in the prevailing energy supply and consumption patterns</p> <p>Increasing depletion of forest and tree resources in the rural communal lands, particularly widespread and far-reaching around larger human settlements (towns) and in the more densely populated rural areas (e.g. north central regions) – deforestation often caused by the clearing of agricultural land, use of wood for construction purposes and fencing and/or other factors</p> <p>Namibia's economy uses a great deal of commercial energy - about 15% of GDP is spend on energy - and in recent years, the energy-intensity of the economy has been increasing</p> <p>One of the highest solar radiation levels in the world, with an average of 3,300 hours of sunshine per year and an average solar radiation of 2,200 kWh/m<sup>2</sup> per year, going up to 3,000 kWh/m<sup>2</sup> per year (8 kWh/ m<sup>2</sup> per day) in certain areas, like Noordoewer in the extreme central south of the country</p> <p>Large proven natural gas reserves (off-shore Kudu gas field in the south, close to border with South Africa) most likely to be used for nearby electric power production as well as significant additional hydro power potential on the lower Kunene (Epupa/ Baynes site for a 400-500 MW plant)</p> <p>A legal, institutional and regulatory regime governing commercial energy supply and demand which tends to encourage the continued intensive use of 'conventional' energy carriers (petroleum fuels and grid electricity), thus acting as a barrier or disincentive to a more efficient use of energy as well as to a wider use of 'alternative' smaller-scale renewable energy systems (solar and wind). These barriers and disincentives include e.g. subsidised grid electricity, still relatively low (regulated) prices for petroleum products, lack of financing mechanisms or affordable credit for renewable energy and energy-efficient systems, among others.</p>	<p>Rehabilitation of the environment during mining operations and on closure (e.g. Tsumeb area)</p> <p>Mining and prospecting in near-shore and off-shore marine environment leading to disturbance of the seafloor and possible pollution of surrounding waters</p> <p>Effects on the environment of small-scale (artisanal) mining and conflict with land owners and agriculture</p> <p>Mining and labour relations</p> <p>Health and safety issues with regard to mining</p> <p>Environmental control of the mining industry and establishment of a rehabilitation/environmental fund</p>
<b>Options for sector-specific</b>	<p>Develop indicators and monitoring system to measure performance of Government interventions in the real performance of the various targeted sub-sectors</p>	<p><u>Economically efficient use of commercial energy (internalising environmental costs) -</u></p> <p>For the supply of fuels and energy carriers (electricity, diesel and petrol) and for the delivery of energy services required for</p>	<p>Establish an Environmental Section within the Ministry of Mines and Energy to supervise, regulate, inspect and control legislation and operations as laid down within the Mines (Mineral and Prospecting) Act</p>

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<b>issues</b>	<p>On-going evaluation and prioritisation of Government interventions to ensure the cost-effectiveness of such measures</p> <p>A baseline survey on existing levels of pollution and emissions by industry to provide information by sector and geographic location for policy decision making, environmental management and monitoring should be undertaken as a matter of priority</p> <p>Develop a consolidated Trade Policy for Namibia to guide its participation in regional and international trade negotiations</p> <p>Strengthen the quality and standards control function of the Ministry of Trade and Industry to ensure minimum levels of pollution from imported and locally produced goods</p> <p>Active involvement of the OZONE office in the development of the industry to ensure that latest, appropriate technologies are used; the mgt. and operational capacity of the Ozone office need to be strengthened if its interventions are to be effective</p>	<p>and petrol) and for the delivery of energy services required for given end uses (freight transport, household water heating, or lighting), it makes economic sense to identify and pursue least-cost options</p> <p>Appropriate incentives (such as fuel pricing, energy tariffs, taxes and subsidies on fuels and equipment) should be put in place to change the cost structure to make it least-cost to individuals</p> <p>Promote efforts aimed at removing different technical, institutional, financial, social and human capacity barriers to more widespread application (e.g. decentralised stand-alone PV systems are attractive in rural areas far away from the electric grid; solar systems for water heating in urban households) of solar energy technologies and systems (e.g. a major project is under preparation for GEF support)</p> <p>Scope for energy savings, e.g. electricity use by affluent urban households (more efficient end-use technology, changes in end-use patterns); in the transportation sector (more fuel-efficient vehicles, changes in driving patterns)</p> <p>Inquire how the future cost of imported electricity compares with the costs of electricity generated domestically (Kudu gas plant, Epupa/Baynes Lower Kunene hydro plant, and wind farm)</p> <p><u>Security of energy supply, imports and exports</u> - Energy supply security should not necessarily be sought through energy supply self-sufficiency</p> <p>For petroleum products, further import supply diversification</p> <p>Bulk electricity supply capacity could be enhanced to meet rising electricity demand by, on the one hand, (i) increasing the capacity of the dedicated power import transmission line from South Africa, (ii) building new domestic power plants - Kudu natural gas and Epupa/Baynes hydro, and (iii) developing solar-based distributed electricity systems feeding into the main grid, like wind parks or PV stations. On the other hand, greater efforts could be made to curtail growth in (urban) electricity demand through <u>demand-side management approaches</u> encouraging electricity savings through more appropriate electricity pricing and tariffs, use of and easier access to more energy efficient appliances and end-use technologies, and fuel switching - notably, replacing electric geysers by solar water heaters</p> <p>The challenge is to identify and promote the right mix of electricity supply options, while aggressively pursuing demand management options</p> <p><u>Energy sector governance</u> - Develop and implement appropriate legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks, as well as increased institutional</p>	<p>(Mineral and Prospecting) Act</p> <p>Implement the penalties imposed by law within the Act, in cases of flagrant disregard for environmental protection</p> <p>Require operations over a certain size and/or with a certain number of employees to submit an annual Environmental Audit report to Government, based on the agreed Environmental Management Plan</p> <p>Introduce a compulsory, dedicated Mining Rehabilitation Fund for each mining operation</p> <p>On small-scale (artisanal) mining: abolish the Claim System and only allow mining under a Mining Licence; with stricter controls and supervision - this would ensure that only economic deposits are worked and would be closely supervised; ensure that the requirement under Section 35 (e) of the Mines (Minerals and Prospecting) are fully met - viz. that the deposits contain economically viable minerals in such quantities to warrant development; better support of the small-scale mining sector to review its operations, mode of financing, marketing and identify efficient communication channels between Government regulators and the miners; consider the incorporation of the Ancillary Rights Commission into the functions and duties of the Minerals Board (when this has been established)</p> <p>Consider imposing a levy on small workers income from mineral sales - in lieu of a contribution to a Rehabilitation Fund - for environmental restoration</p> <p>Institute a Specific Mining Rehabilitation Fund whereby contributions are dedicated to the rehabilitation of the environment of a particular mining operation on a continuing basis until satisfactory closure is achieved</p>

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		<p>capacity and technical skills at the government level to support energy sector performance, e.g.</p> <p>Restructure the electric supply industry through increased private sector participation and public-private partnerships, re-organisation of electricity distribution, integration of the Namibian electricity supply industry with the rest of Southern Africa, and the possibility for competition in electricity generation and supply by encouraging independent power producers to enter the market. The intent is to move away from the current virtual public power generation and transmission monopoly (NamPower) as well as from the very fragmented power distribution industry comprising 46 publicly-owned entities.</p> <p>In the liquid fuels sector, there is a policy conflict between security of supply of petroleum fuels particularly to remote areas, and economic efficiency through greater de-regulation of the oil industry</p> <p>On renewable energy, the key challenge is to evolve a new institutional, planning, legal and regulatory framework which makes it possible for renewable energy supply systems to compete with conventional energy systems on an equal footing for given end uses and required energy services, including phasing out of built-in subsidies in conventional energy systems and suitable financing schemes for renewable energy applications</p>	
<b>Options for cross-cutting issues</b>	<p>Full integration of EIAs as a tool to guide and monitor industrial development in Namibia</p> <p>Active promotion of industries that are not intensive users of scarce water resources</p> <p>Encourage a trend away from primary NR dependence to increased economic activity in the productive services sector and manufacturing</p> <p>Need for sound enabling environment, i.e. macroeconomic, including fiscal management, to attract foreign investments</p>	<p><u>Enhancing energy equity</u> -</p> <p>Enhance access among poorer and marginalised groups in rural and peri-urban areas to clean, affordable and environmentally friendly commercial fuels and energy supplies (may involve strategic subsidies of some form or the other, e.g. rural electrification through grid extension and decentralised PV systems, secure supplies of transportation fuels, alternative cooking fuels (LPG, kerosene/paraffin, electricity and solar), and expanding wood fuel availability and increasing wood fuel supplies to biomass deficit areas)</p> <p>Research into the current rural energy supply and use patterns and existing knowledge about how these patterns are changing in response to various factors and forces (e.g. through the National Biomass Energy Conservation Strategy being developed in connection with the EU/GTZ supported Regional Biomass Energy Conservation Programme)</p> <p>Promote further efforts to develop and diffuse energy-efficient biomass stoves</p> <p>In the communal lands, tenure reform to allow group tenure approaches coupled with institutional development to manage tree and forest resources collectively for local benefit - perhaps, conservancy-type local structures extending to</p>	<p>Coordinate studies on effects of mining and prospecting in near-shore and off-shore marine environment and ensure measures are introduced to protect the environment and the fish resource while recognising the economic importance of the off-shore diamond industry</p> <p>Encourage the participation of the workforce in the profitability of the mining industry by introducing share-incentive and/or share option schemes in lieu of cash bonuses; encourage the expansion of workers' representation at decision making level</p> <p>Institute a requirement that all mine employees particularly those that are exposed to some form of potential environmental hazard, are subject to a medical examination on an annual basis</p>

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		<p><i>multiple resource management including biomass resources -- could facilitate the necessary local investments and management efforts</i></p> <p><i>New institutional forms of intermediation linking consumers, financial institutions and technology suppliers may be developed -and novel energy service companies set up - to provide affordable integrated energy services to poor rural people</i></p> <p><i><u>Integrated energy planning</u> -</i></p> <p><i>Need for coordinating energy sector development with the development of other sectors, e.g. forestry, water and sanitation, health, transportation, and suitable intersectoral coordination mechanisms need to put in place</i></p>	



## ***Infrastructure and Institutions Cluster***

	<b>Housing</b>	<b>Transport</b>	<b>Communications</b>	<b>Regional and Local Administrations</b>
<b>Priority issues/are as for NDPII</b>	<p><i>Utilisation of natural resources, especially scarce resources such as water, have to be incorporated into the policy framework of the housing sector</i></p> <p><i>Promotion of water-borne sewer networks throughout Namibia, has to be viewed in the light of climatological circumstances</i></p> <p><i>Financial sustainability of institutions involved in housing, such as local authorities, investors, financial institutions, and the current dependency on central government has to be addressed</i></p> <p><i>High level of subsidies for housing loans, especially for government employees</i></p> <p><i>Security of tenure, especially in rural areas</i></p> <p><i>Low public investments in housing, inspite of high priority placed on housing (one of four) by the Government</i></p> <p><i>Slow and cumbersome proclamation procedures in the formalisation of townships and new urban areas</i></p> <p><i>Housing and building standards that poor households could not meet, e.g. plot sizes should not be smaller than 300 m<sup>2</sup></i></p>	<p><i>Namibia ranks 1<sup>st</sup> in Africa as far as (i) km of tarmac roads per capita and (ii) km of railway lines per capita; 2<sup>nd</sup> with regard to national road infrastructure, air transport infrastructure, and railroad infrastructure not limiting business activity; and 3<sup>rd</sup> with regard to port facilities.</i></p> <p><i>Transport sector (consisting of transport and storage, and post and telecommunications) contributed 6.1% to GDP in 1998 (at constant 1990 prices)</i></p> <p><i>Uncoordinated application of EIAs</i></p> <p><i>Availability of statistics for planning</i></p> <p><i>Application of labour-intensive methods</i></p> <p><i>Use of local manufactured materials</i></p>	<p>The Namibian Broadcasting Corporation (NBC) radio reaches ~90% of the population, and NBC TV reaches 40%.</p> <p>Private sector involvement/investment, and opening up the communication markets for competition with the State-owned companies</p> <p>Revision of current policies and Acts to adapt to global trends and national needs</p> <p>Development plans to address the gap between communities in Namibia with and those without access to communication services and information</p> <p><i>Co-operation with the education/training institutions</i></p>	<p><i>There are 13 regions, 18 municipalities and cities and 33 towns and villages in Namibia. Regional and Local Councils are responsible for the provision and maintenance of urban services such as water, electricity, sewerage reticulation networks, roads, public places, public transportation services, housing schemes, etc. within their jurisdiction areas.</i></p> <p><i>Implementation of the Environmental Assessment Policy and the EMA at regional and local levels</i></p> <p><i>Implementation of the Decentralization Policy and facilitation of the devolution of various functions from the central government</i></p>
<b>Options for sector-specific issues</b>	<p><i>Coordination of planning (supply of land should relate to actual demand)</i></p>	<p><i>Focus on maintenance and improvements of the present network, rather than investments in completely new links, given the generally low traffic flows</i></p> <p><i>Explore potential for further railway development in view of lesser environmental and pollution effects, prevention of road congestion and accidents</i></p>	<p><i>Expansion of telecommunication network at national and international levels through trends in the global markets</i></p> <p><i>Human resources development</i></p> <p><i>Improvement of service quality</i></p> <p><i>Prepare action plan for the expansion of postal services</i></p> <p><i>Streamline regulations and Acts for the communication sector</i></p>	<p><i>Implementation of political decentralization and clarification of central-local authority relationships</i></p> <p><i>Clarification of the revenue bases of various Regional and Local Authorities within the decentralization framework</i></p> <p><i>Clarification of the personnel system to be used in the decentralization process</i></p>
<b>Options for cross-cutting issues</b>	<p><i>Re-examine the national housing policy with respect to provision of housing to lower income groups</i></p> <p><i>Local authorities to use local resources in financing land dev't. and house construction, along cost recovery principle</i></p> <p><i>Research and development institution in the field of housing/human settlement dev't.</i></p>	<p><i>Encourage the private sector to utilise labour-intensive methods, as well as labour-intensive public works</i></p> <p><i>Pass the EMA - make it compulsory for transport infrastructure projects to be subjected to environmental assessments as part of planning</i></p> <p><i>Adopt integrated transport planning</i></p>	<p><i>Expansion of telecommunication network to rural communities</i></p>	<p><i>Execution of various Ministerial Action Plans for Decentralization</i></p> <p><i>Reconcile sector policies with decentralisation</i></p> <p><i>Capacity building, including inter-sectoral cooperation</i></p> <p><i>Exchange of information and expertise between sectors and Regional/Local Authorities</i></p>





