

## RAPID INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT – NAMIBIA SDG PROFILE CARD (updated on 17 December 2015)

<b>REGION</b>	AFRICA
HDI/Rank	127 (2014)
Inequality adjusted HDI	0.352
Nationally established MPI	
Income Level	Upper middle income
GDP Per capita	US\$ 5,588.97 (2014)
Population size	2.3 million (2014)

SDGs Goals/Targets		Thematic Area/Sector, as Identified in Key Government Planning Documents	National Development Plan Identify closest Goal/Target presented in Document addressing the issues in the corresponding SDG Goal/Target	Identify National Indicators for the Specific Targets	Institution Responsible for Target implementation (line ministries)	Any relevant comment related to this priority target area in the National Development Plan?
People	Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere					
	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	Reducing extreme poverty	By 2017, the proportion of severely poor individuals has dropped from 15.8% in 2009/10 to below 10%.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ The poorest 25%'s share of total income</li> <li>✓ Gini coefficient</li> <li>✓ Ratio of per capita income of the poorest income group to that of the richest</li> <li>✓ Ratio of per capita income of the poorest region to that of the richest</li> </ul>	<p>National Planning Commission</p> <p>Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare</p>	

	1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	<b>Education &amp; Skills</b>	Provision of 100 free, Government-run, strategically located ECD (early childhood development) centres by 2017, focusing on the poorest sections of society	✓ Children in early childhood development programmes	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare	
		<b>Reducing extreme poverty</b>	Expand the social protection system to cover children in all poor households	✓ N/A	Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare	
			Expand the school feeding programme to Early Childhood Development centres	✓ Number of ECD centers receiving GRN school feeding	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare	
			Expand and increase social grants	✓ N/A	Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare	
			Improve access to basic infrastructure by innovative ways	✓ N/A		

	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	Reducing extreme poverty	Strengthen and expand the social protection system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Percentage of people aged 60+ receiving an old age grant</li> <li>✓ Number of beneficiaries, Maintenance Grant</li> <li>✓ Number of beneficiaries, Foster Care Grant</li> <li>✓ Grant coverage for people living with disabilities</li> <li>✓ Number of registered war veterans</li> </ul>	Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare	
	1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	Health	By 2017, Namibians have access to a quality health system, both in terms of prevention, cure, and rehabilitation, characterised by an improvement in healthy adjusted life expectancy (HALE) from baseline of 57 (2011) to 59 in 2017 (according to the World Health Organisation).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 births)</li> <li>✓ Number of people with advanced HIV infection receiving anti-retroviral therapy</li> <li>✓ Malaria mortality (per 100,000 population)</li> <li>✓ HIV prevalence among pregnant women (%)</li> </ul>	Ministry of Health and Social Services	
		Reducing extreme poverty	Identify the households concerned (extremely poor households that do not benefit from existing social grants) and design support mechanisms that assist them in moving up the socio-economic ladder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ N/A</li> </ul>	Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare	

		<b>Public infrastructure</b>	By 2017, Namibia will have in place well established housing standards that allow every Namibian to have access to affordable housing: 60 per cent of households living in modern houses from 41 per cent in 2009/2010.	✓ N/A	Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development	
<b>People</b>	1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	<b>Tourism</b>	Promote the increased adoption of conservation agriculture, organic agriculture and other climate resilient forms of agriculture founded; small scale drip irrigation	✓ Area covered by and number of farmers engaged in conservation agriculture, organic farming and drip irrigation	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry	
		<b>Agriculture</b>	Ensure adequate readiness, warning, response, mitigation and prevention measures for impacts of natural disasters related to water	✓ No. of water basins with adequate monitoring/ forecasting/ warning/ compliance/ mapping systems for natural disasters related to water	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry	
			Investigate and utilise drought-resistant crops and livestock	✓ N/A	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry	

People	<b>Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>					
	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	<b>Reducing extreme poverty</b>  <b>Education &amp; Skills</b>	Expand the school feeding programme to Early Childhood Development centres	✓ Number of ECD centers receiving GRN school feeding	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare	
		<b>Reducing extreme poverty</b>	Strengthen and expand the social protection system	✓ Percentage of people aged 60+ receiving an old age grant ✓ Number of beneficiaries, Maintenance Grant ✓ Number of beneficiaries, Foster Care Grant ✓ Grant coverage for people living with disabilities ✓ Number of registered war veterans	Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare	
		<b>Agriculture</b>	Enhance Namibia's capacity to grow food through increased livestock production and expansion of the Green Scheme	✓ N/A	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry	
People	2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed	<b>Reducing extreme poverty</b>  <b>Education &amp; Skills</b>	Expand the school feeding programme to Early Childhood Development centres	✓ Number of ECD centers receiving GRN school feeding	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Gender Equality	

	targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons				and Child Welfare	
	2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	Agriculture	Increase Namibia’s capacity to produce food	✓ No. of farmers/ personnel trained in various agriculture, water and forestry disciplines	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry	
	2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	Tourism	Promote the increased adoption of conservation agriculture, organic agriculture and other climate resilient forms of agriculture founded; small scale drip irrigation	✓ Area covered by and number of farmers engaged in conservation agriculture, organic farming and drip irrigation	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry	
	2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated	Tourism	By 2020, Genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed animals is maintained and enhanced	✓ Strategy to develop and promote indigenous livestock	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and	

	animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed			breeds and crop varieties for adoption by local farmers ✓ Operational institutional framework in place to implement and enforce Biosafety Act of 2006	Forestry	
People	<b>Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b>					
	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	Health	Equip, upgrade and expand a network of health facilities providing quality emergency obstetric care (EmOC) to secure a fair distribution of and access to services;  Adequate training of district teams and training of doctors and nurses for comprehensive EmOC at all health facilities providing basic and comprehensive EmOC;  Provide youth with information and services on sexual and reproductive health as well as maternal and child health with a strong emphasis on preventing unwanted pregnancy and HIV/AIDS;  Improve access to health facilities	✓ N/A	Ministry of Health and Social Services	
	3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to	Health	Strengthen implementation of the Integrated Management of Newborn and Childhood Illness (IMNCI) package together with other established child care interventions, including due attention	✓	Ministry of Health and Social Services	

	reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births		to achieving adequate immunization coverage with all antigens  Strengthen awareness campaigns about maternal, newborn and child care			
	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	Education & Skills	Enhance HIV Prevention including Wellness; Ensure leadership and management commitment to HIV Prevention	✓ HIV Life Skills Education including WoH and MFMC ✓ HIV Mainstreaming in other Education Programmes ✓ % of students with access to student services	Ministry of Education	
		Health	Reach 100% ART coverage among eligible persons. Introduce new eligibility criteria and medical technology when supported by appropriate evidence	✓ N/A	Ministry of Health and Social Services	
People	3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	Health	Organize and strengthen action against important lifestyle and NCDs;  Institution of surveillance of NCD risk factors among the population;  Develop and implement with other sectors and stakeholders the awareness creation;  instruments and strengthen health promotion through behavioural change communication, including community dialogue and cancer prevention measures;  Advocate for healthy lifestyle at an early age;	✓ N/A	Ministry of Health and Social Services	



			institutionalization of NCD screening and promotion of good quality health services for lifestyle related ailments and other NCDs through PHC and specialised levels;			
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	Health		Develop legal instruments, e.g. prohibition of smoking in public places, non-sale of alcohol to minors, and alcohol taxation among others;	✓ N/A	Ministry of Health and Social Services	
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	Public Infrastructure		Ensure an appropriate balance between the construction of new roads and the maintenance of existing ones, and ensure that such new roads are in alignment with national development objectives	✓ Rural roads improved to bitumen standard (km) ✓ Trunk and main roads rehabilitated (km) ✓ Condition of paved roads (%) ✓ Condition of unsealed roads (%)	Roads Authority	
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	Health		Provide youth with information and services on sexual and reproductive health as well as maternal and child health with a strong emphasis on preventing unwanted pregnancy and HIV/AIDS.  Promote behavior change among young people and communities, and in particular, by modifying negative cultural practices into safe practices.  Promote Adolescent Friendly Health Services in collaboration with other stakeholders.	✓ N/A	Ministry of Health and Social Services	
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective,	Health		Maintain focus on innovative methods of service provision  Ensure a holistic approach to affordability	✓ N/A	Ministry of Health and Social Services	

	quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all		Improve acceptance of health services			
	3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	Health	Update legal instruments, policies and technical documents such as the Public Health Act;  Develop capacity for the quantification and monitoring of environmental and occupational Hazards;  Develop institutional capacity to implement legal instruments;  Adequate certification of other laboratories (water quality);	✓ N/A	Ministry of Health and Social Services	
		Tourism	By 2022, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to biodiversity and ecosystem health and functioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Compliance with Environmental Management Plans (mining companies)</li> <li>✓ Trends in water quality in aquatic ecosystems (dams, rivers and Ramsar Sites)</li> <li>✓ Presence / absence of key indicator species</li> <li>✓ Pollution standards in place, respected and enforced</li> </ul>	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry	
People	<b>Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</b>					
	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	Education & Skills	All persons shall have the right to education; <sup>1</sup>  Primary education shall be compulsory and the State shall provide reasonable facilities to render effective this right for every resident within Namibia, by establishing and maintaining State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Primary education completion rate (%)</li> <li>✓ Secondary education completion rate (%)</li> </ul>	Ministry of Education	

			<p>schools at which primary education will be provided free of charge;</p> <p>Children shall not be allowed to leave school until they have completed their primary education or have attained the age of sixteen (16) years, whichever is the sooner, save in so far as this may be authorized by Act of Parliament on grounds of health or other considerations pertaining to the public interest.</p>			
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	Education & Skills	<p>Provide accessible and equitable inclusive education at all levels</p> <p>Promotion of ECD</p> <p>Provision of 100 free, Government-run, strategically located ECD centres by 2017, focusing on the poorest sections of society;</p> <p>Increased provision of and support for ECD teacher training, and</p> <p>Increased ministerial capacity to implement and support ECD centres</p>	<p>✓ # of children enrolled in ECD programmes</p> <p>✓ % of Educarers who have more than 1 month training in ECD</p> <p>✓ % of ECD centres with adequate sanitation (functional toilets or latrines)</p> <p>✓ Number of ECD centres receiving GRN school feeding</p>	<p>Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare</p> <p>Ministry of Education</p>		
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	Education & Skills	<p>Provide accessible and equitable inclusive education at all levels</p> <p>Increase the provision of opportunities for VET and technical education, targeting the entire country, but impoverished areas in particular</p>	<p>✓ Number enrolled at VTC (Vocational Training Center)</p> <p>✓ No of enrolments at UNAM</p> <p>✓ No of students enrolled at PoN (Polytechnic of Namibia)</p> <p>✓ Average annual completion rates for VET trainees</p> <p>✓ # of faculty positions at PoN</p> <p>✓ % of PoN students</p>	<p>Ministry of Education</p>	<p>Indicators should be gender disaggregated</p>	

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>that pass</li> <li>✓ Pass rate at UNAM</li> <li>✓ % increase in student enrolments</li> <li>✓ No of Beneficiaries of NSFAF Loan/Grants</li> </ul>		
	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	Education & Skills	Significantly increase the percentage of children that meet the entry requirement for VET and other tertiary institutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ % increase in student enrolments</li> <li>✓ Average annual completion rates for VET trainees</li> <li>✓ % of PoN students that pass</li> <li>✓ Pass rate at UNAM</li> </ul>	Ministry of Education	
	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	Education & Skills	Provide accessible and equitable inclusive education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ % of girls' enrolment in primary phase (gender parity)</li> <li>✓ % of girls' enrolment in secondary phase (gender parity)</li> </ul>	Ministry of Education	While the education strategic plan 2012-2017 includes key performance indicators on enrolment of girls in primary and secondary education, it does not contain any references to gender equity at the tertiary or VET level.
People	4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy					While the NDP4 includes an indicator on adult literacy in the context of highlighting the current status, it does not include any objective to address this target. The Education Strategy also does not include any objective or indicators to address this target.
	4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for					

	sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development					
	<b>Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</b>					
	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	Education & Skills	Provide accessible and equitable inclusive education at all levels	✓ % of girls' enrolment in primary phase (gender parity) ✓ % of girls' enrolment in secondary phase (gender parity)	Ministry of Education	
<b>People</b>	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation			✓		
	5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation					
<b>People</b>	5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the					

	household and the family as nationally appropriate					
	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life			✓		
	5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	Health	<p>Provide youth with information and services on sexual and reproductive health as well as maternal and child health with a strong emphasis on preventing unwanted pregnancy and HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>Promote behavior change among young people and communities, and in particular, by modifying negative cultural practices into safe practices.</p> <p>Promote Adolescent Friendly Health Services in collaboration with other stakeholders.</p>	✓ N/A	Ministry of Health and Social Services	
	<b>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b>					
<b>Planet</b>	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	Public Infrastructure	By 2017, increased access to water for human consumption from 85.5% to 100% of the population as well as sufficient water reserves for industrialisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Population with sustainable access to safe water (%)</li> <li>✓ No. of Annual Reports on national water resource availability produced</li> <li>✓ % of activities on integrated water resources management successfully implemented</li> <li>✓ Water Resource</li> </ul>	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry	

				Management Act in place and implemented		
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	Education & Skills	Provide accessible and equitable inclusive education at all levels	✓ % of ECD centres with adequate sanitation (functional toilets or latrines)	Ministry of Education		
	Public Infrastructure	Ensure access of all Namibians to adequate and improved sanitation facilities  By 2017, access to sanitation facilities will increase from 25% to 70% of the population (D05.3)	✓ Population with access to improved sanitation (%) ✓ % increase of households who have access to improved rural sanitation	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry		
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	Health	Develop capacity for the quantification and monitoring of environmental and occupational hazards; Adequate certification of other laboratories (water quality);	✓ N/A	Ministry of Health and Social Services		
	Tourism	By 2022, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to biodiversity and ecosystem health and functioning	✓ Compliance with Environmental Management Plans (mining companies) ✓ Trends in water quality in aquatic ecosystems (dams, rivers and Ramsar Sites) ✓ Presence / absence of key indicator species ✓ Pollution standards in place, respected and enforced	Ministry of Environment and Tourism  Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry		
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors						

	and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity					
	6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	Agriculture	Ensure sustainable development, management and optimal utilization of water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ % of activities on integrated water resources management successfully implemented</li> <li>✓ Water Resource Management Act in place and implemented</li> </ul>	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry	
	6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	Tourism	By 2022, ecosystems that provide essential services and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being are safeguarded, and restoration programmes have been initiated for degraded ecosystems covering at least 15 per cent of the priority areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Area under sustainable CBNRM and benefits to involved communities</li> <li>✓ Enforcement of agreements reached under the different transboundary water commissions</li> <li>✓ Implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management Plan</li> <li>✓ Area of degraded ecosystems and identified priority areas for action</li> <li>✓ Number of rehabilitation and restoration programmes and area covered</li> </ul>	Ministry of Environment and Tourism  Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry	
<b>Planet</b>	<b>Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</b>					



12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries					
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	Tourism	<p>Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote the sustainable use of biological resources</p> <p>By 2022, the rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats outside protected areas serving as ecological corridors or containing key biodiversity areas or providing important ecosystem services is minimized through integrated land use planning</p> <p>By 2022, all living marine and aquatic resources are managed sustainably and guided by the ecosystem approach</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Participatory Integrated Regional Land Use Plans with SEA approved by Cabinet for all Regions</li> <li>✓ Delineation of ecological corridors</li> <li>✓ Criteria for key biodiversity areas</li> <li>✓ Stocks of commercial fisheries resources at sustainable levels as proven by scientific data</li> <li>✓ Marine Spatial Planning for the greater Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem</li> <li>✓ Ecologically and Biodiversity Significant Areas identified as well as protection measures</li> </ul>	<p>Ministry of Environment and Tourism</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry</p>	

			<p>By 2022, Principles of sound rangeland and sustainable forest management, and good environmental practices in agriculture are applied on at least 50 per cent of all relevant areas</p> <p>By 2022, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to biodiversity and ecosystem health and functioning</p> <p>By 2015, National review of invasive alien species in Namibia from 2004 is updated (including identification of pathways), and by 2018, priority measures are in place to control and manage their impact</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Effective Monitoring, Control and Surveillance System in place for inland aquatic resources</li> <li>✓ Status of agriculture and rangeland report</li> <li>✓ Implemented Management Plans for Community Forests</li> <li>✓ Environmental Impact Assessments and Environmental Management Plans for large scale agricultural developments</li> <li>✓ Changes in vegetative / land use cover</li> <li>✓ Compliance with Environmental Management Plans (mining companies)</li> <li>✓ Trends in water quality in aquatic ecosystems (dams, rivers and Ramsar Sites)</li> <li>✓ Presence / absence of key indicator species</li> <li>✓ Pollution standards in place, respected and enforced</li> <li>✓ Updated National Review</li> <li>✓ Management Plans implemented to control most threatening alien invasive species</li> </ul>		
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12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses					
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment			✓		
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse					
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle			✓		
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities			✓		
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for					

	sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature					
Planet	<b>Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</b>					
	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	Tourism	By 2016, ecosystems most vulnerable to climate change and their anthropogenic pressures are identified, and by 2018 appropriate adaptation measures are developed and implemented in priority areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Report on the vulnerability of Namibian ecosystems to climate change and associated anthropogenic pressures</li> <li>✓ Evaluation of implementation of appropriate measures</li> </ul>	Ministry of Environment and Tourism  Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry	
		Agriculture	Invest in and scale up the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry's debushing project across the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Area of land de-bushed annually;</li> <li>✓ employment and revenue generated through de-bushing;</li> <li>✓ SEA on charcoal industry</li> </ul>	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry	
		Agriculture	Maintain and enhance the genetic diversity of livestock and crop species through effective in-situ and ex-situ conservation measures and the safe use of biotechnology to improve food security and climate resilience of agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Area covered by and number of farmers engaged in conservation agriculture, organic farming and drip irrigation</li> </ul>	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry	
	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	Tourism	By 2016, ecosystems most vulnerable to climate change and their anthropogenic pressures are identified, and by 2018 appropriate adaptation measures are developed and implemented in priority areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Report on the vulnerability of Namibian ecosystems to climate change and associated anthropogenic</li> </ul>	Ministry of Environment and Tourism	Namibia is still to prepare its NAP and as such has not yet developed an advanced

				pressures ✓ <b>Evaluation of implementation of appropriate measures</b>		adaptation strategy and plan. However, the INDC notes that the government has incorporated climate change adaptation in the development agenda. While the near term vision is prevention and repair, the long term goals and targets are to instil resilience to impacts of climate change in the most vulnerable sectors of the economy.
	13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	Agriculture	Conduct an awareness campaign on the utility of indigenous livestock breeds and drought-adapted crop cultivars, particularly in light of climate change	✓ Awareness campaign and the number of stakeholders reached	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry	
<b>Planet</b>	<b>Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</b>					
	14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	Tourism	By 2022, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to biodiversity and ecosystem health and functioning	✓ Compliance with Environmental Management Plans (mining companies) ✓ Trends in water quality in aquatic ecosystems (dams, rivers and Ramsar Sites)	Ministry of Environment and Tourism	

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Presence / absence of key indicator species</li><li>✓ Pollution standards in place, respected and enforced</li></ul>		
14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	Tourism	By 2022, ecosystems that provide essential services and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being are safeguarded, and restoration programmes have been initiated for degraded ecosystems covering at least 15 per cent of the priority areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Enforcement of agreements reached under the different transboundary water commissions</li><li>✓ Implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management Plan</li><li>✓ Area of degraded ecosystems and identified priority areas for action</li><li>✓ Number of rehabilitation and restoration programmes and area covered</li></ul>	Ministry of Environment and Tourism		
14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	Tourism	By 2016, ecosystems most vulnerable to climate change and their anthropogenic pressures are identified, and by 2018 appropriate adaptation measures are developed and implemented in priority areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Report on the vulnerability of Namibian ecosystems to climate change and associated anthropogenic pressures</li><li>✓ Evaluation of implementation of appropriate measures</li></ul>	Ministry of Environment and Tourism		
14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time	Tourism	By 2022, all living marine and aquatic resources are managed sustainably and guided by the ecosystem approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Stocks of commercial fisheries resources at sustainable levels as proven by scientific data</li><li>✓ Marine Spatial Planning for the greater Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem</li></ul>	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources		

	feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Ecologically and Biodiversity Significant Areas identified as well as protection measures</li> <li>✓ Effective Monitoring, Control and Surveillance System in place for inland aquatic resources</li> <li>✓ Income generated from aquaculture and mariculture industries</li> </ul>		
	14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	Tourism	Identify EBSA's and enhance conservation measures in these areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Coverage and number of EBSA's</li> </ul>	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	
	14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation	Tourism	By 2018, selected incentives for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use are in place and applied, and the most harmful subsidies are identified and their phase out is initiated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ List of assessed subsidies and measurement of magnitude of negative impact on biodiversity</li> <li>✓ List of analysed incentives and measurement of their potential positive impact on biodiversity</li> <li>✓ Environmental fiscal policy framework</li> </ul>	Ministry of Environment and Tourism  Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	
	14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small					

	Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism					
Planet	<b>Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</b>					
	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements		<p>By 2022, the rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats outside protected areas serving as ecological corridors or containing key biodiversity areas or providing important ecosystem services is minimized through integrated land use planning</p> <p>By 2022, all living marine and aquatic resources are managed sustainably and guided by the ecosystem approach</p> <p>By 2022, Principles of sound rangeland and sustainable forest management, and good environmental practices in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Participatory Integrated Regional Land Use Plans with SEA approved by Cabinet for all Regions</li> <li>✓ Delineation of ecological corridors</li> <li>✓ Criteria for key biodiversity areas</li> <li>✓ Ecologically and Biodiversity Significant Areas identified as well as protection measures</li> <li>✓ Effective Monitoring, Control and Surveillance System in place for inland aquatic resources</li> <li>✓ Status of agriculture</li> </ul>		



			<p>agriculture are applied on at least 50 per cent of all relevant areas</p> <p>By 2022, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to biodiversity and ecosystem health and functioning</p> <p>By 2015, National review of invasive alien species in Namibia from 2004 is updated (including identification of pathways), and by 2018, priority measures are in place to control and manage their impact</p>	<p>and rangeland report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Implemented Management Plans for Community Forests</li><li>✓ Environmental Impact Assessments and Environmental Management Plans for large scale agricultural developments</li><li>✓ Changes in vegetative / land use cover</li><li>✓ Compliance with Environmental Management Plans (mining companies)</li><li>✓ Trends in water quality in aquatic ecosystems (dams, rivers and Ramsar Sites)</li><li>✓ Presence / absence of key indicator species</li><li>✓ Pollution standards in place, respected and enforced</li><li>✓ Updated National Review</li><li>✓ Management Plans implemented to control most threatening alien invasive species</li></ul>		
15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and	Agriculture	By 2022, Principles of sound rangeland and sustainable forest management, and good environmental practices in agriculture are applied on at least 50 per cent of all relevant areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Implemented Management Plans for Community Forests</li><li>✓ Environmental Impact Assessments and Environmental Management Plans for large scale agricultural</li></ul>	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry		

	reforestation globally		Implement sustainable forest management practices in existing and new community forests to enhance conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	<p>developments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Changes in vegetative / land use cover</li> <li>✓ Number of community forests gazetted and covered;</li> <li>✓ Number of community forests financially self-sufficient;</li> <li>✓ Number of community forests operating according to integrated land use plans</li> </ul>		
	15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	Agriculture	By 2022, Principles of sound rangeland and sustainable forest management, and good environmental practices in agriculture are applied on at least 50 per cent of all relevant areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Status of agriculture and rangeland report</li> <li>✓ Implemented Management Plans for Community Forests</li> <li>✓ Environmental Impact Assessments and</li> <li>✓ Environmental Management Plans for large scale agricultural developments</li> <li>✓ Changes in vegetative / land use cover</li> </ul>	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry	
	15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development					Although Namibia's NBSAP2 notes that the coordination of areas such as mountain ecosystems was a key challenge in NBSAP1 and highlights the need for this to be targeted and improved through NBSAP2, there are no specific targets or

						indicators that specifically refer to mountain ecosystems.
15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	Tourism	By 2016, threatened and vulnerable species lists are updated and measures implemented by 2019 to improve their conservation status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Number of Species Management Plans under implementation</li><li>✓ Conservation status of threatened and vulnerable species</li></ul>	Ministry of Environment and Tourism  Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry		
15.6 Ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources	Tourism	By 2015, national legislation giving effect to the Nagoya Protocol is in force and by 2018 fully operational to ensure that benefits are fair and equitably shared from the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Accession to the Nagoya Protocol</li><li>✓ Gazetting of ABS national legislation and regulation</li><li>✓ Institutional arrangements in place including the Competent National Authority and National Focal Point (Genetic Resources and Traditional Knowledge Unit within MET), and national bioprospecting account within EIF</li><li>✓ Number of ABS agreements</li></ul>	Ministry of Environment and Tourism		
15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	Tourism	By 2016, threatened and vulnerable species lists are updated and measures implemented by 2019 to improve their conservation status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Number of Species Management Plans under implementation</li><li>✓ Conservation status of threatened and vulnerable species</li></ul>	Ministry of Environment and Tourism  Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry		

	15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	Tourism	By 2015, National review of invasive alien species in Namibia from 2004 is updated (including identification of pathways), and by 2018, priority measures are in place to control and manage their impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Updated National Review</li> <li>✓ Management Plans implemented to control most threatening alien invasive species</li> </ul>	Ministry of Environment and Tourism	
	15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	Tourism	By 2018, biodiversity values and prioritized ecosystem services are quantified, monitored and mainstreamed to support national and sectoral policy-making, planning, budgeting and decision-making frameworks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ SEA regulations gazetted</li> <li>✓ Integration of biodiversity issues within NDP5</li> <li>✓ Integration of biodiversity into sectoral, regional and local plans and respective budgetary allocations</li> </ul>	Ministry of Environment and Tourism	
Prosperity	<b>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b>					
	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services					Only 47.3% of the population has access to electricity (World Bank 2012). Challenges noted in the NDP4 include an electricity deficit of 140MW (may be higher); the bulk of the electricity is imported from South Africa and there are challenges faced; Availability of sufficient and affordable energy

						could become a bottleneck for rapid economic development; building new electricity-generation capacity is time consuming and does not address the immediate supply constraints. The NDP4 only refers to having adequate base load energy to support industry demand. There is no reference to ensuring universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.
	7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	Public infrastructure	A number of other energy sources including hydro and other renewable energy sources will continue to enjoy attention in Namibia's energy mix <sup>2</sup>	✓ N/A		
	7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	Public infrastructure	Promote electricity-saving technologies and offer energy audits to industry and households	✓ N/A		To address immediate supply constraints, the NDP4 notes that demand for electricity will continue to be addressed by promoting electricity-saving technologies and

						offering energy audits to industry and households. However, the NDP4 does not include information on whether the rate of improvement in energy efficiency will be doubled.
Prosperity	<b>Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b>					
	8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	Logistics Tourism Manufacturing Agriculture	NDP3 Target for Real GDP growth (% per annum) is 5.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Real GDP growth (% per annum)</li> <li>✓ Real per capita income average growth rate over the NDP3 period (%)</li> </ul>	Ministry of Trade and Industry  Ministry of Works and Transport  Namibia Tourism Board  Ministry of Environment and Tourism  Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry  *and other Ministries	The NDP4 does not include any target for Real GDP growth for the NDP4 period.

8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors					
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	Institutional Environment	Increase access to finance for small- and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs) and the general public	✓ Implementation of the NFSS (Namibia Financial Sector Strategy)	Ministry of Finance	
8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead					The NDP4, industrialization strategy and NBSAP do not include goals that address resource efficiency
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value					While the NDP4 highlights the creation of jobs in several sectors, it does not mention this in the context of creating productive employment and decent work for all, particularly for women and persons with

						disabilities. (mention gender disparities in employment – Source ILO labour force survey) . It also does not mention equal pay for work of equal value to address inequalities/disparities in employment.
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	Education & Skills	<p>Link VET as well as technical education in general to envisaged priority areas, starting off with tourism, logistics, mining, and manufacturing</p> <p>Increase the provision of opportunities for VET and technical education, targeting the entire country, but impoverished areas in particular</p> <p>Introduce competency-based education and training</p> <p>Provide adequate equipment and infrastructure for VET centres</p> <p>Promote internships and apprenticeships to increase graduates' employability</p>	<p>✓ % increase in student Enrolments</p> <p>✓ No of students enrolled at PoN</p> <p>✓ No of enrolments at UNAM</p> <p>✓ Number enrolled at VTC</p> <p>✓ No enrolments in Distance Education programmes</p>	Ministry of Education		
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in						While the NDP4 does not address this target, the Namibian Constitution contains express provisions that promote the protection of children's rights. Article 15 specifically guarantees children's rights to name and a



	all its forms					nationality; protection against economic exploitation and hazardous work (for children under 16 years old), against work in factories or mines (for children under years old), and against forced labour on farms. <sup>3</sup>
	8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment		The overarching strategy under the NDP4 will be to introduce more flexibility with regard to the labour market while protecting the rights of workers			While the NDP4 does mention the protection of the rights of workers, at the same time it calls for more flexibility with re: to the labour market (Temporary exemption from compliance with certain sections of the Labour Act, 2007, will be considered in the interests of rapid job creation).
	8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	Tourism	Enhance the infrastructure and natural resource base of all protected areas to make them attractive destinations for tourists and tourism investors and to improve the working environment for staff	Annual investment into infrastructure development in parks through MET capital budget and support projects	Ministry of Environment and Tourism	

		Education & Skills	Develop, attract and retain skilled human resources. Insufficiency of available skills to run tourism activities at all levels will be addressed by increasing the number of person educated in tourism-related fields (e.g. languages and hospitality training); increasing the opportunities to study tourism-related topics; creating incentives for on-the-job training in tourism activities; and simplifying and streamlining procedures for acquiring work permits for foreigners where locally available skills are insufficient		Ministry of Education	
	8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	Institutional Environment	Develop capacity of financial institutions to ensure that they are able to assist and provide advice on the 'new generation products' to the less affluent clients; and cultural and language skills which will become more important as financial services are extended more and more to the previously excluded and less fortune segments of the population <sup>4</sup>		Ministry of Finance	
Prosperity	<b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>					
	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all		<p><b>Transport infrastructure</b> By 2017, Namibia shall have a well functioning, high quality transport infrastructure connected to major local and regional markets as well as linked to the Port of Walvis Bay.</p> <p><b>Energy infrastructure and liquid fuels</b> By 2017, Namibia will have in place adequate base load energy to support industry development through construction of energy</p>		Ministry of Works and Transport  Namport  Roads Authority  NamPower	

		<p>infrastructure and the production capacity would have expanded from 400 to more than 750 mega watts to meet demand.</p> <p><b>Water infrastructure</b> By 2017, increased access to safe drinking water for human consumption from 85.5 to 100% of the population as well as sufficient water reserves for industrialisation.</p> <p><b>Housing infrastructure</b> By 2017, Namibia will have in place well established housing standards that allow every Namibian to have access to affordable housing.</p> <p><b>ICT infrastructure</b> By 2017, adequate ICT infrastructure will be in place to facilitate economic development and competitiveness through innovation, research and development.</p>		<p>Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry</p> <p>Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development</p> <p>Ministry of Information, Communication and Technology</p>	
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	Manufacturing	<p>To be achieved by 2020:<sup>5</sup> Manufacturing and services will account for more than 50 percent of GDP. At least 10,000 new jobs have been created in the manufacturing sector.</p>	<p>✓ Total number of persons employed</p> <p>✓ Total labour force</p> <p>✓ Total number of unemployed persons</p> <p>✓ Unemployment rate (% , broad definition)</p>	Ministry of Trade and Industry	
9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	Institutional Environment	<p>Increase access to finance for small- and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs) and the general public,</p>	<p>✓ Implementation of the NFSS (Namibia Financial Sector Strategy)</p>	Ministry of Finance	

	9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities					Although the NDP4 mentions strategies to upgrade infrastructure, it does not mention that this will be carried out through increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies.
	9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	Public Infrastructure	By 2017, adequate ICT infrastructure will be in place to facilitate economic development and competitiveness through innovation, research and development: Availability of latest technologies score improves to 6.0 from 5.5.(according to the World Economic Forum)	✓ N/A	Ministry of Information, Communication and Technology	
Prosperity	<b>Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries</b>					
	10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	Reducing Extreme Poverty	By 2017, the proportion of severely poor individuals has dropped from 15.8% in 2009/10 to below 10%.	✓ N/A	Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare	During the NDP3 period, the income of the richest 20% of people has been broadly constant while the other income groups – especially the poorest 20%, have all seen a more marked

						<p>improvement in income: the poorest 20% have witnessed a six-fold increase. However, there is a large gap between the richest and poorest and there are continued efforts being undertaken to address income inequality (eg: through strengthening and expanding the social protection system to households that are currently excluded but are severely affected by poverty)</p>
	<p>10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</p>					<p>The strategic areas in the NDP4 do not address this target. In the case of gender, for instance, the NDP4 acknowledges that gender equality is a prerequisite for sustainable development. It further mentions that there will be efforts to create and promote an</p>

						<p>enabling environment in which gender equality and the empowerment of women are realized, with an emphasis on mainstreaming a gender perspective in the principal strategies identified for the achievement of key NDP4 outcomes. However, there is no mention of gender in any of the strategic areas within the NDP4.</p>
	<p>10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard</p>	<p>Institutional Environment</p> <p>Education &amp; Skills</p> <p>Health</p> <p>Reducing Extreme Poverty</p>	<p>Increase access to finance for small- and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs) and the general public;</p> <p>Provision of 100 free, Government-run, strategically located ECD centres by 2017, focusing on the poorest sections of society;</p> <p>Ensure a holistic approach to affordability with regard to access to health facilities;</p> <p>Expand the social protection system to cover children in all poor households;</p> <p>Expand the school feeding programme to Early Childhood Development centres to address malnutrition</p>	✓	<p>Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare</p> <p>Ministry of Health and Social Services</p> <p>Ministry of Education</p> <p>Ministry of Finance</p>	

	10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	Reducing Extreme Poverty	Strengthen and expand social protection systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Percentage of people aged 60+ receiving an old age grant</li> <li>✓ Number of beneficiaries, Maintenance Grant</li> <li>✓ Number of beneficiaries, Foster Care Grant</li> <li>✓ Grant coverage for people living with disabilities</li> <li>✓ Number of registered war veterans</li> </ul>	Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare	
	10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations					
	10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions					
	10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies					
<b>Prosperity</b>	<b>Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient</b>					

	<b>and sustainable</b>					
	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	Public Infrastructure	Increase efforts to provide affordable housing to all, including the availability of serviced erven	✓	Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development	
	11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	Logistics	Significantly upgrade, in a holistic and integrated manner, all four modes of transport during the NDP4 period		Ministry of Works and Transport	
	11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries					
	11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage					
	11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused			✓		



	by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations					
	11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management			✓		
	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities					
Peace	<b>Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b>					
	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere					
	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children			✓		
	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all					

16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime					
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	Institutional Environment	the Anti-Corruption Commission, in liaison with existing structures such as the Namibian Police, the courts, the Ombudsman, and Parliament, should forcefully deal with corruption with a view to root it out. In addition, institutions within the public and private sectors should constantly be encouraged to adhere to the principles of good corporate governance. Moreover, a code of ethical conduct should be set up as regards service delivery, which emphasizes adherence to the principles of good corporate governance, increased transparency, openness, accountability and increased participation by citizens in order to prevent and expose corrupt practices.			
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels					
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels			✓		
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance					
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration					
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in					

	accordance with national legislation and international agreements					
Partner ship	<b>Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>					
	<u>Finance</u> 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection					
	<u>Finance</u> 17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries					
	<u>Finance</u> 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	Institutional Environment	Establish an institutionalised public–private dialogue platform and hold frequent meetings through workshops, investment planning sessions and information briefings		Ministry of Trade and Industry	
	<u>Finance</u> 17.4 Assist developing					

countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress					
<u>Finance</u> 17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries					
<u>Technology</u> 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism					
<u>Technology</u> 17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed					

	<u>Technology</u> 17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology					
	<u>Capacity-building</u> 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation					
	<u>Trade</u> 17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda					
	<u>Trade</u> 17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020			✓		

Trade 17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access Systemic issues			✓		
<u>Policy and institutional coherence</u> 17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence			✓		
<u>Policy and institutional coherence</u> 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development					
<u>Policy and institutional coherence</u> 17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development					
<u>Multi-stakeholder partnership</u> 17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development,					

complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries					
<u>Multi-stakeholder partnership</u> 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	Institutional Environment	Establish an institutionalised public–private dialogue platform and hold frequent meetings through workshops, investment planning sessions and information briefings		Ministry of Trade and Industry	
<u>Data, monitoring and accountability</u> 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts					
<u>Data, monitoring and accountability</u> 17.19 By 2030, build on					

existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries						
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<sup>1</sup> The Ministry of Education's Mandate is derived from the Namibian Constitution, Article 20 and all relevant acts such as the Education Act (Act No. 16 of 2001), Vocational Education Act (Act No. 1 of 2008), Namibia Library and Information Service Act (Act No. 4 of 2000) and Archives Act (Act No. 12 of 1992).

<sup>2</sup> NamPower 2014-2018 Corporate Strategy. Page 7. Electricity supply in Namibia shall be based on a balance of economically efficient and sustainable electricity sources including gas, hydro-power, other renewable energy sources and imported electricity. In creating this mix, the risks associated with stranded investments as well as the benefits of improved security of supply will be taken into account."

<sup>3</sup> NAMIBIA COUNTRY REPORT: BEIJING DECLARATION AND PLATFORM FOR ACTION (1995) AND THE OUTCOME OF THE TWENTY-THIRD SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY (2000). [http://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/uploaded-documents/Beijing20/NationalReviews/namibia\\_beijing\\_review\\_report.pdf](http://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/uploaded-documents/Beijing20/NationalReviews/namibia_beijing_review_report.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> Namibia Financial Sector Strategy 2011-2021: page 35

<sup>5</sup> Growth at Home: Namibia's Execution Strategy for Industrialisation page 13.