

RAPID INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT – NAMIBIA SDG PROFILE

UNDP conducted a rapid integrated assessment of Namibia's Fourth National Development Plan and relevant sector plans and strategies against the SDG targets. The assessment provides a gap analysis of the SDG targets that are not prioritized in the current plan and the targets that have been prioritized by multiple sectors. Sectors indicated are those listed in the Fourth National Development Plan.

Template 1 provides a quick snapshot of integration/gap analysis and the SDG targets that are prioritized by multiple sectors. For SDG targets prioritized by multiple sectors – it is expected that joint planning is conducted or an assessment of impact and potential results be conducted with concerned sectors (to understand if cross-sectoral interventions are mutually reinforcing).

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Not Prioritized Not Applicable

70 targets prioritized out of 119 SDG targets (means of implementation targets under each SDG excluded)
6 targets are not applicable

0 targets are not applicable																																											
#	Policy Area/ Sector	SDG-1: Poverty					SDG-2: Hunger					SDG-3: Health					SDG-4: Education					SDG-5: Gender					SDG-6: Water and Sanitation																
		1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6				
1.	Institutional Environment																																										
2.	Education & Skills		X ¹											X ²								X ³	X ⁴	X ⁵	X ⁶	X ⁷									X ¹⁰								
3.	Health				X ¹¹							X ¹²	X ¹³	X ¹⁴	X ¹⁵	X ¹⁶		X ¹⁷	X ¹⁸	X ¹⁹																		X ²⁰					
4.	Reducing extreme poverty	X ²²	X ²³	X ²⁴	X ²⁵		X ²⁶	X ²⁷																																			
5.	Public infrastructure				X ²⁸												X ²⁹																										
6.	Logistics																																										
7.	Tourism				X ³²							X ³³										X ³⁴																					
8.	Manufacturing																																										
9.	Agriculture				X ³⁷	X ³⁸		X ³⁹	X ⁴⁰																																		

#	Policy Area/ Sector	SDG-7: Energy			SDG-8: employment								SDG-9: Infrastructure					SDG-10: Reduce Inequalities							SDG-11: Cities										
		7.1	7.2	7.3	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.10	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.7		
1.	Institutional Environment					X ⁴³	X ⁴⁴							X ⁴⁵	X ⁴⁶			X ⁴⁷		X ⁴⁸				X ⁴⁹											
2.	Education & Skills						X ⁵⁰				X ⁵¹			X ⁵²		X ⁵³								X ⁵⁴											
3.	Health																								X ⁵⁵										
4.	Reducing extreme poverty																			X ⁵⁶				X ⁵⁷	X ⁵⁸	X ⁵⁹									
5.	Public infrastructure		X ⁶⁰	X ⁶¹											X ⁶²					X ⁶³								X ⁶⁴	X ⁶⁵						
6.	Logistics					X ⁶⁶	X ⁶⁷				X ⁶⁸						X ⁶⁹																		
7.	Tourism					X ⁷⁰	X ⁷¹				X ⁷²			X ⁷³																					
8.	Manufacturing					X ⁷⁴	X ⁷⁵				X ⁷⁶						X ⁷⁷																		
9.	Agriculture					X ⁷⁸	X ⁷⁹				X ⁸⁰					X ⁸¹																			

Template 2 provides further details, including targets and corresponding indicators for monitoring that are drawn from the National Development Plan, and relevant sector plans and strategies.

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

REGION	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"> ✓ The poorest 25%’s share of total income ✓ Gini coefficient ✓ Ratio of per capita income of the poorest income group to that of the richest ✓ Ratio of per capita income of the poorest region to that of the richest 	National Planning Commission Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare	

In addition to the Fourth National Development plan, the assessment drew from the following sector plans and strategies:

- ✓ Ministry of Education: Strategic Plan 2012-2017
- ✓ Ministry of Health and Social Services: National Health Policy Framework 2010-2020
- ✓ Ministry of Agriculture, Water & Forestry: Strategic Plan 2012-13/2016-17
- ✓ Ministry of Environment and Tourism: Namibia's Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2013-2022
- ✓ Ministry of Trade and Industry: Growth at Home: Namibia's Execution Strategy for Industrialisation
- ✓ Ministry of Finance: Namibia Financial Sector Strategy 2011-2021
- ✓ NamPower 2014-2018 Corporate Strategy and Business Plan
- ✓ Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) of The Republic of Namibia to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- ✓ Ministry of Environment and Tourism: National Policy on Tourism for Namibia

The following are key observations drawn from the assessment:

- 1) There is some degree of integration of the SDG targets into Namibia's Fourth National Development Plan. 70 SDG targets have been prioritized out of 119 with 6 targets that are not applicable and the means of implementation targets under each SDG excluded. While there are a number of SDG targets that are well integrated into the NDP4 and sector strategies and plans, significant gaps remain that may need to be addressed.
- 2) The assessment indicates gaps related to the following SDG targets:
 - **4.6**
By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy
 - **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
 - **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
 - **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
 - **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
 - **7.1**
By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
 - **8.4**
Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour 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
 - **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
 - **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 all its forms

- **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
- **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
- **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
- **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
- **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
- **12.3**
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
- **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

Note: Information on SDG 16 is sparse. More details are needed to assess if there are gaps related to this goal.

- 3) According to the Namibian Statistics Agency, unemployment among youth (persons aged 15-34 years) increased drastically from 28% in 2011 to 43.4% in 2013 and about half of the youth were employed in the informal sector. The Agency also indicated persistent high levels of unemployment among female youth. Achieving literacy and numeracy among youth is a critical step towards gaining productive employment. Neither the NDP4 nor the Namibia Education Strategy include an objective or target on **youth and adult literacy and numeracy** (SDG 4.6). This may need to be looked into.
- 4) Overall, **gender does not appear to be well addressed** in the NDP4 and the sector plans and strategies reviewed. Important gaps include **ensuring women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life** (SDG 5.5), **the recognition and value of unpaid care and domestic work** through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies as nationally appropriate (SDG 5.4), and the **elimination of all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres** (SDG 5.2).
- 5) A critical gap in the NDP4 is on **universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services** (SDG 7.1). While the NDP4 highlights challenges related to energy supply, including an electricity deficit of 140MW (may be higher), issues with the importation of the bulk of electricity from South Africa, and time constraints in building new electricity-generation capacity to address immediate supply constraints, there is only reference to having adequate base load energy to support industry demand. With only 47.3% of the population having access to electricity (World Bank 2012), providing *universal* access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services is critical to achieve sustainable development.
- 6) 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** (SDG 8.5). It also does not mention equal pay for work of equal value to address inequalities/disparities in employment.
- 7) Overall, SDG 12 on **ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns has not been well addressed**. Its implementation is critical in achieving overall development plans, reducing future economic, environmental and social costs, strengthening economic competitiveness and reducing poverty. In this regard, it is important to engage with businesses, encouraging them to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.
- 8) Neither the NDP4 nor Namibia's NBSAP 2 makes explicit **reference to 'mountain ecosystems'** (SDG 15.4). However, the work on ecosystems and biodiversity (reflected in the NBSAP 2) most likely also relates to mountain ecosystems. This would perhaps need to be clarified.
- 9) SDG 17 on means of implementation will need to be looked into more carefully on areas related to finance (ODA and domestic resources), technology (transfer of technology, North-South and South-South Collaboration), capacity-building, and data, monitoring and accountability issues.
- 10) The assessment identified various **cross-sectoral linkages and these have been detailed in template 2**. It may be good to discuss whether there is collaboration between these sectors in their planning and implementation of actions and how their interventions complement each other's plan. While the assessment tried to identify as many cross-sectoral linkages, there may be additional linkages that may need to be identified for effective SDG implementation. This would need to be discussed.