Namibia Statistics Agency

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS BASELINE REPORT

Namibia | 2019

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Acronyms

AOI	Agriculture Orientation Index
CAP	Common African Position
CRED	Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters
CRVS	Civil Registration Vital Statistics
DL	Disaggregation Level
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
ESA CCI LC	European Space Agency Climate Change Initiative Land Classification
EMDAT	Emergency Event Database
EMIS	Education Management Information System
FY	Fiscal Year
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GERD	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D
Gg	Gigagrams
GNI	Gross National Income
GSW	Global Surface Water
HLPF	High Level Political Forum
HPP	Harambee Prosperity Plan
IAEG	Inter Agency Expert Group
IEA	International Energy Agency
KBA	Key Biodiversity Area
LFS	Labor Force Survey
MEAC	Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture
MET	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
MFMR	Ministry of Fishery and Marine Resources
MOHSS	Ministry of Health and Social Services
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NCA	Namibia Census of Agriculture
NDHS	Namibia Demographic and Health Survey
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non - Governmental Organization
NHIES	Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey

NPC	National Planning Commission
NPL	Non-Performing Loan
NSA	Namibia Statistics Agency
NSDI	National Spatial Data Infrastructure
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PoU	Prevalence of Undernourishment
PHC	Population and Housing Census
RWCR	Risk-Weighted Capital Ratio
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SSA	Sub Saharan Africa
UMIC	Upper Middle-Income Country
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WEF	World Economic Forum
WTO	World Trade Organization
WTTC	World Travel & Tourism Council

Foreword SG

The United Nations Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development is the most holistic and ambitious global Agenda that the international community has committed to in order to address the diverse global challenges we face. Through the implementation of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) all countries have agreed to align national priorities to clear and transparent measures to overcome these global challenges. Namibia joined the international community in this call for actions and recognizes that ending poverty must go hand-in-hand with strategies that build economic growth and addresses a range of social needs including education, health, social protection and job opportunities while tackling climate change and environmental protection. One precondition for these actions is the reliable knowledge on the state of the country.

In its mandate to provide a comprehensive picture on the "starting conditions" in Namibia for the implementation of the SDGs, the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) is now releasing the first national SDGs Baseline Report. This release is embedded in the national efforts to strive for an evidence- based policy planning process and is a supplement to the Voluntary National Review (VNR) report released by the National Planning Commission (NPC) in 2018 as input for the United Nations High Level Political Forum.

Throughout the next years, until 2030, this report will serve as a reference on how Namibia is monitoring the SDGs and the progress towards the achievement of the targets of the SDGs. Further investigations are necessary in the next years on how to broaden the monitoring scope at best in terms of horizontal (covering more indicators) and vertical (increase the level of disaggregation) data gaps.

The SDGs Baseline Report is the result of multi-stakeholder consultations among the Offices, Ministries and Agencies (OMAs), extensive data mining and literacy scans and research on integration of new innovative monitoring opportunities. We would like to thank all contributors to these efforts for investing their time, information and expertise in the past months. Furthermore, to the producers who have not provided data as yet for the rest of the indicators, we urge you to do so on time to ensure a full harvesting of all available data before new and potentially redundant data production efforts are considered.

The continuation of the monitoring of the implementation of Agenda 2030 is ensured through the alignment of the report with the National Indicators Framework and the SDGs Data Portal accessible through the NSA Website at https://www.nsa.org.na.

Finally, NSA wishes to express gratitude and appreciation for the ongoing technical and financial support of the Steering Committee of the bilateral SDGs Initiative of the Governments of Germany and Namibia and its implementing partner the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

We hope that through this release the prerequisites are set for a successful monitoring of the SDGs in Namibia as well as an informed prioritization of policies and budget and ultimately a transparent development of the nation in the coming years.

Alex Shimuafeni

Statistician-General

Executive Summary

The Sustainable Development Goals Baseline Report for Namibia is the result of a comprehensive investigation throughout 2018 on the extent of usable information in and outside the country for an official, reliable and continuous national monitoring of change towards the achievement of the Global Agenda 2030. This endeavour has been supported through a bilateral project of the Namibian and German Government and its implementing partner the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) to establish the prerequisites for the realization of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals in Namibia.

The results presented support two main goals: to demonstrate the current monitoring capacity in the country with respect to the SDGs and to evaluate trends among the seventeen SDGs. Consequently, the report aims to set the starting point to assess future progress and challenges until 2030.

Monitoring

The information displayed is a result of a multi-stakeholder cooperation with Offices, Ministries and Agencies (OMAs) within the Government of the Republic of Namibia Ministries and international institutions to exploit available data records. This undertaking converged into a National SDGs Indicators Framework covering 162 out of the 244 internationally defined indicators. The coverage shows that the data production in or for Namibia is relatively comprehensive with almost 60 percent of the information originating from national sources.

However, a detailed assessment reveals that the timeliness and level of disaggregation of data is low with only half of the available information produced within a five-year interval and less than 50 percent of the data available on regional, urban or rural area level, or disaggregated by sex.

Furthermore, the research undertaken concluded that a substantial amount of data that is generally produced in Namibia could not be used for this report as it was not made available as requested or where the data was provided it was not of the right format to be used.

Trends

As the adoption of the Global Agenda for Sustainable Development took place in 2015, the evaluation of change in this report focusses on more recent developments in the country. By doing so, long term achievements prior to 2010 are excluded from the assessment of change.

Looking solely at the 136 SDGs indicators feasible to be evaluated for trends, almost twice as many indicators (60) show positive trends compared to the ones showing negative trends (32). Forty-four (44) indicators do not allow for any trend assessment due to unavailability of updated data.

These overall positive patterns need to be read with care due to three limitations, namely:

I. Many indicators do not have updated information in the last years where the country finds itself in an economic downturn.
II. Often, national trends indicate a positive development and hide opposing trends on regional levels or in urban/rural areas.
III. Positive indicators are not distributed evenly among the 17 SDGs.

Generally, positive trends predominate for Goal 1 on Poverty, Goal 2 on Hunger, Goal 5 on Gender Equality and Goal 15 on Life on Land while negative trends prevail for Goal 8 on Economic Growth and Goal 16 on Security.

1. Introduction

1.1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1.1. COUNTRY INFORMATION

Namibia is a country situated on the south-western part of Africa and share borders with Angola in the north, Zambia and Zimbabwe in the north-east, Botswana in the East, South Africa in the south and the Atlantic Ocean in the west. The country covers 824,292 square kilometres (km2) of land with a sea surface area estimated to be 513,015 km2. Namibia, a multi-ethnical nation attained independence in 1990 and reached Upper Middle-Income Country Status (UMIC) in 2014. The population grew from 1.4 million in 1991 to 1.8 million in 2001 to 2.1 million in 2011 and then 2.3 million in 2016. The respective population density per square kilometre has increased from 1.7 in 1991 to 2.2 in 2001 to 2.6 in 2011 and then 2.8 in 2016. The estimated population for 2018 is 2.4 million with a density of 2.8 people per square kilometre. Administratively Namibia is divided into fourteen regions namely: //Karas, Erongo, Hardap, Kavango East, Kavango West, Khomas, Kunene, Ohangwena, Omaheke, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Otjozondjupa and Zambezi regions.

Namibia is a high middle-income country with a per capita GDP of N$74 489 in 2017 and measures among the highest inequalities in the world of 0.59 Gini coefficient. The GDP in 2017 stood at N$176.5 Billion and records an average economic growth of 3.7 percent during 2008 to 2017. This economic performance is driven by the tertiary industries, followed by primary industries and secondary industries.

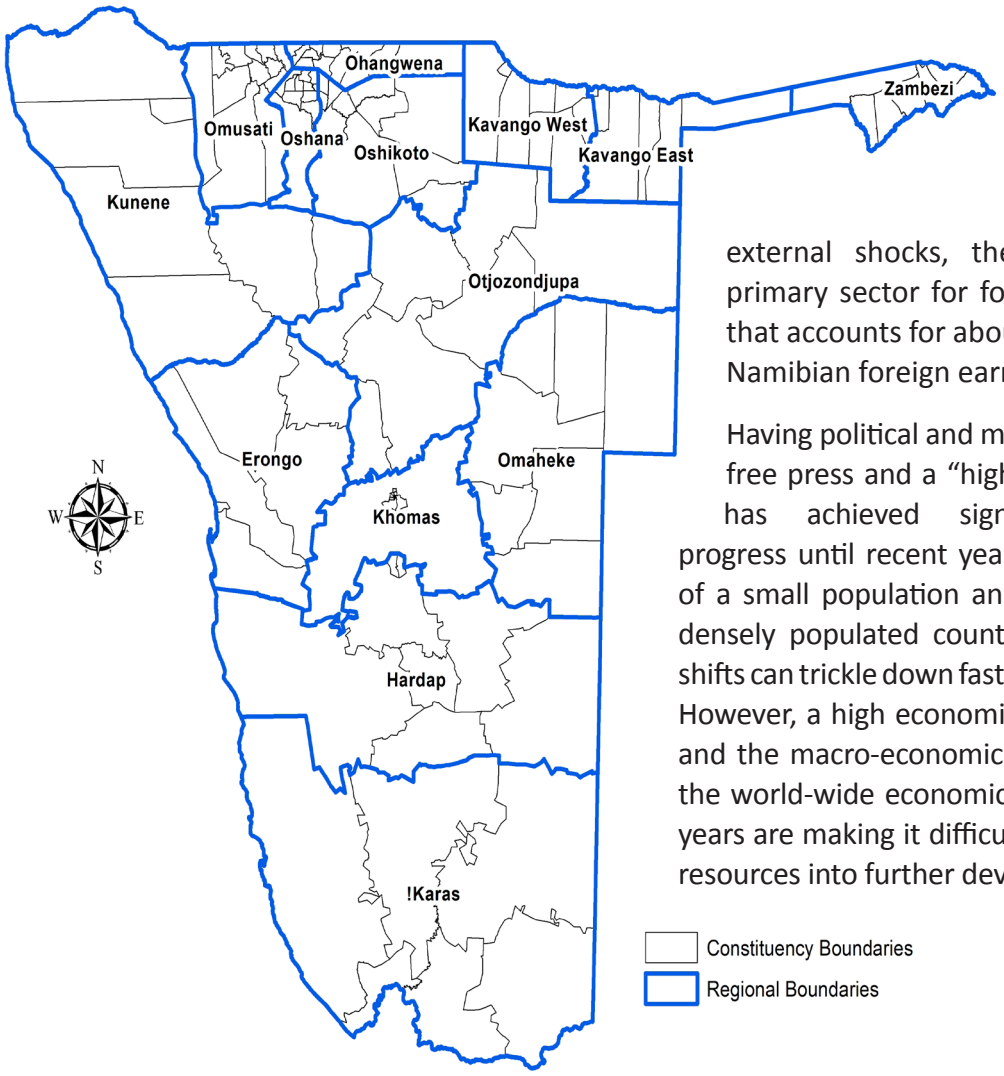


Figure 1.1 – Administrative Map of Namibia

A small open economy that is vulnerable to external shocks, the country depends on primary sector for foreign exchange earnings that accounts for about 46 percent of the total Namibian foreign earnings.

Having political and macro-economic stability, a free press and a "high" peacefulness, Namibia has achieved significant socio-economic progress until recent years. Having the advantage of a small population and being one of the least densely populated countries in the world, policy shifts can trickle down faster than in other countries. However, a high economic inequality that remains and the macro-economic challenges coupled with the world-wide economic downturn over the past years are making it difficult to invest the necessary resources into further development of the country.

1.1.2. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for actions by all countries – regardless of their situation - in a global partnership. These Goals recognise that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests (United Nations, 2019). Agenda 2030 embodies the belief that development can be best pursued by addressing interrelated economic, social and environmental issues.

Through the 17 Goals, 169 Targets and 232 unique (244 with duplicate) indicators, the SDGs are built upon the unfinished business of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and cover new dimensions of peace and prosperity.

1.1.3. UN SDGs INDICATORS FRAMEWORK

An Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDGs Indicators (IEAG-SDGs) has been established and agreed upon the global indicator framework in order to monitor progress on the 17 Goals. The official indicator list is accessible through Annex to A.RES.71.313 (United Nations Statistics Division, 2018). As the indicator framework is subject to change, the status as of April 2018 forms the foundation for this baseline report.

The overall 244 indicators can be divided into two distinct groups namely:

I. 50 indicators to monitor the "*means of implementation*" speaking to policy implementation,
II. 194 "*goal indicators*" to quantify the progress made in the country.

The 2030 Agenda commits to 'leaving no one behind' and including the most vulnerable groups in a society. Therefore, particular focus is placed on the disaggregation level of the indicators concerning vulnerable groups such as children, youth, people with disabilities, indigenous groups, refugees etc.

The IAEG-SDGs classifies all indicators into three tiers by their level of methodological development and the availability of data at the global level.

Tier Classification Criteria/Definitions[1]:

Tier 1: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.

Tier 2: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.

Tier 3: No internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested.

The UN SDGs Indicators Framework is the recommended standard of measuring change. However, as the implementation of the SDGs is a country-led process and countries have different priorities, the indicator framework can be adapted to the national context.

1.1.4. SDGs IN NAMIBIA

Namibia recognizes the importance of the Sustainable Development Goals, as reflected in the contribution made by the country in the formulation processes, particularly the intra-Africa regional processes that culminated in a common negotiating instrument called the Common African Position (CAP) on the Post-2015 Development Agenda. Namibia served as a member of the High-Level Committee (HLC) representing the African sub-region.

1 https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/tier-classification/

As one of the countries that adopted the Agenda for implementation, Namibia presented its first Voluntary National Review (VNR) on the progress of the SDGs at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) at the United Nations in New York in July 2018. There, the HLPF was briefed on how the country is adopting the global Agenda 2030 and aligning it to its 5th National Development Plan (NDP) and the corresponding accelerating tool, the Harambee Prosperity Plan (HPP).

The NDP5 was launched a year after the adoption of the SDGs to ensure that national processes benefit from the global discussions on the new development agenda. Furthermore, general trends in various development aspects in the country have been displayed. However, despite major efforts were made, a comprehensive statistical annex could not be attached to the report as the localization of the indicator framework has not been completed.

The coordination of the SDGs implementation is carried out within the framework of the NDP5 pre-existing three-level mechanism, namely:

I. Development Partners Forum at the highest level to provide coordination oversight;
II. a multi-stakeholder National Steering Committee composed of senior officials from government and development partners at implementation level to provide tracking of implementation;
III. and coordination of all developments pertaining to SDGs, through the NDP5 vehicle, which rests with the National Planning Commission (NPC) as the Secretariat (National Planning Commission Namibia, 2018).

The responsibility of data collection, its coordination, analysis and dissemination lies with the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) which generated this SDGs Baseline Report.

1.2 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE REPORT

The purpose of the SDGs Baseline Report for Namibia is to present the starting condition and recent trends of the country in its effort to achieve the targets and goals of Agenda 2030. Furthermore, the report aims at displaying the capacity of the current national reporting framework concerning the SDGs and addresses its limitations.

The report complements Namibia's VNR and illustrates in more detail the state of the nation. It serves as a starting point to formalize and enhance a national reporting system on the SDGs. This reporting system enables not only governmental stakeholders but also Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), businesses, civil society and other decision- makers to have a holistic picture on where the country has improved since the launching of the SDGs in Namibia and where challenges persist in terms of progress and tracking the change.

The report is focusing on displaying information on the state and not on the policy processes around the implementation of Agenda 2030 in Namibia as described in the VNR Report of 2018.

Data collection is an ongoing process. To keep an appropriate balance between completeness and timeliness of information the data collection was limited to 8 months with official data providers as sources. A more detailed look at the methodology of data collection is given in the subsequent chapter.

The SDGs Baseline Report is complemented by a separate document on the current National SDGs Indicators Framework. The Framework aims to provide a summary of the national and international reporting capacity on development in Namibia.

2. Methodology

2.1. DATA ACCESS LEVELS

Prior to the generation of new data, there was a need to determine the availability and accessibility of data and information in the country. The following scheme shows four levels of data collection scenarios that has been followed sequentially in the effort to create the SDGs Baseline Report.

Experience showed that Namibia has produced substantial amount of data over the years. Therefore, in the attempt to publish a baseline study, the data collection has been limited to data access Levels 1-3 and does not consider the closure of real data gaps (Level 4) for which new data would have been necessary to be generated.

Level	Situation	Tasks
Level 1: Indicator available in the Public Domain We know what we know	The indicator is already monitored and accessible in the public domain	Collect figure for the indicator and include it in the national reporting
Level 2: Data available in the Public Domain We know what we could know	Data is accessible in the public domain that can be used to compile an indicator as a derivative	Derive indicator from available data (direct or through proxy indicators)
Level 3: Data exists but not accessible We don't know what we know	Data is available but not accessible	Investigate data landscape and form cooperation to increase access to data and information
Level 4: Data does not exist – Data Gaps We have to increase what we know	Data is not available	Integrate indicator in existing data collection system

Figure 2.1 – Data Access Levels

2.2. DATA COLLECTION PROCESS

The data collection process to gain access to Level 1-3 and enhance the level of information available to monitor the implementation of Agenda 2030 involved the following steps:

I. Extensive Literate Scan of documents in the public domain across official government entities to identify official data sources available in the country for dedicated SDG indicators.
II. Assessment of the information available concerning standardization, alignment to SDG indicator definition, plausibility and consistency of data.
III. Data Mining at NSA to identify usable raw data sets of past surveys to compile additional indicators.
IV. Understanding of methodologies and usability of international sources producing information to decide whether or not to include such information in the national reporting system.
V. Official requests to the Executive Directors of Offices, Ministries and Agencies (OMAS) to confirm the existence of information or the lack of data concerning undocumented indicators in the public domain.
VI. Direct follow-up interviews and consultations in Offices, Ministries and Agencies (OMAs) to find out details on the origin and quality of data provided, and
VII. Final approval of collected information by the identified data producers.

As a result of the experiences in the data collection process, different data quality levels have been classified as described in section 2.5.

2.3. DATA TYPES AND SOURCE CLASSIFICATION

In the process of better understanding the national capacity of the indicator system, a classification on the origin of information has been done according to the following scheme:

Table 2.1 – Indicator Source Classification

Type	Source	Description	Example
Type 1	National	Data origin is national and compilation of indicator is done at national level	*1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line*
Type 2	International - National	Data origin is national but compilation is done at international level as methodologies are unknown and capacity is not available in the country	*1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line* *2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment*
Type 3	International	Data origin is outside the country and compilation is done at an international level	*2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector*

2.4. HANDLING OF DATA SOURCES

The SDGs Indicators Framework is a global framework broken down to the national level and fed by a large number of data providers. To ensure consistency in the handling of information from national and international sources, the following decision criteria were used:

Table 2.2 – Utilization of Sources

	Description	Decision
Scenario A	National and international sources are available and contradicting	National sources are prioritized
Scenario B	No national sources are available or accessible but international sources are available	The international source has been integrated into the national monitoring system as long as no national source can be found
Scenario C	Data is coming from web-based databases that can be subject to change.	Data is used as long as a clear time stamp is attached

In some cases, multiple sources were used to cover larger periods or to provide 2nd source validation on the figures. In this case both sources were recorded with their respective frequencies in the order they are listed in the source on each indicator trend page.

An in-depth evaluation of the original sources and data could not been done since the SDGs indicators cover a large variety of sectors and source types.

2.5. INDICATOR QUALITY ASSESSMENT

Each indicator of the National SDGs Indicators Framework was assessed according to the criteria in Table 2.3, in order to gain better understanding of the capacity of the current monitoring system. The evaluation highlighted deficits in the capturing system. However, it needs to be noted that not all indicators can be assessed consistently according to these quality criteria.

Table 2.3 – Indicator Quality Assessment

Quality Criteria	Sub- Criteria	Description	Rating
Relevance of Data	Disaggregation Level	The three (3) Disaggregation Levels are: Urban/Rural, Region, Male/ Female. The rating is derived from how many of the levels are met if the indicators are configured accordingly.	100 % -> 1 66% -> 2 50% -> 3 33% -> 4
Timeliness	Frequency of Updates	Relative to the number of years between the update, a rating is done wherein an update is above or below 5 years	<5 years -> 1 >=5 years -> 2
Accuracy	Indicator Definition	If the definition of the indicator in the national context is in line with the international definition it is rated 1, or else 2	int ->1 na -> 2
Accessibility	Indicator in Public Domain	A rating is given according to the access levels defined in Figure 2.1 from 1 (Level 1) to 3 (Level 3)	1 2 3

3. Challenges in the Data Collection Process

It is in the nature of a comprehensive data collection process among different stakeholders that challenges arise. These challenges can be classified into two groups. First, *quality and traceability challenges* of the data inherent in the built up of a statistical system, and second, *procedural challenges* in the management and communication of the data collection process itself. This section accentuates and addresses some of the barriers with practical examples to stimulate discussions on how to overcome them in the future.

3.1. QUALITY CONCERNS - CLARITY AND CONSISTENCY

The undertaking to create a comprehensive summary on the data landscape in Namibia concerning the SDGs revealed concerns regarding the clarity and the consistency of the information available in the different government sectors. It is crucial that these challenges are addressed to enable a reliable monitoring system in the future.

Experience shows that often the origin of the raw data could not be traced, the precise definition of the information has either not been documented or made available or the indicators are not consistently tracked through the same sources or definitions. It is not within the scope of this report to list all the cases one by one but a short list of examples in the table below might help to raise awareness on the necessity of more careful reporting.

Table 3.1 – Data Challenges Examples

Scenario	Example Indicator	Situation
Definition and methodology of a published number is not clear	SDG 7.1.1 Proportion of Population with access to electricity	*Electrification Rate* could be found from 2010 but it is not clarified how this rate was defined and measured even though it was used in the National Development Plan 5
Definitions are contradicting for the same figure	SDG 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	Same figures can be found for *New-Born Mortality* and *Infant Mortality* rates even though the definition of the indicators is different.
Figures for the same definition differ depending on the source	SDG 2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit (National Def: Yield/ha)	Millet yield (t/ha) differs by a factor of 7, depending on the source used.
Figures over time are from different sources	SDG 17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	Information is collected in different surveys for similar periods.

In addition to the scenarios above, in some cases, technical officers of relevant institutions expressed concerns about the accuracy of the released information. Still, they are not in the position to address them since a lack of internal management support. All this has been taken into consideration when deciding if a figure is released in this document or not.

3.2. PROCEDURAL CHALLENGES: READINESS AND RESPONSIVENESS

In some cases, it became clear that raw data required to compile the SDGs indicators was available at OMAs or other data producers. However, the compilation of the indicator itself was not done. For instance, administrative data on Micro-Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) although available at Ministry of Industrialization, Trade and SME Development (MITSMED), was not availed for utilization to conclude particular SDGs indicators.

In other cases, even though it was known through cooperation at technical level that the requested indicators exist, it was not shared and released by OMAs for one reason or another. For instance, there is extensive data available on Namibia's marine resources but the official release of this information relevant for the SDGs Indicators Framework was limited despite formal requests. In general, response rate to formal requests were often very low and sometimes, where data has been provided, it was not in the required format.

The delivery of agreed upon information was delayed over months and therefore could not be included in the current baseline report.

Since the SDGs monitoring rests with the NSA, operating as an independent entity, and not with the respective OMAs, as of now, the full reporting potential in the country cannot be utilised. High level agreements need to be formulated and implemented to harvest the full information available before new and potentially redundant data production efforts are considered.

4. Interpretation Limitation

The content of this report shall be used as input to contribute to a fact based, data driven policy-making process in the country. Data that is collected and interpreted correctly is a powerful tool for understanding the effectiveness of policies, to support the prioritization of budget and implementation plans, and to increase the transparency of changes. However, if the nature of the data and its context is not interpreted accurately it can have an opposite effect and can even be misused to justify ineffective or harmful policies. Therefore, some of the genuine risks in the interpretation of information are briefly addressed as follows.

4.1. DISAGGREGATED DATA MATTERS – THE SIMPSON'S PARADOX

The Simpson's paradox is a phenomenon in probability and statistics, in which a trend appears in several different groups of data but disappears or reverses when these groups are combined. If data is only collected and shown on aggregated level it might not represent the real trend of disaggregated level such as gender or location. In the context of SDGs, this paradox speaks to the aim of 'leave no one behind' and emphasizes the need to monitor trends at the lowest level possible in order to ensure a precise picture of change.

4.2. DATA CAPTURING PARADOX

In a scenario of an increasing capturing capacity of data, the visible trend might not reflect reality but only the increased capturing. An improved monitoring system can falsely demonstrate the development of a trend especially in transitional countries such as Namibia. If for instance a higher number for indicator 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls subjected to sexual violence is visible, it can root from two explanations: first, the significance of the problem is indeed increasing, or second, by more accurate reporting of this cases coming from a lower stigmatization of an incident. In the second case, the problem is actually not increasing. On the contrary, improvements in other fields (for instance more awareness of Gender Based Violence (GBV)) is influencing the higher reporting rate leading to a higher prevalence of GBV. Cases of human trafficking, poaching or other crime statistics are similar examples where the capturing paradox can occur. To minimize the risk of false interpretation of trends in these aspects a detailed knowledge on the data source and its context is needed.

4.3. ADDITIONAL LIMITATION OF INTERPRETATION

In a summarised document, such as the SDGs Baseline Report, often only a single number linked to an indicator is presented to report on the severity of a deficit or the magnitude of an improvement. Without a detailed discussion on this habit, a few points are listed to increase the awareness on its limitations

I. **Regression toward the mean**
   If an estimate is taken from a distribution (considered to be a true representation of a phenomenon) that is not the real mean value (e.g. due to a small sample size), the probability increases in a second measurement of the same true distribution that the estimate will be closer to the mean value of that distribution. The consequence is a false indication of a change even though the true distribution stays exactly the same.

II. **Average values instead of distributions**

In the SDGs monitoring framework, the documentation of distributions and patterns are not foreseen. This simplification to single figures (for example on indicator *2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers*) is hiding significant parameters such as the variation of the distribution.

III. **Confidence Intervals**

Without the background information of confidence intervals of the observed data it can be misleading to draw time series that suggest a certain trend that is not really proven by the nature of the observed data.

IV. **Absolute values instead of relative changes**

Some indicators from national development targets only monitor the absolute change of a value instead of a proportional change. To understand better the significance of an information it is recommended to always add the proportional value whenever possible. Else, an improvement could be reported in absolute numbers that might not be visible in relative numbers.

5. SDGs Monitoring Capacity in Namibia

A comprehensive evaluation of the capacity of the National SDGs Indicators Framework and its data capturing status was carried out to better understand the potential and deficit of the current monitoring system of the SDGs. More details on the full National SDGs Indicators Framework and its alignment to national development strategies are given in the SDGs Indicators Framework document that is accompanying this report.

5.1. COVERAGE AND LOCALIZATION

Namibia is in the position to report on 162 indicators (including duplicate ones) of the 244 global SDGs Indicators. Out of the remaining indicators, information could be found for 34 indicators. However, due to concerns on the data, the methodology or missing confirmation of the data provider, the assessment of this information did not result in sufficient confidence to release the values at the current state. No information could be found for 48 indicators and new ways have to be identified on how to close the data gap in the country and integrate these indicators in the existing data production system.

The 162 indicators presented in this report draw an extensive picture of the state of the country and extent of monitoring coverage of the following:

5.1.1. SDGs COVERAGE

Regarding the 17 SDGs, the data coverages, both, overall and through national sources are shown in the following table.

	Namibian SDG Indicators	Overall SDGs Indicators	Coverage
SDG 1	9	14	64%
SDG 2	11	13	85%
SDG 3	23	27	85%
SDG 4	7	11	64%
SDG 5	9	14	64%
SDG 6	7	11	64%
SDG 7	4	6	67%
SDG 8	13	17	76%
SDG 9	10	12	83%
SDG 10	7	11	64%
SDG 11	8	15	53%
SDG 12	3	13	23%
SDG 13	5	8	63%
SDG 14	4	10	40%
SDG 15	13	14	93%
SDG 16	11	23	48%
SDG 17	18	25	72%
Coverage	**162**	**244**	**66%**

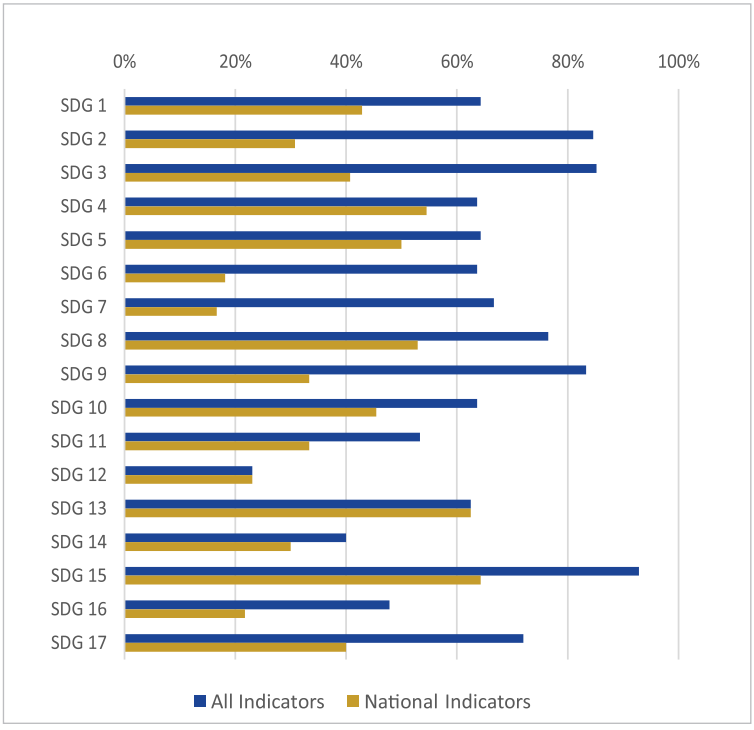


Figure 5.1 – Indicator Coverage of SDGs Goals

5.1.2. TIER COVERAGE

The current Namibian SDGs Monitoring System is able to provide information as per Table 5.1 – Coverage according to Tier Classification, where the Tier Classification is adopted from the SDGs Global Indicator Framework.

Indicators with multiple tiers classifications were grouped under the category *Composite* to simplify the Tier Classification. As expected, the coverage is the highest for the Tier I indicators where a clear methodology is available.

Table 5.1 – Coverage according to Tier Classification2

Tier Classification	Namibia		Coverage
Tier I	97	86	88.7%
Tier II	71	49	69.0%
Tier III	70	22	31.4%
Composite	6	5	83.3 %
Total	244	162	

5.1.3. NATIONAL DEFINITIONS

In an effort to localize the SDGs indicators, adjustments to the definitions have been made to make use of available information in the country. In other cases, definitions have been filtered or narrowed down out of the broad global definitions. This resulted in a framework that consists of

I. 129 indicators with national definitions and
II. 33 indicators retaining their original definitions

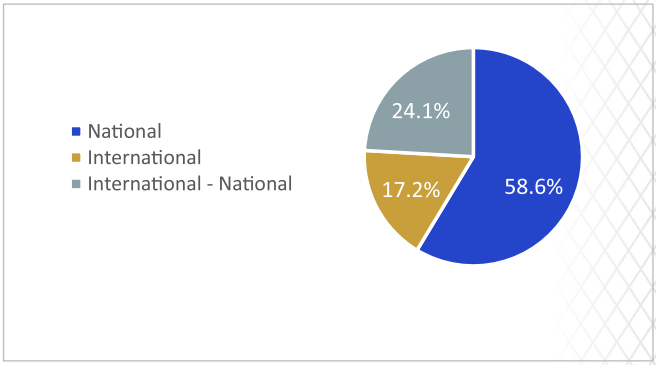


Figure 5.2 – SDGs Indicator Sources in Namibia

5.1.4. SOURCES

Figure 5.2 shows the level of localization of the indicators according to the source classification described earlier in section 2.4. The majority, 58.6 percent (95 indicator), of the indicators that Namibia can currently report on are stemming from national sources. 17.2 percent (28 indicators) are from international sources using international data and 24.1 percent (39 indicators) are from international sources using national data.

5.2. NATIONAL DATA PROVIDERS

From the 95 national sources the main data providers (more than 2 indicators) are listed in the table below. NSA, as the main data provider, is currently responsible for 36 indicators (37.9%) monitored at national level, followed by Ministry of Health and Social Services (MOHSS) with 15 indicators (15.8 %) and the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) with 13 indicators (13.7 %). It can be see that the first six data providers combined cover already 79 of the national indicators (83.1 %). However, the remaining indicators are produced at different institutions making the SDGs monitoring system a comprehensive framework composed of more than 20 national institutions.

Table 5.2 – Main National Data Providers in Namibia

National Sources	Expected Indicators	Validated Indicators	Contribution to current SDGs Indicators Framework [%]
NSA	38	36	37.9
MOHSS	23	15	15.8
MET	15	13	13.7
OPM	7	6	6.3
MEAC	7	5	5.3
MFMR	8	3	3.2

2 Status SDG Global Indicator Framework as of April 2018

5.3. 'LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND' –DISAGGREGATED DATA

One of the main principles of the SDGs monitoring is to 'leave no one behind' thus noting that special focus should be placed on the monitoring of change for the most vulnerable groups. To do so, the collection of disaggregated data is key for a holistic monitoring system of the SDGs. Furthermore, to avoid misinterpretation of general trends as shown in the Simpson Paradox, it is also crucial for national figures to have a better breakdown up to the lowest level possible.

Taking into consideration that in Namibia the SDGs monitoring system is only taking shape now, the focus in terms of disaggregation will be on three categories: Sex (Male/Female), Area (Urban/Rural) and Regions.

The low coverage of less than half of the indicators having disaggregated information, shows that more emphasize needs to be placed in future data production at the data collection levels.

Table 5.3 – Level of Disaggregation

Disaggregation (all indicators)			
Type	**Potential**	**Validated**	**Coverage**
M, F	74	28	37.8%
Regions	150	24	16.0%
U, R	94	29	30.9%
Disaggregation (from available indicators)			
Type	**Potential**	**Validated**	**Coverage**
M, F	59	28	47.5%
Regions	69	24	34.8%
U, R	107	29	27.1%

5.4. TIMELINESS AND UPDATES

Another quality aspect of a statistical system is the frequency of updates. To identify deficits in the current data collection, each indicator has been assessed on how often it is expected to be updated.

The selection of indicators leads to the capacity to report on 84 indicators on an annual basis. The Namibian Baseline Report has been released three years into the implementation period of the Agenda 2030 which started in 2015. Therefore, updates of information are already available for 94 indicators distributed throughout the years and Goals as presented in Figure 5.3.

Table 5.4 – Frequency of Validated Indicator Updates

Frequency in years	Number of indicators
1	84
2	0
3	1
4	0
5	35
10	1
Unknown	41
Total	**162**

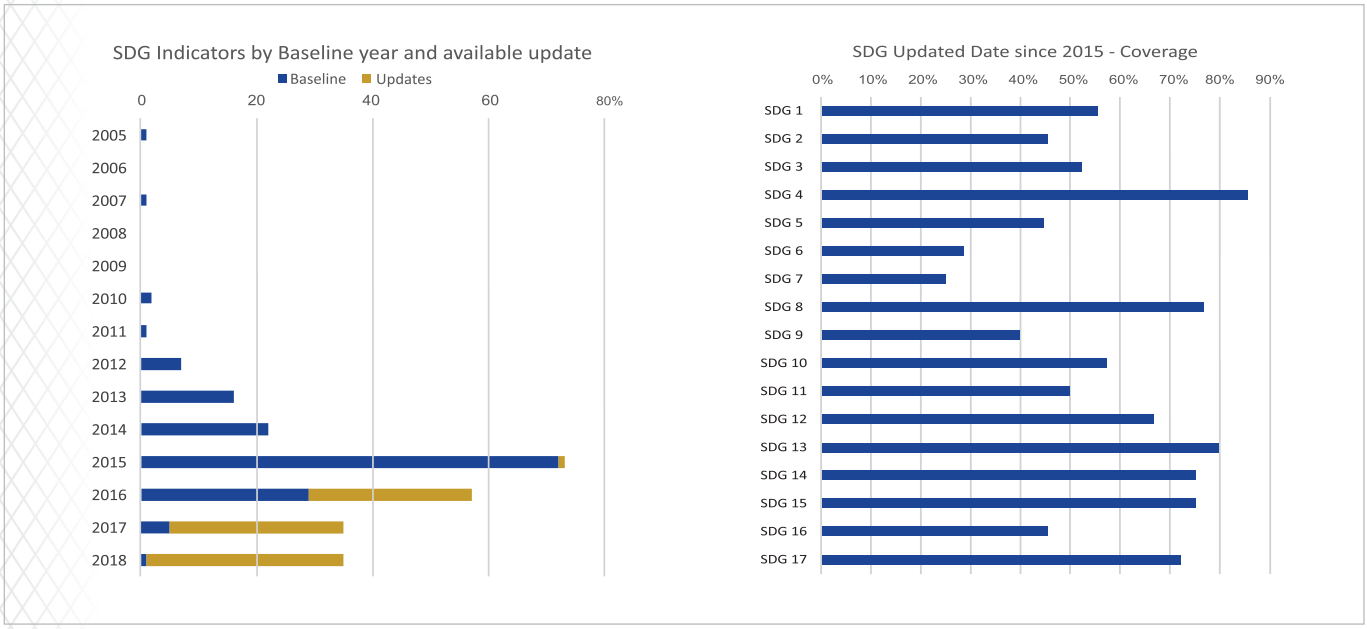


Figure 5.3 – Indicator Baseline Year and Update per Goal

5.5. SDGs INDICATORS QUALITY ASSESSMENT

Based on the methodology described in sub-section 2.5, the indicators of the current SDG monitoring system were evaluated as shown in the following table. From the 76 indicators that could be rated according to the quality scheme, only a few comply sufficiently with the quality criteria.

Table 5.5 – Indicator Quality Assessment Results

Disaggregation Level	Accuracy	Timeliness	Access	# Indicators Compliance
100%	1	1-2	1-3	4
100%	2	1-2	1-3	13
67%	1	1-2	1-3	0
67%	2	1-2	1-3	6
50%	1	1-2	1-3	0
50%	2	1-2	1-3	0
33%	1	1-2	1-3	2
33%	2	1-2	1-3	11
0%	1	1-2	1-3	6
0%	1-2	1-2	1-3	34

5.6. MONITORING INNOVATIONS - EARTH OBSERVATION APPLICATION

In recent years, with more open data platforms and tools available to store and process satellite imagery, Earth Observation (EO) data has become accessible and usable for countries and institutions previously not in the possession of observation satellites and processing capacity. Due to its ideal conditions for low cloud covered imagery, Namibia aims to integrate EO data into its national monitoring system of the SDGs.

At the early stage of this integration, this report presents only the potential of some of the existing datasets and tools promoted by international institutions to stimulate the discussion of their utilization. However, as of now, these applications and their underlying methodologies have not been approved as national standards and are only included as reference information to indicate overall trends in the absence of better data sets, complement existing data sets and stimulate the necessary national discussion to establish national standards for future monitoring.

Earth Observation Solutions have been used for the production of the statistics of indicator *6.6.1 Change of Surface Water*, *15.1.1 Forest Coverage* and 15.3.1 *Land degradation.* A proof of concept example for a dedicated region on how indicator *9.1.1 Access to Roads* could be monitored through EO applications and spatial data layers in the future is given as well.

6. Progress of the SDGs in Namibia

In an effort to narrow down conclusions from all the data collected, a trend assessment of all numeric progress indicators has been done from 2010 to 2018. In the absence of data from 2010 or in the case of remarkable pattern changes from 2010, the assessed time period is accordingly narrowed down to the last available data.

To capture the significance of a trend, five categories have been used: severe deterioration, moderate decrease, no trend, moderate increase and significant improvement. The resulting graph, based on the subset of available numeric indicators, is given below.

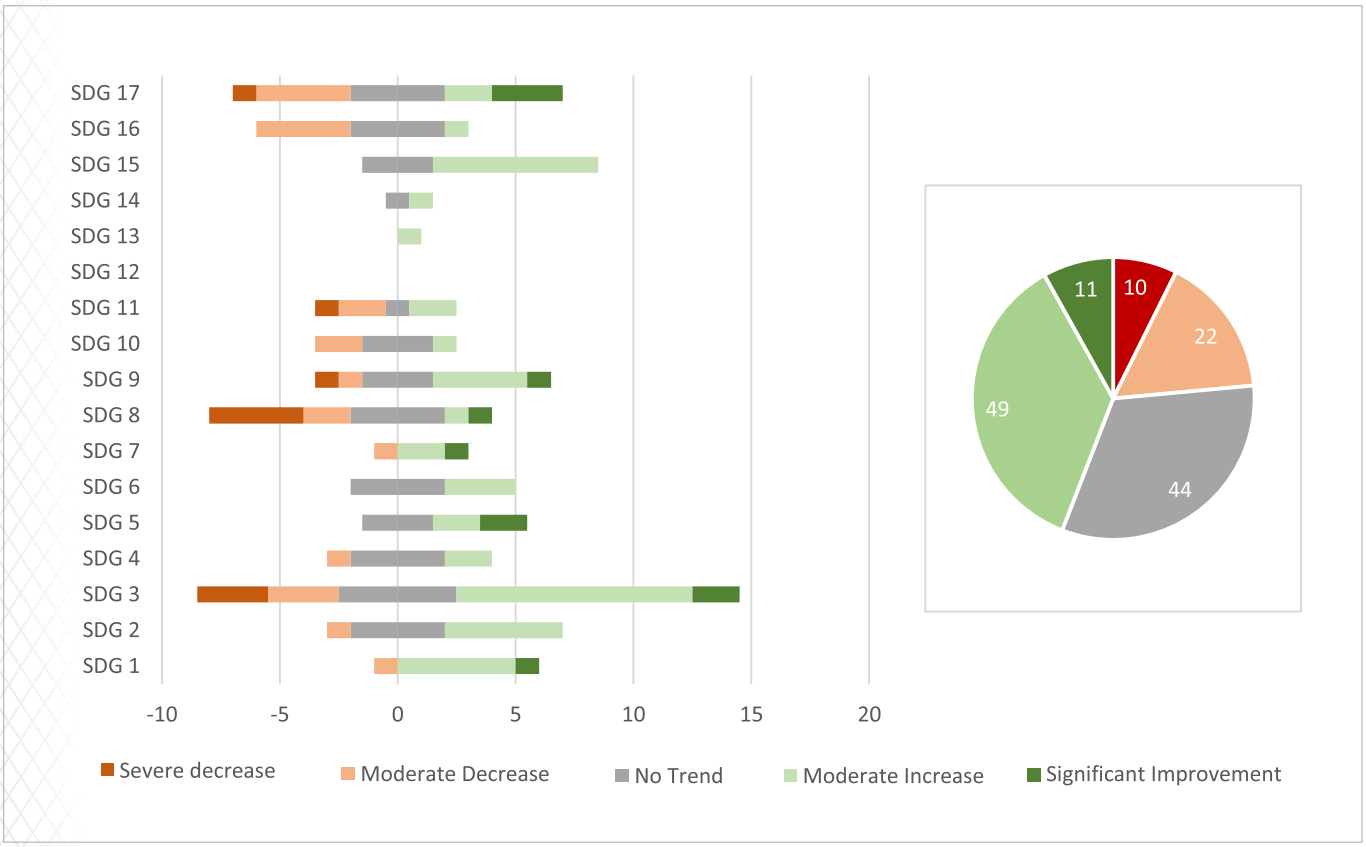


Figure 6.1 – SDGs Progress per Goal in Namibia – Trend Assessment per indicators

Due to variety of indicators under each Goal, it is often not possible to determine a clear trend per goal. Furthermore, an evaluation for goal 12, 13 and 14 is difficult as no or only one indicator provides the opportunity for a trend assessment. Generally, clear positive trends predominate for Goal 1 on Poverty, Goal 2 on Hunger, Goal 5 on Gender Equality and Goal 15 on Life on Land while clear negative trends prevail for Goal 8 on Economic Growth and Goal 16 on Security.

6.1. SUCCESS STORIES

Major improvements are visible in the fight to end poverty in the country. In little more than a decade, between 2004 and 2016, the population below the national poverty line for severe poverty has halved (from 21.9 to 10.7%). As economic growth after 2016 is declining it is not a given that this trend will continue, but the overall picture in the country appears promising so that extreme poverty can be brought down to almost zero in the next decade until 2030 even considering that the most vulnerable people are harder to reach.

Similar to other countries Namibia has achieved tremendous progress in its effort to reduce new HIV infections. The total new infection rate per 1000 uninfected adults has been reduced to a third, from 13.9 in 2004 to only 4 in 2017. Similar to the fight against extreme poverty, it is possible that a continuation in this effort can lead to zero new infections in the country by 2030. In parallel, in the same period Tuberculosis incidence was halved from 935 to 446 out of 100 000 persons.

Since 2014, the number of seats in parliament held by woman almost doubled from 25.6 to 46.1 percent showing, together with other indicators, the steady increase of empowerment of women in the country in the public domain.

The banking infrastructure in the country increased significantly in the decade between 2006 and 2016 from 9.3 to 64.4 ATMs per 100 000 persons. In parallel, commercial bank branches increased from 11.8 to 14.7 per 100 000 people.

Since 2013 the Official Development Assistance (ODA) and other official flows to the infrastructure sector in the country multiplied by more than a factor of 10, from only 19.4 to 246.6 Million USD in 2016 providing a significant chance to raise the conditions for economic competitiveness and a more inclusive society.

In the same period, the registration of newly born children in Namibia, measured through the Birth Completeness Rate, increased from 54.2 to 79.5 percent, increasing the chances for a more formal and comprehensive public administration.

6.2. REGRESSIONS

Despite progress in many sectors of the SDGs Monitoring Framework, severe setbacks were visible in multiple goals.

In the struggle to reduce the health burden for Namibians, the effort to eradicate Malaria has seen some critical development since 2010. After an impressive decrease between 2000 and 2010 the incidence of Malaria increased again from only 2.5 to 29.2 per 1000 people affected persons.

Similarly, the number of persons requiring treatment and care for one of the Neglected Tropical Diseases increased by around 100 000 persons since 2013. Even though the population grew in the same period and the proportion of people affected is not increasing to the same extent, in a small country such as Namibia, 100 000 more affected persons is a major burden for its health system and economy.

Currently the main setback threatening other development areas is the overall economic situation in the country. After steady growth of 3 to 4 percent between 2010 and 2015, the country finds itself in an economic recession in the last two years. This general economic downturn is expected to trickle down to many other SDGs indicators of the Agenda 2030. Unfortunately, as many of these indicators don't have updated measurements since 2015, the full extent of this expected impact cannot yet be assessed.

An example of this impact could be the extent of informal employment in non-agriculture, forestry and fisheries that increased dramatically to 60.7 percent in 2016. Furthermore, the average earnings did not increase between 2013 and 2016 and unemployment increased by roughly 5 percent to 34 percent during the same period. The gender pay gap closed to almost even average salaries in 2016. However, this promising trend results also from the reduction of salaries for men and not only through an increase of the salaries for women.

International support for planning processes dropped dramatically since 2014 from 46.6 Million USD to only 17.1 Million USD in 2016. Unfortunately, no recent figures were available for 2017 to evaluate if the trend is continuing. With the current government budget constraints, the reduction of international support in the same period is undermining new initiatives to improve the planning and implementation of new regulations and strategies in the country.

7. Goal by Goal Assessment

This section presents the approach for an analytical assessment at Goal level as well as at indicator level. At **Goal level**, the monitoring capacity for each goal is displayed by breaking it down into the *overall* coverage, the coverage through *national* source, the *main data provider* and *source* and the extent of *updated* information since 2015. The figure below is an example of the monitoring capacity evaluation scheme on Goal level.

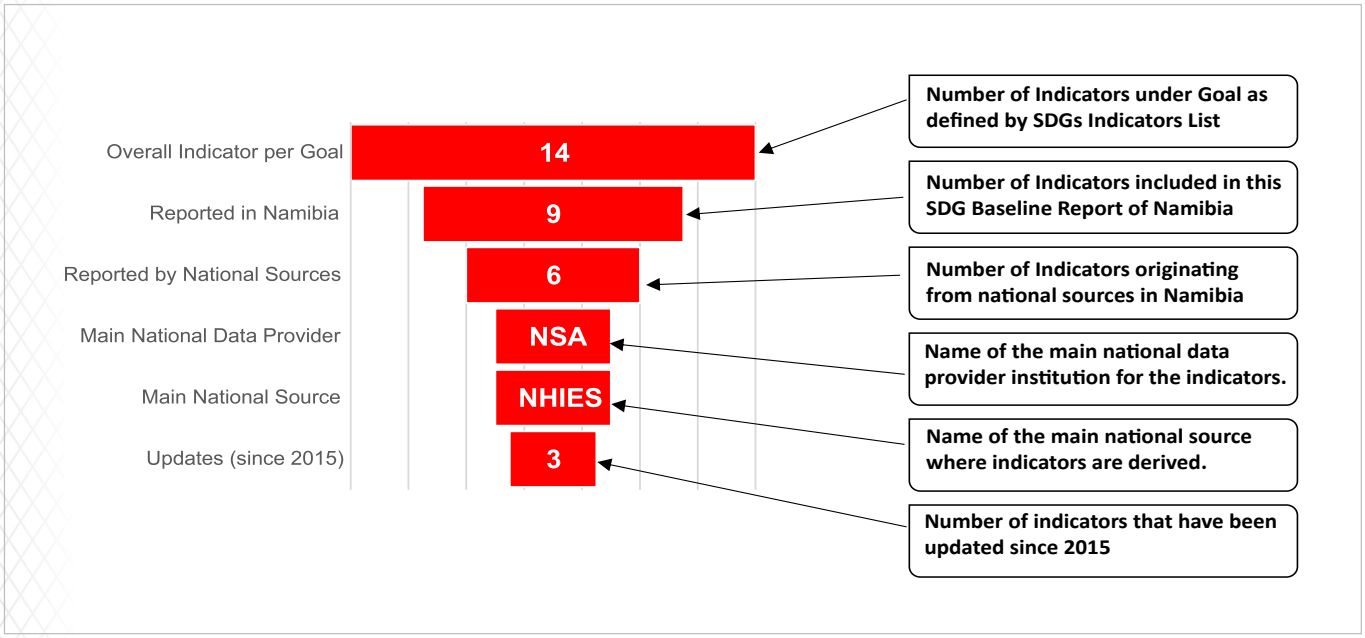


Figure 7.1 – Exemplary Monitoring Capacity Assessment for one SDG

The development of each indicator under the particular Goal, as already displayed in Figure 6.1, is assessed to give an understanding on the progress among each goal. The resulting graph is showing the distribution of indicators among each Goal with positive, neutral or negative trends. In the example shown below 1 indicator showed significant improvement, 5 moderate progress and 1 indicator showing a moderate decrease.

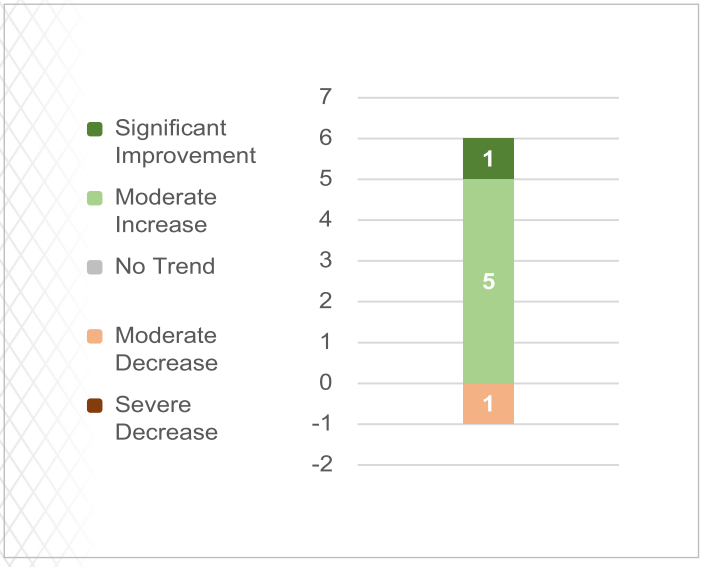


Figure 7.2 – Exemplary trend assessment per indicator among one SDG

Each Goal is finally rated through the overall categories of Monitoring, Localization, Update and Trend by using five categories as shown below.

Table 7.1a – Evaluation Scheme for the Goals

	Categories - Monitoring, Localization, Update	Categories - Trend	Colour Code
Very Good	80-100 %	>3	
Good	60-80 %	1 to 3	
Neutral	40-60 %	0	
Poor	20-40 %	-1 to -3	
Very poor	0-20 %	<-3	

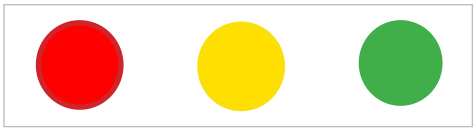


Figure 7.3 – Rating system that highlights change made at each available indicator

Assumptions:

For all region disaggregated spatial maps, figures and tables exhibiting information prior to 2014 throughout this report, it is assumed that Kavango East and Kavango West region have similar socio-economic conditions as that of Kavango region. As such, they were allocated the same indicator as Kavango region prior to it's demarcation exercise in 2013

Similarly, at **indicator level**, a three-category rating system (Figure 7.3) was designed to indicate in a simplified way the progress made in the realm of each indicator towards achieving the respective desired target. In the assessment linked to each indicator, the red colour implies a threat to the progress, yellow implies stagnation and green represents a promising trend for each particular indicator.

The individual goals assessments are therefore presented in the following sections.

1
NO
POVERTY

Goal 1 - End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Namibia is in a good position to report on the state of the country regarding the fight to end poverty by covering 9 out of 14 indicators under Goal 1. The localization of data production is significant by using national sources for 6 out of 9 indicators. The main data production is through the NSA with its Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey (NHIES) covering 4 indicators, of which 3 data sources provide an updated figure for progress indicators since the start of Agenda 2030 in 2015.

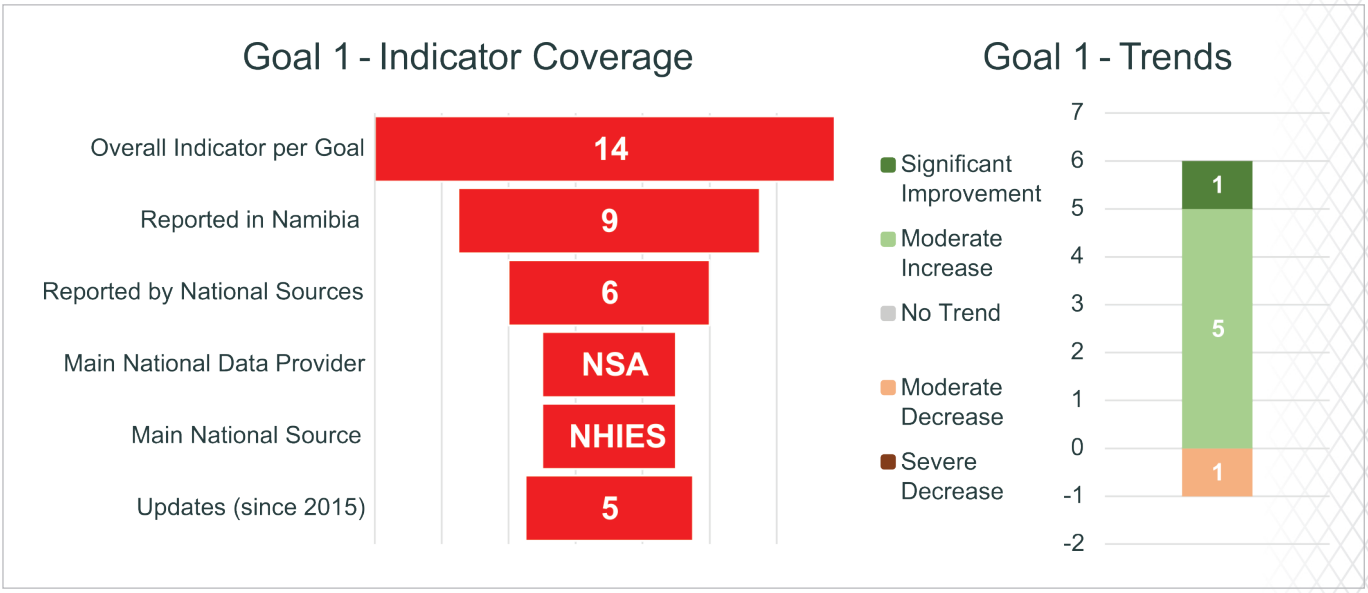


Figure 7.4 – Goal 1 in Namibia: Reporting Capacity and Trends

Namibia has reached the status of an Upper Middle- Income Country (UMIC), which correlates with a significant reduction of poverty since independence. However, in recent years after the achievement of Millennium Development Goal 1 (National Planning Commission Namibia, 2013), with economic stagnation, poverty is not declining further but has slightly increased for some groups. Despite the recent stagnation in poverty reduction, the proportion of people living in improvised houses and the food poverty rate declined moderately.

Trends on measures of social protection and tenure rights cannot be displayed as no historic information could be found. The data shows that Namibia's population is vulnerable to disasters such as droughts and floods. However, despite the existence of a Disaster Risk Management Act (from 2012), a continuous monitoring on national level of disaster-affected person has not been established. The *means of implementation* indicators under Goal 1, e.g. the allocation of funds for the continuous fight against poverty, could not yet be quantified through standardized methodologies and therefore are not part of this baseline report. Hence, a data gap for five indicators remains.

A summary table of all indicators is found in the SDGs Indicators Framework accompanying this report. Trends and regional patterns providing a more detailed view on progress to end poverty in Namibia are presented below.

Target 1.1 - By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as peopleliving on less than $1.25 a day.

Indicator 1.1.1

Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/ rural).

National Definition

Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line of US$1.90 per day, working poverty rate

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	M, F, Employed
Data Provider	ILO	**Source**	ILO Stat Webpage
Frequency	Annual	**Tier I**	

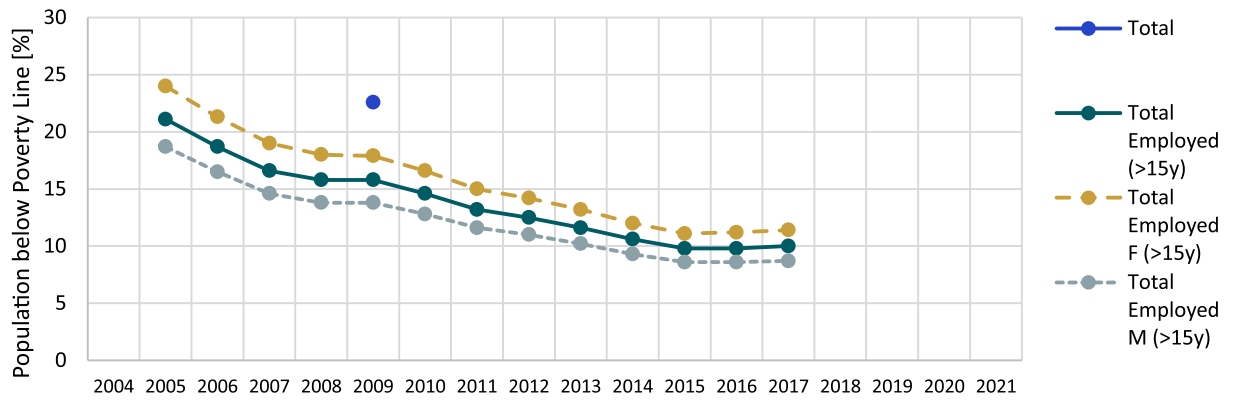


Figure 7.5 – Indicator 1.1.1 – Population below International Poverty Line

Table 7.1b – Indicator 1.1.1 - Population below International Poverty Line

Year	Total [%]	Total Employed (>15 yr) [%]	Total Employed F (>15 yr) [%]	Total Employed M (>15 yr) [%]
2005		21.1	24	18.7
2006		18.7	21.3	16.5
2007		16.6	19	14.6
2008		15.8	18	13.8
2009	22.6	15.8	17.9	13.8
2010		14.6	16.6	12.8
2011		13.2	15	11.6
2012		12.5	14.2	11
2013		11.6	13.2	10.2
2014		10.6	12	9.3
2015		9.8	11.1	8.6
2016		9.8	11.2	8.6
2017		10	11.4	8.7

The proportion of employed population falling below international poverty line has decreased drastically from **21.1** percent in **2005** to only 10 percent in **2017**. Similar trend is also observed for both employed male and female populations.

Target 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.

Indicator 1.2.1

Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age.

National Definition

a) Severely poor: LBPL (Lower bound poverty line)

b) Poor by sex: UBPL (Upper bound poverty line)

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	M, F, U, R, Region
Data Provider	NSA	**Source**	NHIES 2016, Poverty Dynamics
Frequency	5 years, -	**Tier I**	

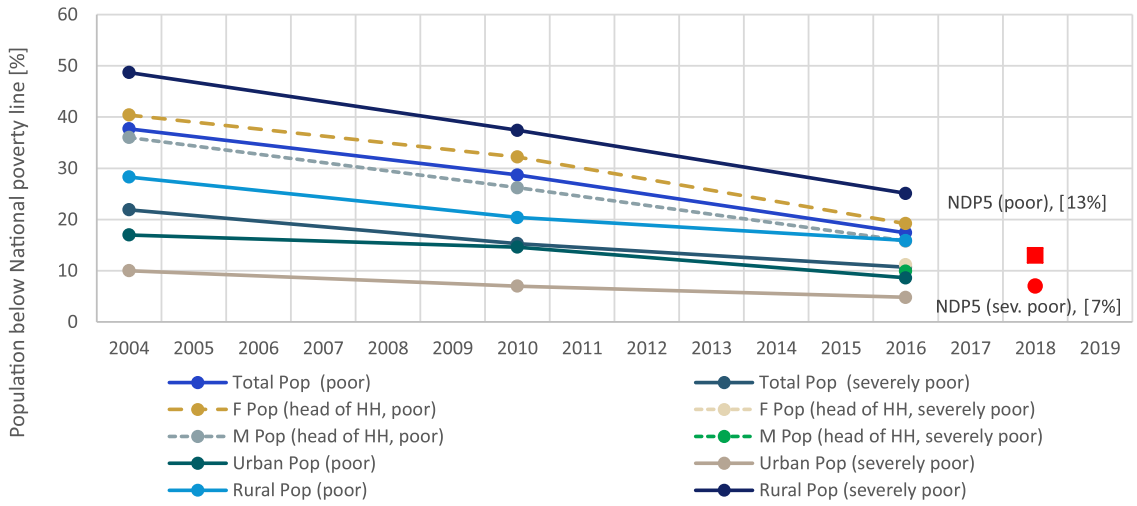


Figure 7.6 – Indicator 1.2.1 – Population below National Poverty Line – Country Level

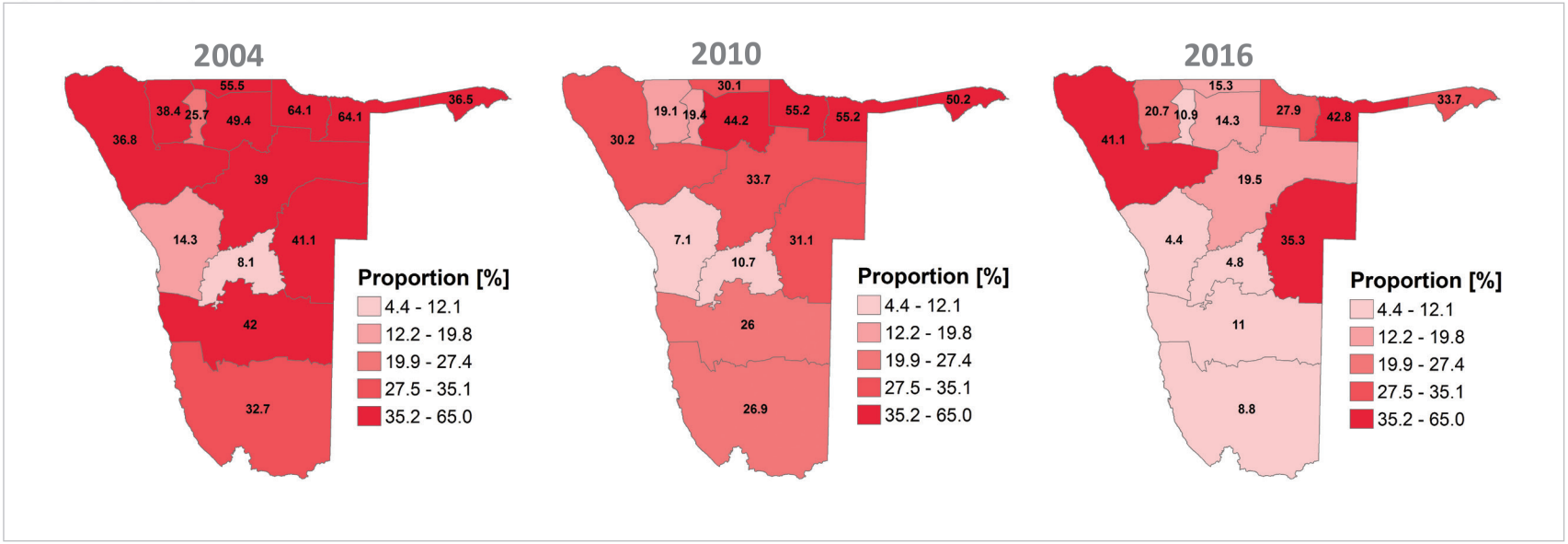
Table 7.2 – Indicator 1.2.1 - Population below National Poverty Line

Year	Total Pop (poor) [%]	Total Pop (severely poor) [%]	F Pop (head of HH, poor) [%]	F Pop (head of HH, severely poor) [%]	M Pop (head of HH, poor) [%]	M Pop (head of HH, severely poor) [%]	Urban Pop (poor) [%]	Urban Pop (severely poor) [%]	Rural Pop (poor) [%]	Rural Pop (severely poor) [%]
2004	37.7	21.9	40.4		36.0		17.0	10.0	48.7	28.3
2010	28.7	15.3	32.2		26.2		14.6	7.0	37.4	20.4
2016	17.4	10.7	19.2	11.20	15.8	9.9	8.6	4.8	25.1	15.9

The overall poverty rate (according to national definition) stood at **17.4** percent while those that are severely poor was record to be **10.7** percent in **2016**, an overall improvement in poverty and NDP5 targets are squarely in sight.

Geographic Presentation of Indicator 1.2.1 – Population below National Poverty Line (Poor)

Source: NHIES



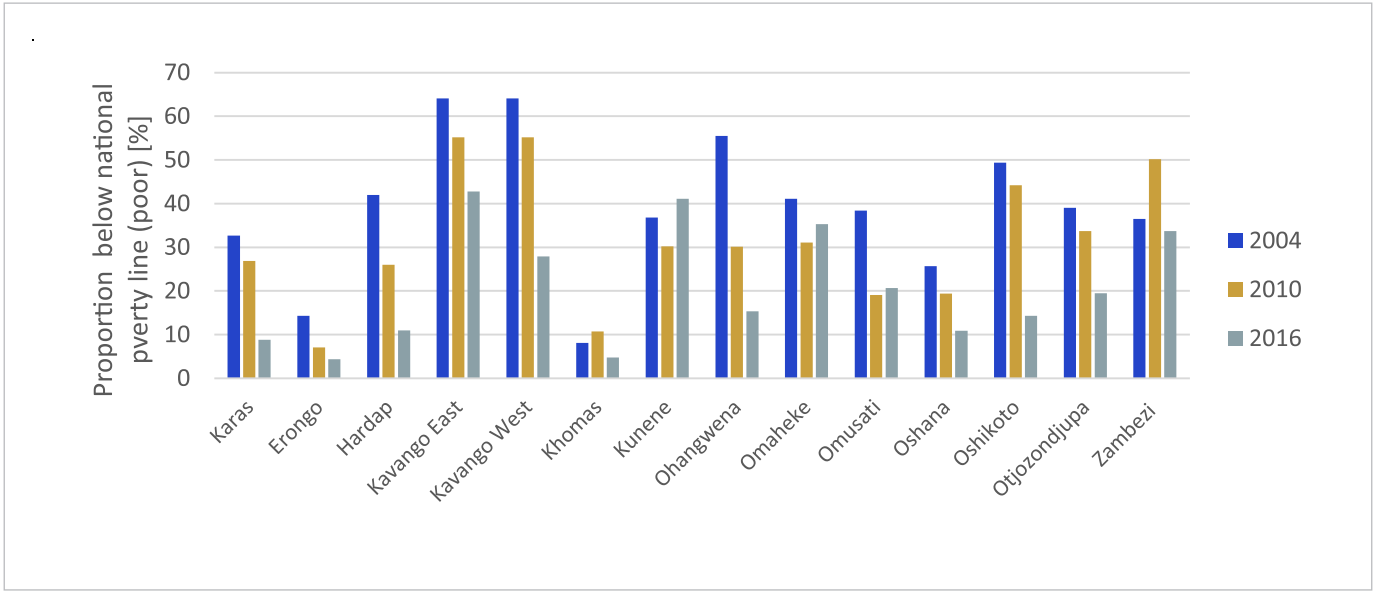
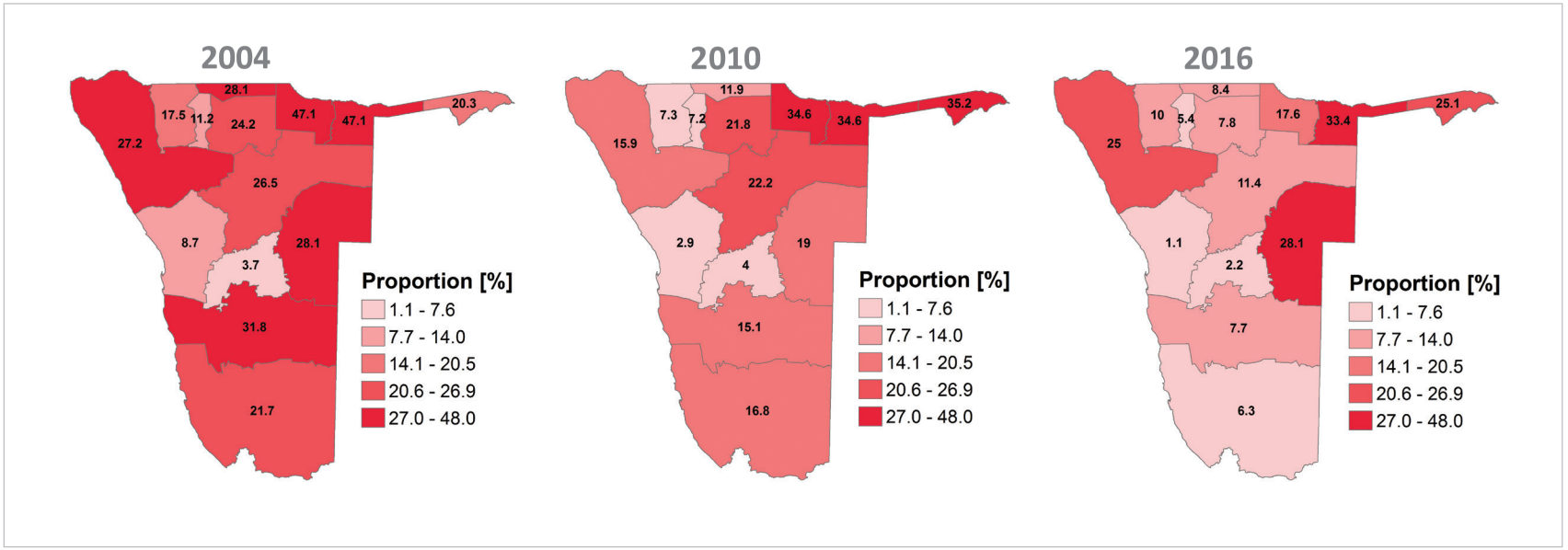


Figure 7.7 – Indicator 1.2.1 – Population below National Poverty Line (Poor) – Regions

Geographic Presentation of Indicator 1.2.1 – Population below National Poverty Line (Severely Poor)

Source: NHIES



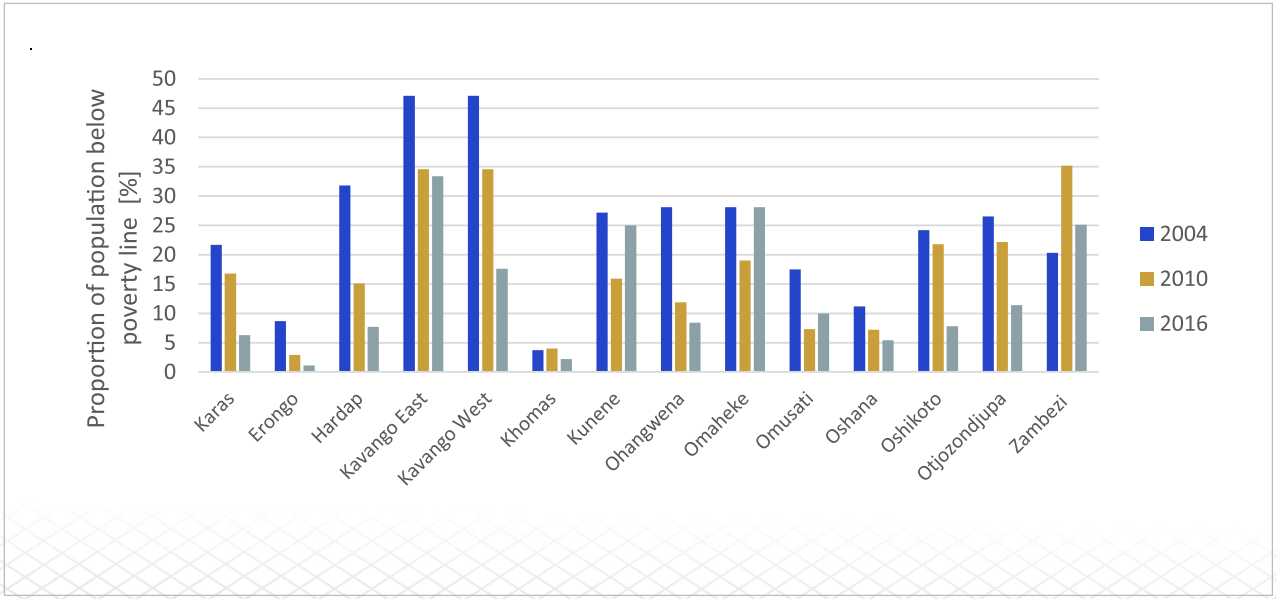


Figure 7.8 – Indicator 1.2.1 – Population below National Poverty Line (Severely Poor) – Region

Indicator 1.2.2

Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

National Definition

Food Poverty Line, people that cannot afford to buy the minimum of 2100 kcal per day (equivalent to 293.1 N$/month).

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	NSA	**Source**	NHIES
Frequency	5 years	**Tier II**	

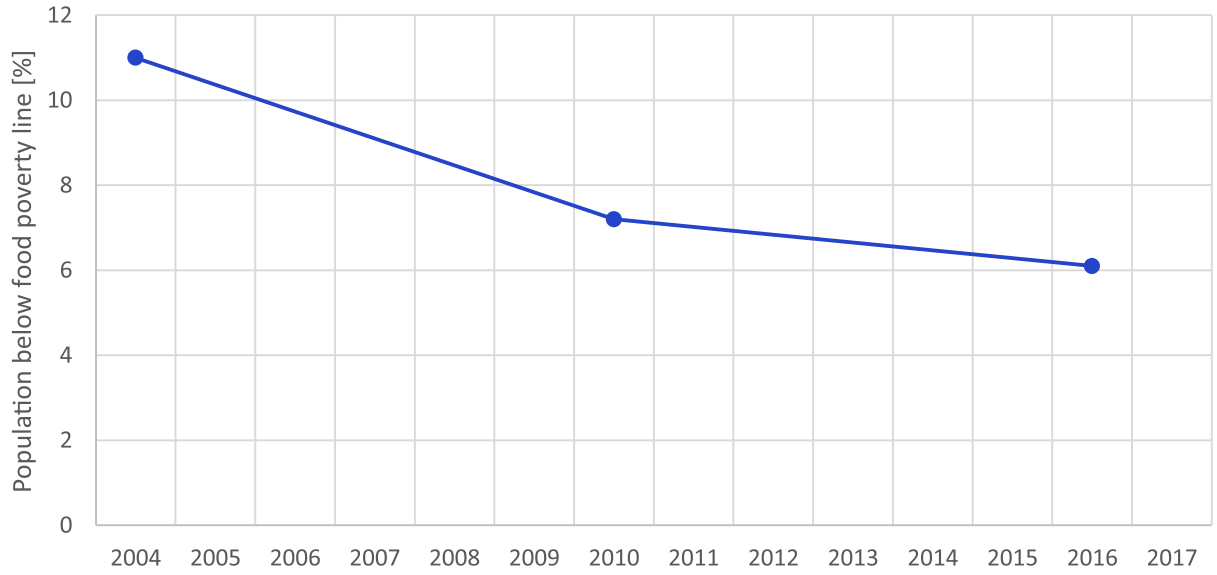


Figure 7.9– Indicator 1.2.2 – Population below Food Poverty Line – Country Level

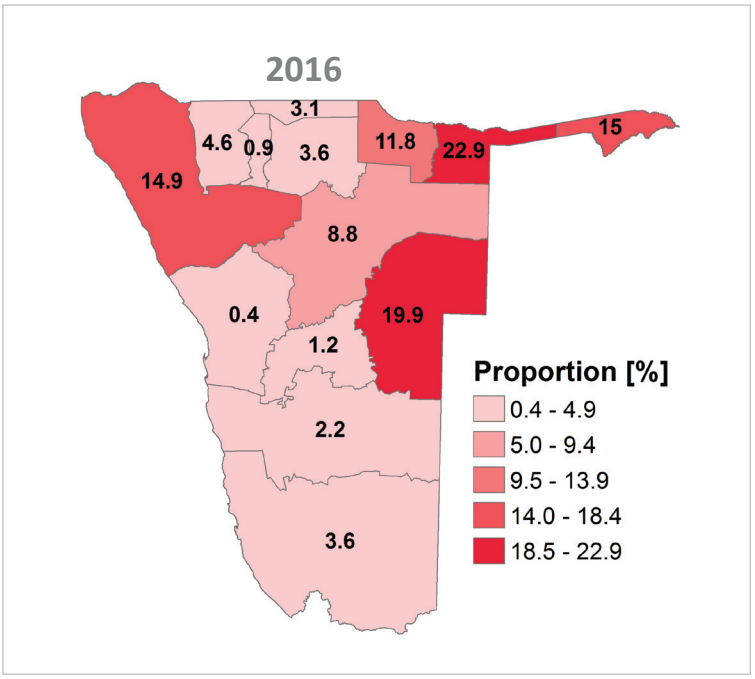
Table 7.3 – Indicator 1.2.2 - Population below Food Poverty Line

Year	Total [%]
2004	11.0
2010	7.2
2016	6.1

The development of people living below the food poverty line is similar to the economic poverty line. The overall decline slowed down in recent years' since poverty rate could not be reduced significantly between **2010** and **2016**.

Geographic Presentation of Indicator 1.2.2 – Population below Food Poverty Line

Source: NHIES



The spatial distribution of people living below the food poverty line is similar to the national poverty line distributions. The spread is dramatic with almost no poverty in Erongo (**0.4** %) but **22.9** percent of the population in Kavango East living below the Food poverty line. From the northern regions Oshana stands out with a small number of only **0.9** percent.

Figure 7.10 – Indicator 1.2.2 – Population below Food Poverty Line 2016 – Regions

Target 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.

Indicator 1.4.1

Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services.

National Definition

Proportion of population that lives in dwelling unit not classified as improvised housing by head of household .

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	M, F, U, R, Region
Data Provider	NSA	**Source**	NHIES
Frequency	5 years	**Tier III**	

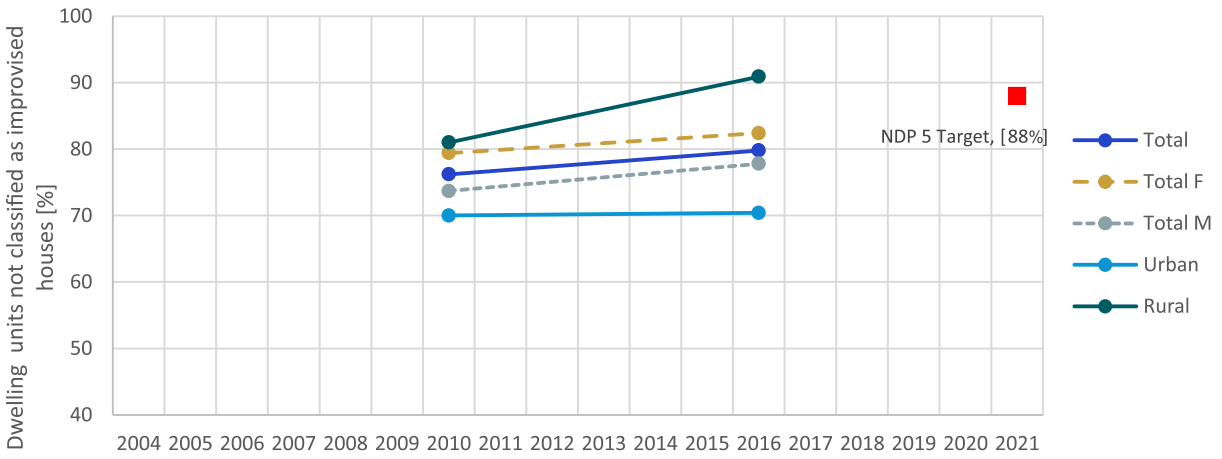


Figure 7.11 – Indicator 1.4.1 – Dwelling units not classified as improvised houses – Country Level

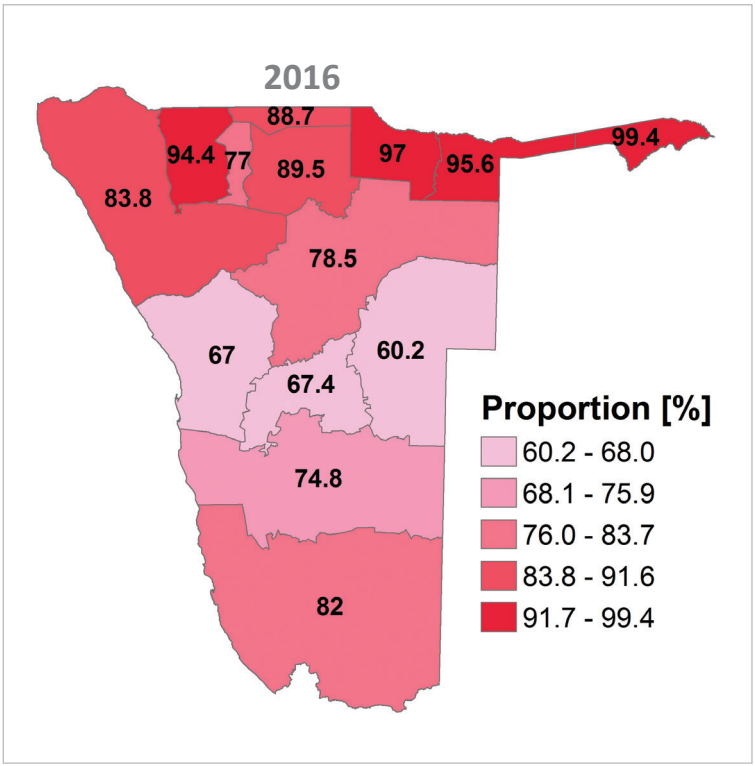
Table 7.4 – Indicator 1.4.1 - Dwelling units not classified as improvised houses

Year	Total [%]	Total F [%]	Total M [%]	Urban [%]	Rural [%]
2010	76.2	79.4	73.7	70.0	81.0
2016	79.8	82.4	77.8	70.4	90.9

The number of people living in non-improvised houses has slightly increased from **2010** to 2016 by **3.6** percent. Trends are aligned for Male or Female headed households. In the urban context the number remained around **70** percent, indicating that the improvement comes mainly from the rural area.

Geographic Presentation of Indicator 1.4.1 – Dwelling units not classified as improvised houses

Source: NHIES



Improvised houses are mostly prevalent in Erongo, Khomas and Omaheke. As the classification "improvised houses" does not include traditional houses as mostly prevalent in northern regions it needs to be stated that not automatically basic services are available in those houses. However, the indicators give an idea on where informal settlement is most prevalent among the population.

Figure 7.12 – Indicator 1.4.1 – Dwelling Units NOT classified as improvised houses 2016 – Regions

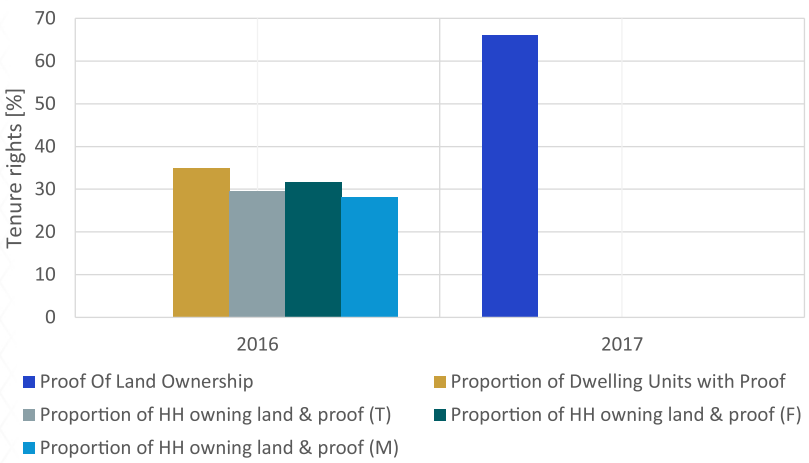
Indicator 1.4.2

Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure.

National Definition

a) Proof of Land Ownership of households that indicated that they own the land on which their dwelling unit is located. (Letter from chief + Title deed)
b) Proportion of dwelling units with (title deed, leasehold certificate, land right certificate).
c) Proportion of Households owning land and have proof of ownership (Title Deed+ Letter from Chief).

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	M, F
Data Provider	NSA	**Source**	NHIES, NFIS
Frequency	5 years, -	**Tier II**	



Proof of land ownership (including communal law) was 66 percent in **2017**. The statistics for **2016** were significantly low and similar for men and women. However, as the definition has not been identical a valid comparison and trend assessment cannot be done.

Figure 7.13 – Indicator 1.4.2 – Tenure Rights - Country Level

Table 7.5 – Indicator 1.4.2 - Tenure Rights – Country Level

Year	Proof of Land Ownership [%]	Proportion of Dwelling Units with Proof [%]	Proportion of HH owning land & proof (T) [%]	Proportion of HH owning land & proof (F) [%]	Proportion of HH owning land & proof (M) [%]
2016		35.0	29.6	31.7	28.1
2017	66.0				

Target 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.

Indicator 1.5.1

Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population.

National Definition

a) Number of agricultural households that experience severe natural disaster in the past 12 months. 1) floods 2) drought.
b) Affected persons (3 preceding years).

Origin	National & International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	NSA, CRED	**Source**	NCA, EMDAT
Frequency	-, Annual	**Tier II**	

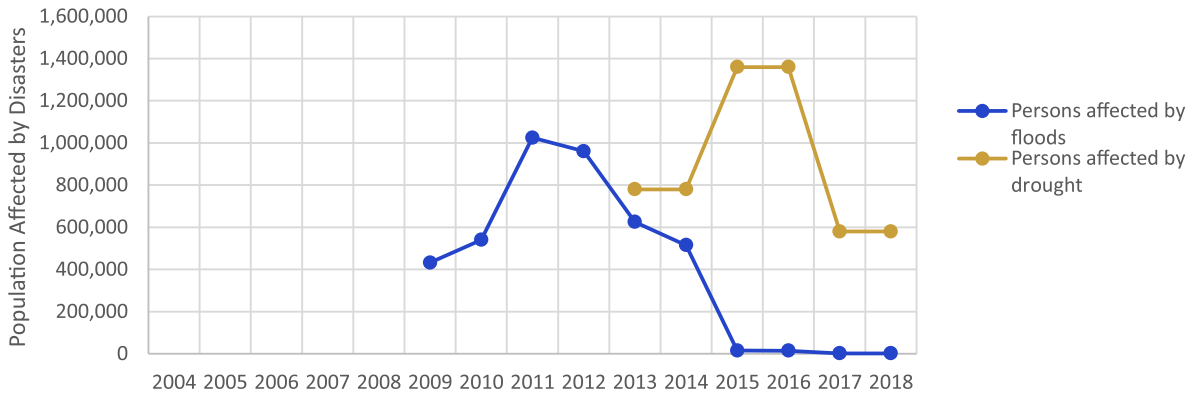


Figure 7.14 – Indicator 1.5.1 – Affected Population by Disasters - Country Level

Table 7.6 – Indicator 1.5.1 - Affected Population by Disasters

Year	HH affected by floods	HH affected by drought	Persons affected by floods	Persons affected by drought
2009			432 300	
2010			540 000	
2011			1 025 000	
2012			960 650	
2013			625 150	780 000
2014	9 132	55 267	515 150	780 000
2015			15 150	1 360 000
2016			14 500	1 360 000
2017			2 502	580 000
2018			2 502	580 000

The population affected by floods decreased over time, peaking during the year **2011**, while those affected by droughts peaked in **2015** with an estimated **1.36** million people.

Indicator 1.5.2

Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)

National Definition

a) Economic Loss of floods with respect to GDP
b) Economic Loss (3 preceding years)

Origin	National & International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	MET, CRED	**Source**	Post Disaster Need Assessment, EMDAT
Frequency	-, Annual	**Tier II**	

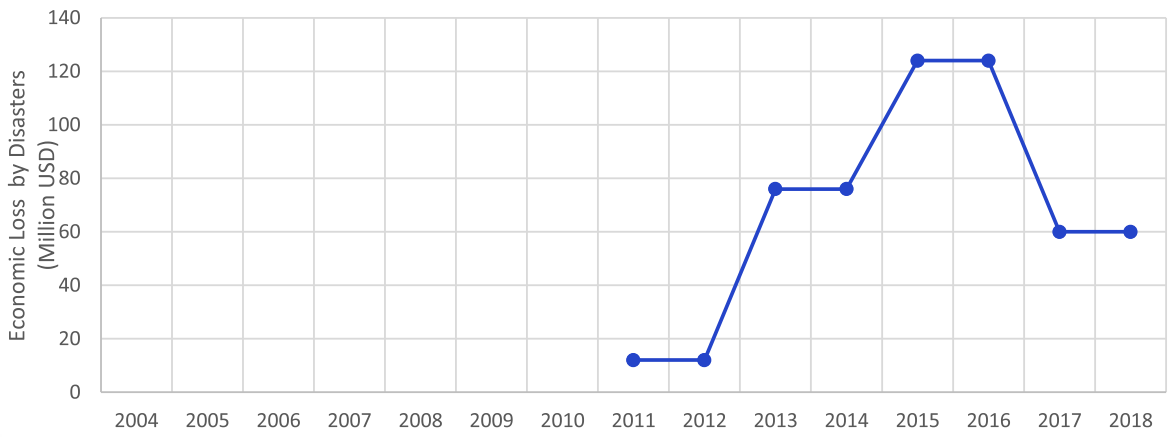


Figure 7.15 – Indicator 1.5.2 – Economic Loss by Disasters - Country Level

Table 7.7 – Indicator 1.5.2 - Economic Loss by Disasters

Year	Economic Loss of floods to GDP [%]	Economic Loss [Million USD]
2009	1	
2011		12
2012		12
2013		76
2014		76
2015		124
2016		124
2017		60
2018		60

The heavy floods in **2009** are estimated to result in an economic loss of 1 percent of the national GDP, while estimates from CRED show that the combined economic losses from all disasters was high in **2015** and **2016** with a damage of **124** Million USD.

POLICY INDICATORS UNDER GOAL 1

Target 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.

Table 7.8 – Means of Implementation Indicators under Goal 1

Indicator	Classification	National Definition	Status 2015
1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	Tier I	Disaster Risk Management Framework in place	yes
1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Tier II	Disaster Risk Management Framework in place on regional, local, constituency and settlement level	yes

National Implementation of the DRM Framework

In 2009, the Namibian government introduced the *Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Policy of the Republic of Namibia* (Government of the Republic of Namibia, 2009) that pursues the following goals:

I. integrate disaster risk reduction into sustainable development policies and planning at all levels,
II. strengthen DRM structures, mechanisms and capacities on all levels,
III. incorporate risk reduction approaches into the emergency preparedness, response and recovery programs and
IV. build multi stakeholder partnerships contributing to the implementation of DRM.

Subsequently in 2011, a National DRM Plan (Government of the Republic of Namibia, 2011) has been established to operationalize the DRM Policy. The coordination of required actions is with the *Directorate Disaster Risk Management* under the office of the prime minister.

In 2012, through the *Disaster Risk Management Act* (Parliament of the Republic of Namibia, 2012), the legal basis has been realized to establish the required institutions for DRM in Namibia Act No. 10 of 2012

More information can be found be found through the IFRC- UNDP Case Study Report on law and regulation support to DRR (United Nations Development Program, 2014).

UNREPORTED INDICATORS UNDER GOAL 1

Despite the availability of data to compose values for the following indicators, a methodology of the detailed computation is not yet standardized among stakeholders. Therefore, additional effort is needed to coordinate and introduce common and meaningful definitions.

Table 7.9 – Unreported Indicators under Goal 1

Target	Indicator	Tier
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	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	Tier II
1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.1 Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes	Tier III
	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	Tier II
	1.a.3 Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP	Tier III
1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups	Tier III

2
ZERO
HUNGER

Goal 2 - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Namibia is in a remarkable position to report on the state of the country by covering 11 out of 13 indicators regarding the monitoring of Goal 2 to end hunger. However, the localization of data sources is low with only 4 out of 11 indicators. The data production system is diverse with MOHSS as the main data provider covering only two indicators through the Namibia Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS). Only four sources provide updated figures since the start of Agenda 2030 in 2015.

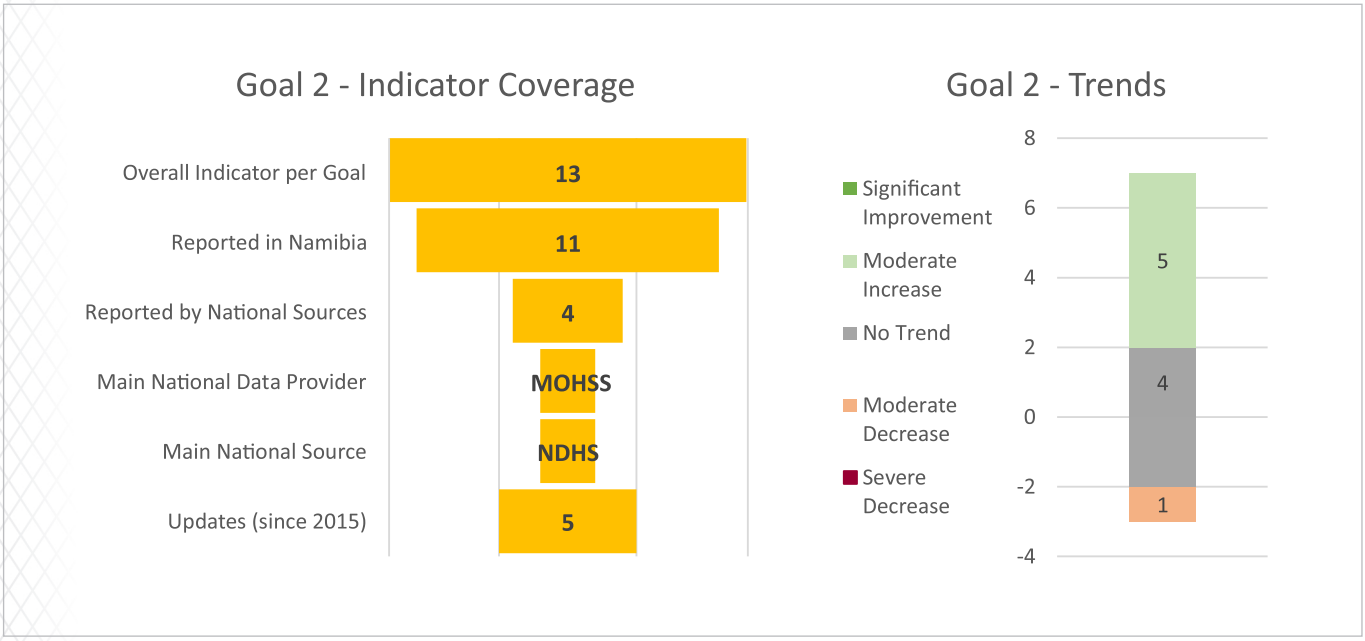
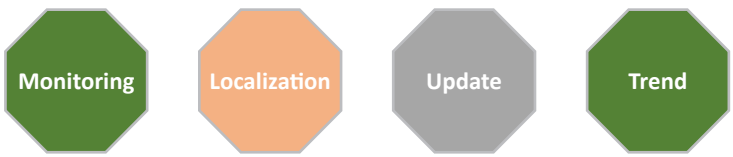


Figure 7.16 – Goal 2 in Namibia: Reporting Capacity and Trends

Namibia is on a promising track to end hunger. While the Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU) had increased until 2010, it has been continuously declining since then. Even though not included in this baseline report, food insecurity measured through the FIES (indicator 2.1.2) will be monitored nationally for the first time in 2019. The trend for the prevalence of stunting appears to be aligned to the PoU values, while the prevalence of wasting is constantly declining since 2000. However, an increase in some regions and particularly for boys is visible.

The agricultural productivity for Millet, White Maize and Wheat shows some fluctuation over the years but no underlying trend. The annual consumption per capita derived from subsistence farming has significantly increased between 2010 and 2016. The number of stored plant breeds with sufficient genetic resources increased to ensure future agricultural biodiversity while a third of local breeds are classified at being at risk of extinction. Governmental expenditures towards the agricultural sector are relatively declining in comparison to other sectors. After a peak in 2014 official flows from donors to the agricultural sectors are back on the level of 2010. Food Price Anomalies are only documented for millet and wheat in 2016.

A summary table of all indicators is found in the SDG Indicator Framework accompanying this report. Trends and regional patterns providing a more detailed view on the progress to end hunger in Namibia are presented below.



Target 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

Indicator 2.1.1	**National Definition**			
Prevalence of undernourish-ment	UN SDG Definition			
	Source	International	**Disaggregation**	-
	Data Provider	FAO	**Source**	UN SDG Global Database
	Frequency	Annual	**Tier I**	

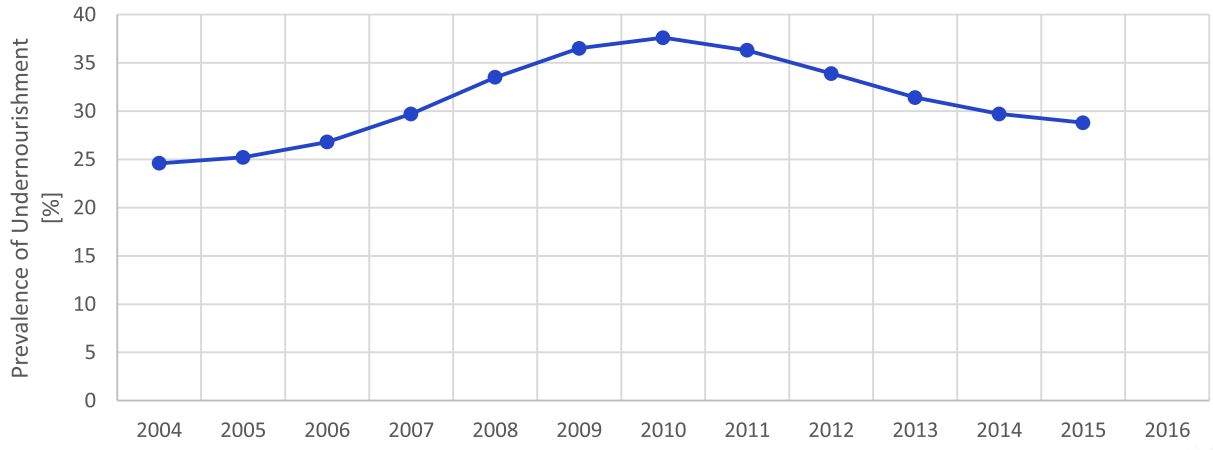


Figure 7.17 – Indicator 2.1.1 – Prevalence of Undernourishment – Country Level

Table 7.10 – Indicator 2.1.1 – Prevalence of Undernourishment - Country Level

Year	Total [%]
2004	24.6
2005	25.2
2006	26.8
2007	29.7
2008	33.5
2009	36.5
2010	37.6
2011	36.3
2012	33.9
2013	31.4
2014	29.7
2015	28.8

Undernourishment remains high in Namibia. Despite recent declines from **37.6** percent in **2010**, the figure of **28.8** percent in **2015** is even higher than numbers from the beginning of the century.

Target 2.2 - By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed 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

Indicator 2.2.1

Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.

National Definition

UN SDG Definition

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	M, F, U, R, Region
Data Provider	MOHSS	**Source**	NDHS
Frequency	5 years	**Tier I**	

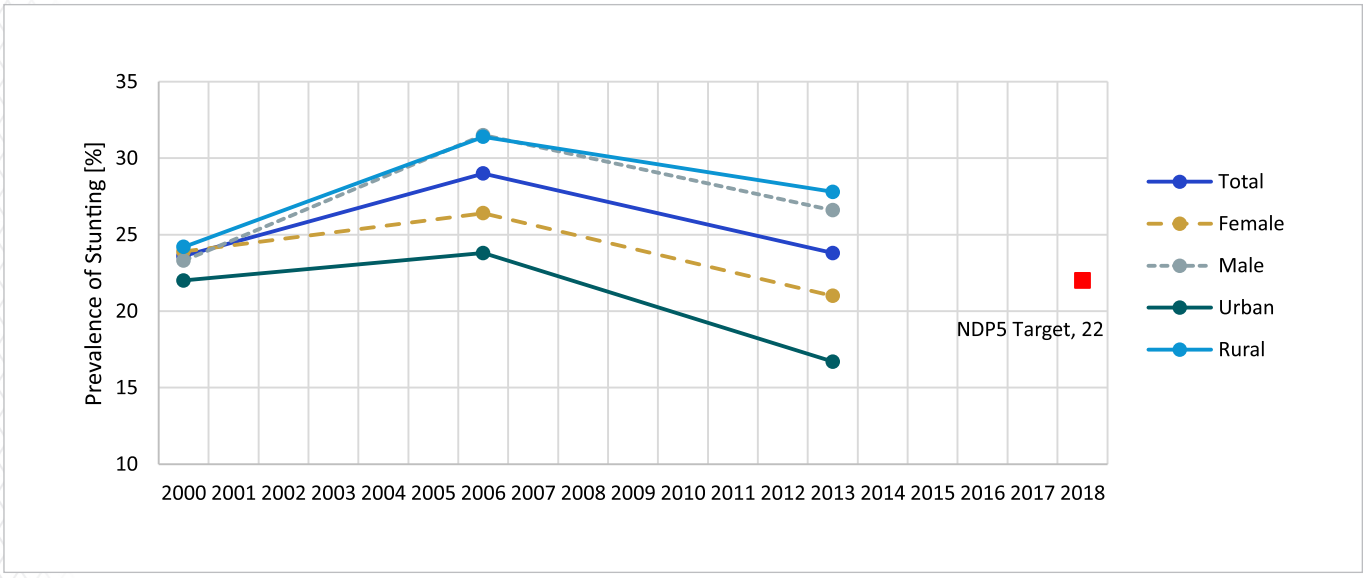


Figure 7.18 – Indicator 2.2.1 – Prevalence of Stunting – Country Level

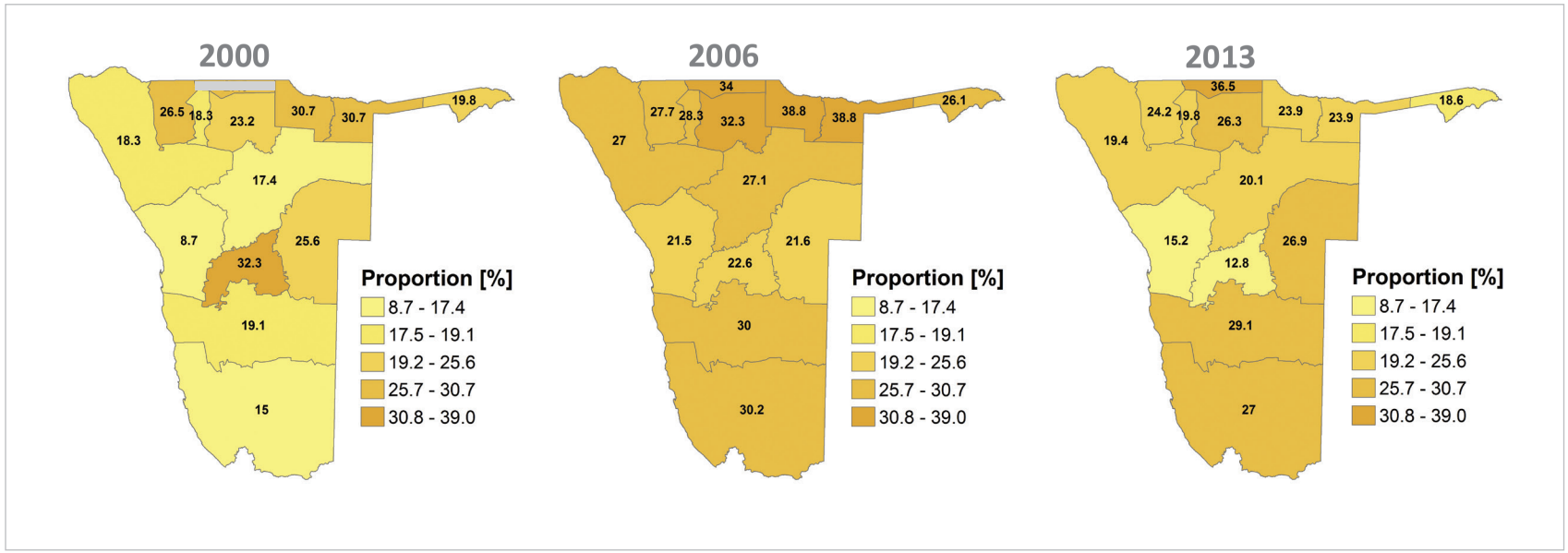
Table 7.11 – Indicator 2.2.1 – Prevalence of Stunting - Country Level

Year	Total [%]	Female [%]	Male [%]	Urban [%]	Rural [%]
2000	23.6	23.9	23.3	22.0	24.2
2006	29	26.4	31.5	23.8	31.4
2013	23.8	21.0	26.6	16.7	27.8

The prevalence of stunting improved in recent years from **29** percent in **2006** to **23.8** percent in 2013. The NDP target of **22** percent in **2018** is in sight providing the trend continues.

Geographic Presentation of Indicator 2.2.1 – Prevalence of Stunting

Source: NDHS



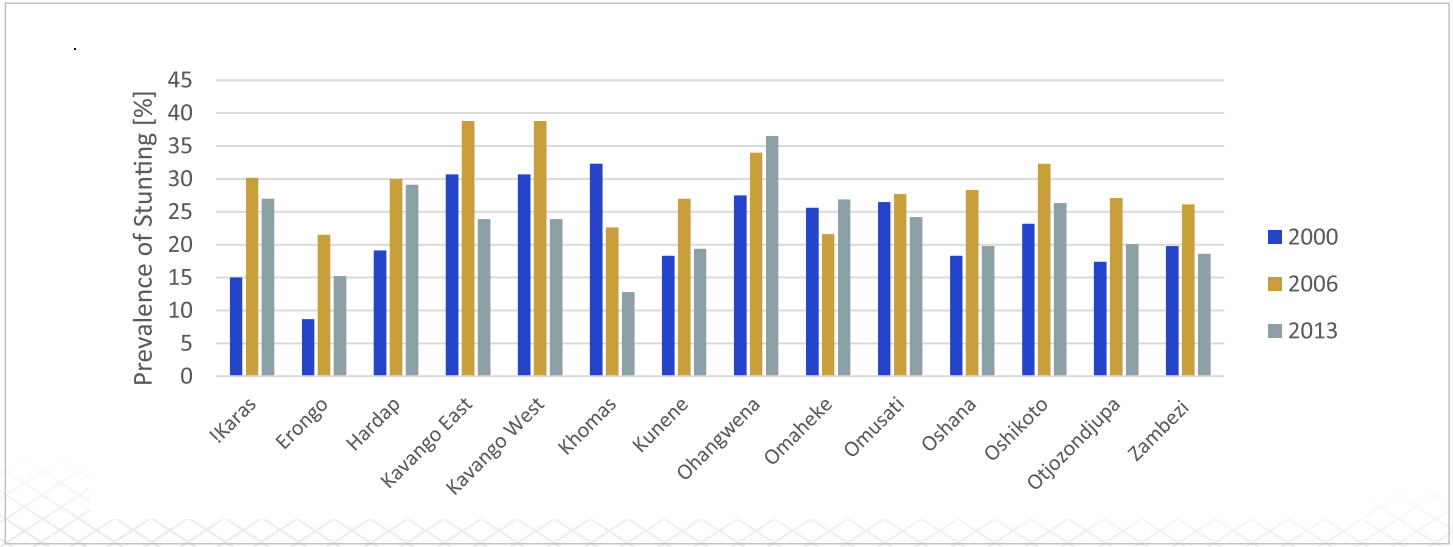


Figure 7.19 – Indicator 2.2.1 – Prevalence of Stunting – Region

Indicator 2.2.2

Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight).

National Definition

UN SDG Definition

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	M, F, U, R, Region
Data Provider	MOHSS	**Source**	NDHS
Frequency	5 years	**Tier I**	

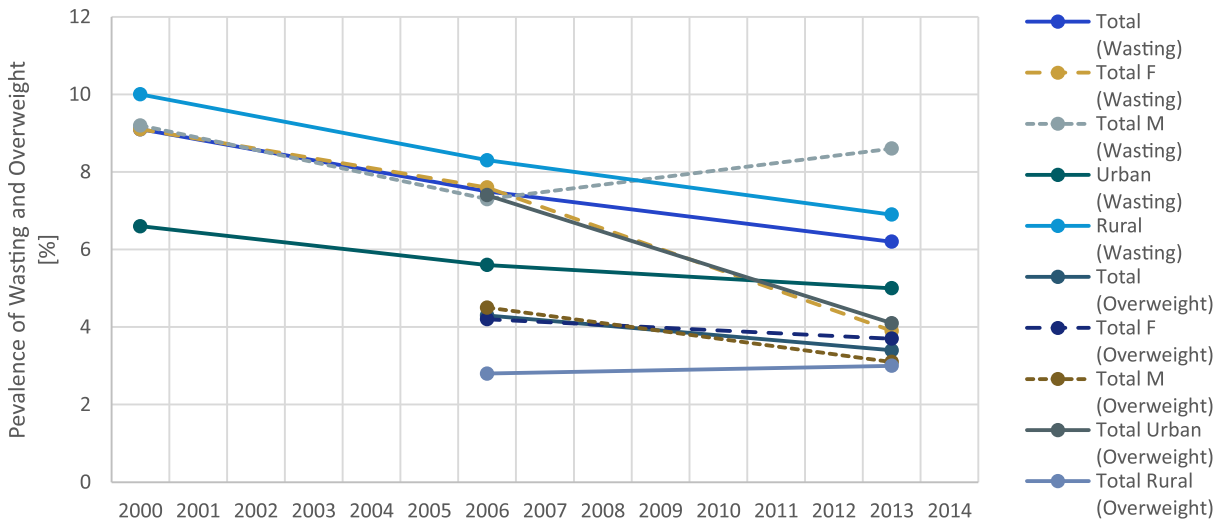


Figure 7.20 – Indicator 2.2.2 – Prevalence of Wasting and Overweight – Country Level

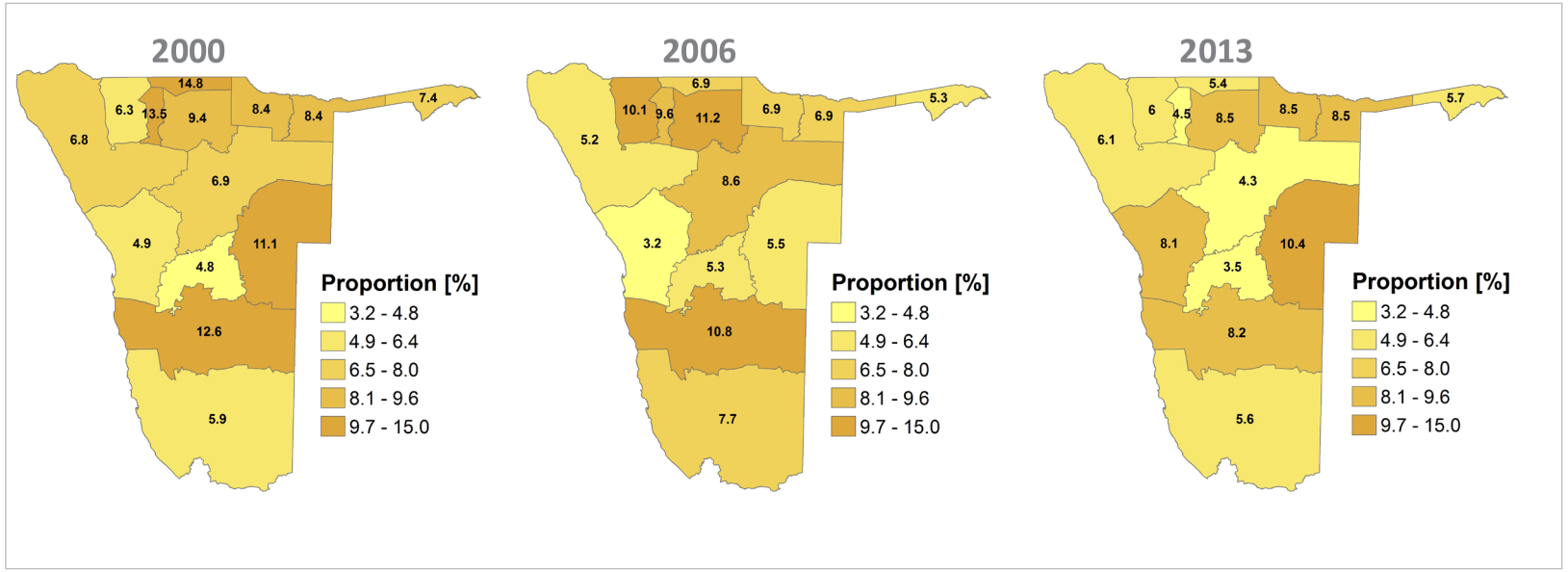
Table 7.12 – Indicator 2.2.2 – Prevalence of Wasting and Overweight - Country Level

Year	Total (Wasting) [%]	Total F (Wasting) [%]	Total M (Wasting) [%]	Urban (Wasting) [%]	Rural (Wasting) [%]	Total (Overweight) [%]	Total F (Overweight) [%]	Total M (Overweight) [%]	Total Urban (Overweight) [%]	Total Rural (Overweight) [%]
2000	9.1	9.1	9.2	6.6	10.0					
2006	7.5	7.6	7.3	5.6	8.3	4.3	4.2	4.5	7.4	2.8
2013	6.2	3.9	8.6	5.0	6.9	3.4	3.7	3.1	4.1	3.0

The prevalence of Wasting is declining at national level from **9.1** percent in **2000** to **6.2** percent in **2013**. Equally, the prevalence of overweight is declining.

Geographic Presentation of Indicator 2.2.2 – Prevalence of Wasting

Source: NDHS



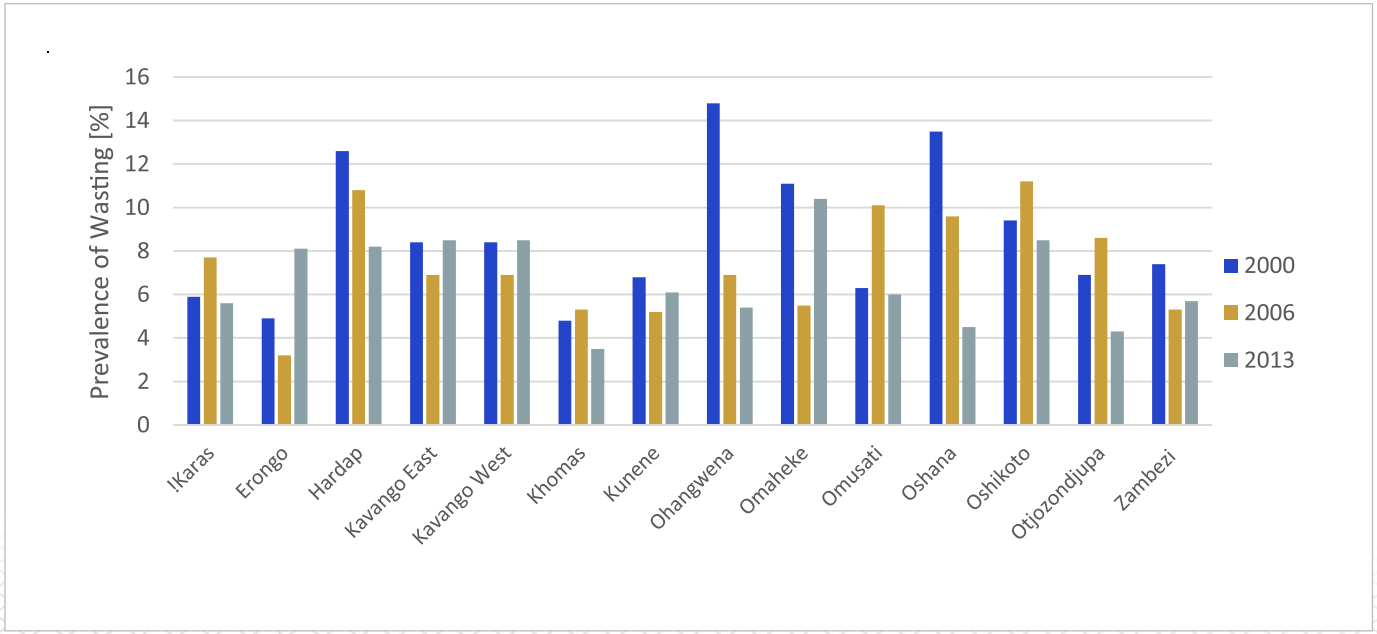


Figure 7.21 – Indicator 2.2.2 – Prevalence of Wasting – Regions

Target 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.

Indicator 2.3.1

Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/ pastoral/forestry enterprise size.

National Definition

Average yield of agricultural production per ha planted for Maize, Sorghum and Millet.

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	NAM	**Source**	NAB Annual Report
Frequency	Annual	**Tier III**	

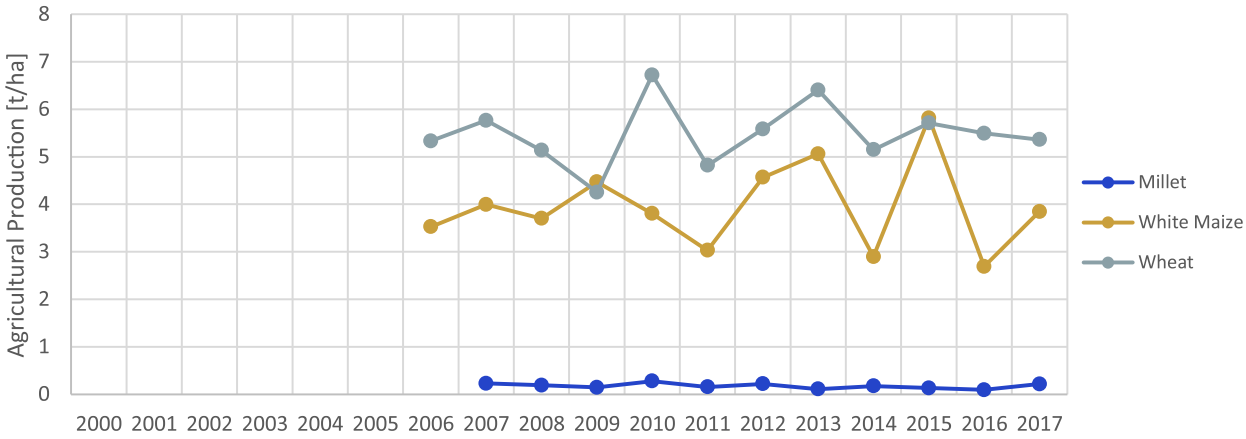


Figure 7.22 – Indicator 2.3.1 – Agricultural Production – Country Level

Table 7.13 – Indicator 2.3.1 – Agricultural Production - Country Level

Year	Millet [t/ha]	White Maize [t/ha]	Wheat [t/ha]
2006		3.53	5.33
2007	0.23	3.99	5.76
2008	0.19	3.70	5.13
2009	0.14	4.47	4.25
2010	0.28	3.81	6.72
2011	0.15	3.03	4.82
2012	0.22	4.57	5.59
2013	0.11	5.06	6.40
2014	0.17	2.90	5.15
2015	**0.13**	**5.82**	**5.71**
2016	0.09	2.69	5.49
2017	0.22	3.85	5.36

Indicator 2.3.2

Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status.

National Definition

Annual Consumption per capita for persons whose main source of income is subsistence farming. Current value.

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	NSA	**Source**	NHIES
Frequency	5 years	**Tier III**	

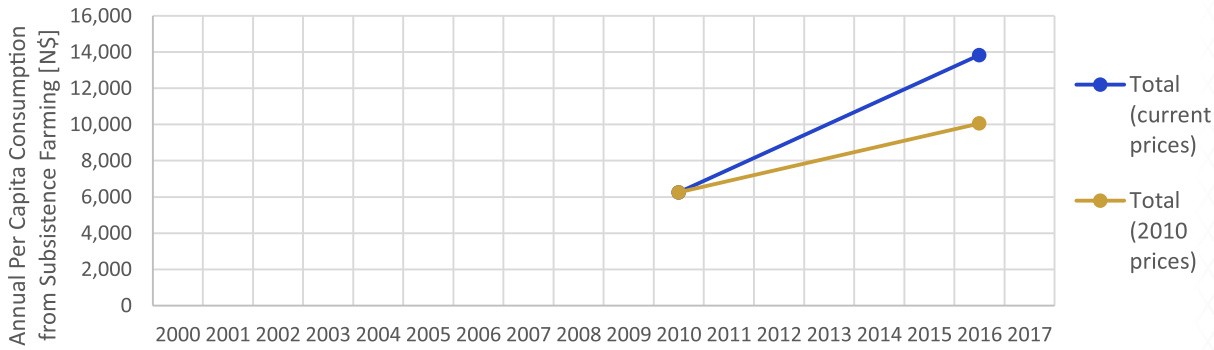


Figure 7.23 – Indicator 2.3.2 – Annual Per Capita Consumption from Subsistence Farming – Country Level

Table 7.14 – Indicator 2.3.2 – Annual Per Capita Consumption from Subsistence Farming - Country Level

Year	Total [current prices N$]	Total [2010 prices N$]
2010	6254	6254
2016	13836	10063

Per capita consumption from Subsistence Farming increased significantly by more than **60** percent from an annual consumption of N$ **6254** per capita in **2010** to N$**10063** in **2016** in constant **2010** prices, pushing the average subsistence farmer further away from the national poverty line (N$ **4536** in **2010**, N$ **6240** in **2016**).

Target 2.5 - By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.

Indicator 2.5.1

Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities.

National Definition

Plant breeds for which sufficient genetic resources are stored .

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	FAO	**Source**	UN SDG Global Database
Frequency	Annual	**Tier I**	

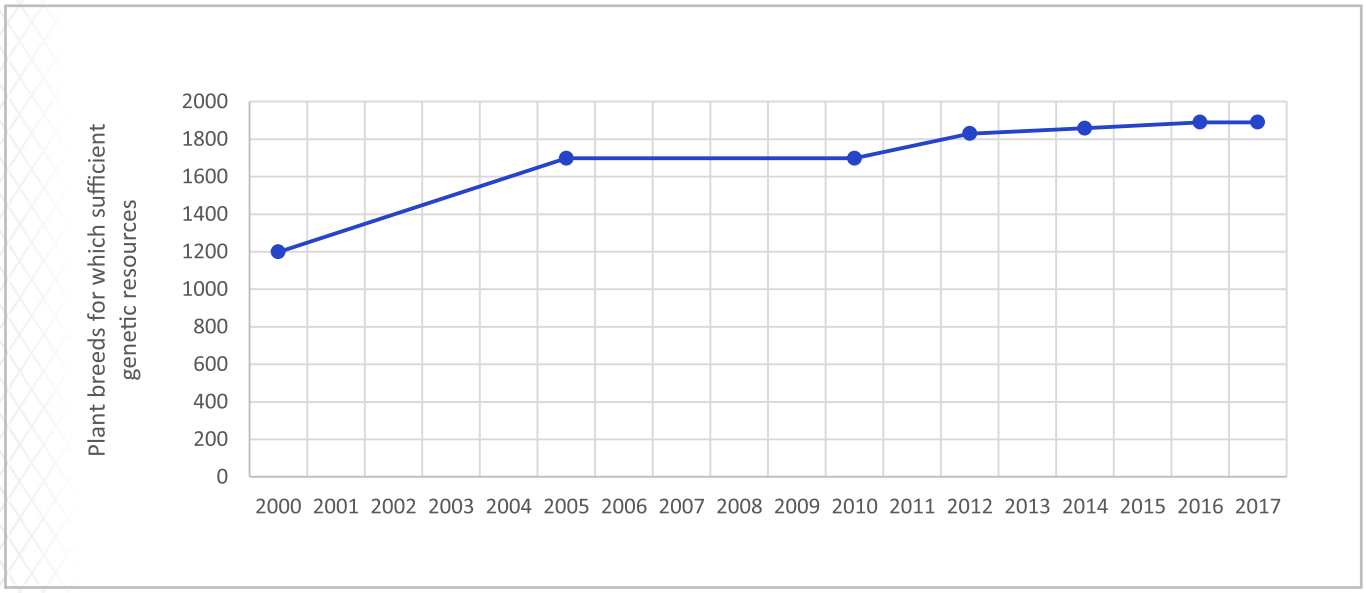


Figure 7.24 – Indicator 2.5.1 – Plant breeds for which sufficient genetic resources are stored

Table 7.15 – Indicator 2.5.1 – Plant breeds for which sufficient genetic resources are stored

Year	Plant breeds
2000	1199
2005	1698
2010	1698
2012	1829
2014	1858
2016	1890
2017	1890

Indicator 2.5.2

Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not at risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction.

National Definition

Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction
Proportion of local breeds classified as being not-at-risk of extinction.

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	FAO	**Source**	UN SDG Global Database
Frequency	-	**Tier I**	

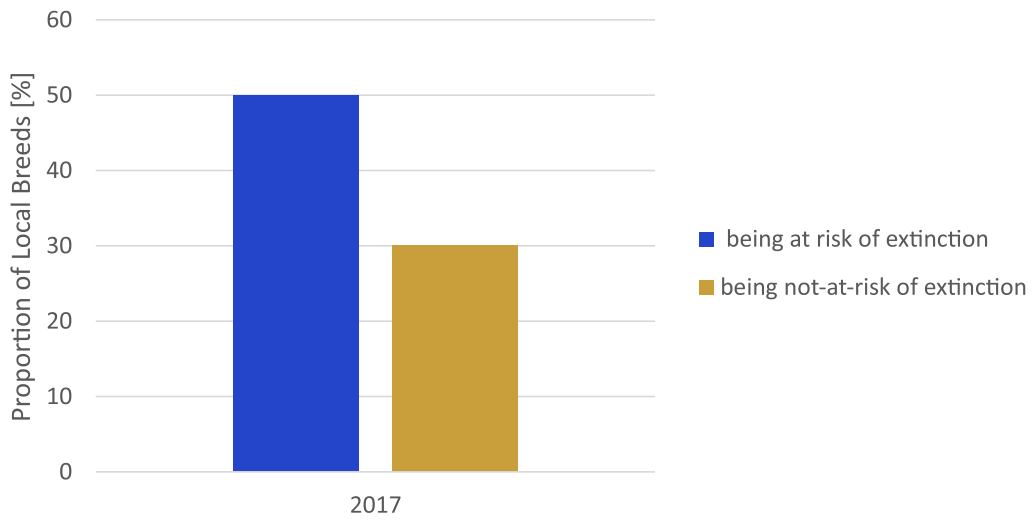


Figure 7.25 – Indicator 2.5.2 – Local Breeds Extinction Risk

Despite the fact that more local breeds are stored with sufficient genetic resources, a high number of breeds (**50** %) are classified as being at risk of extinction by the FAO in **2017**.

Target 2.a - Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least develope countries.

Indicator 2.a.1

The agriculture orientation index (AOI) for government expenditures.

National Definition

UN SDG Definition

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	FAO	**Source**	UN SDG Global Database
Frequency	Annual	**Tier II**	

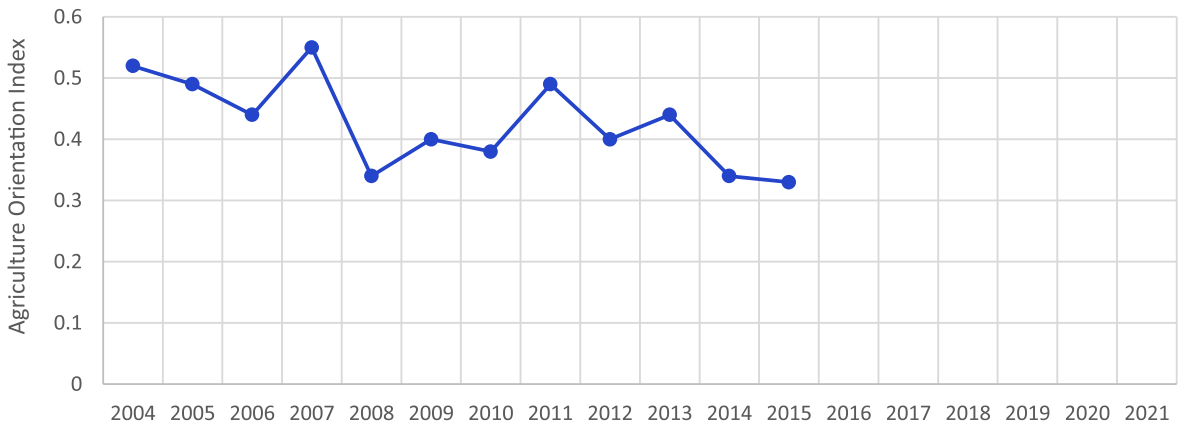


Figure 7.26 – Indicator 2.a.1 – Agriculture Orientation Index

Table 7.16 – Indicator 2.a.1 – Agriculture Orientation Index

Year	Total
2004	0.52
2005	0.49
2006	0.44
2007	0.55
2008	0.34
2009	0.4
2010	0.38
2011	0.49
2012	0.40
2013	0.44
2014	0.34
2015	0.33

The Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI) is the agriculture share of government expenditures divided by the agriculture share of GDP. In Namibia, the ratio is continuously declining since **2004**. For comparison, the estimate for all Southern Africa is **0.75** in **2015**.

Indicator 2.a.2

Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector.

National Definition

UN SDG Definition

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	FAO	**Source**	UN SDG Global Database
Frequency	Annual	**Tier I**	

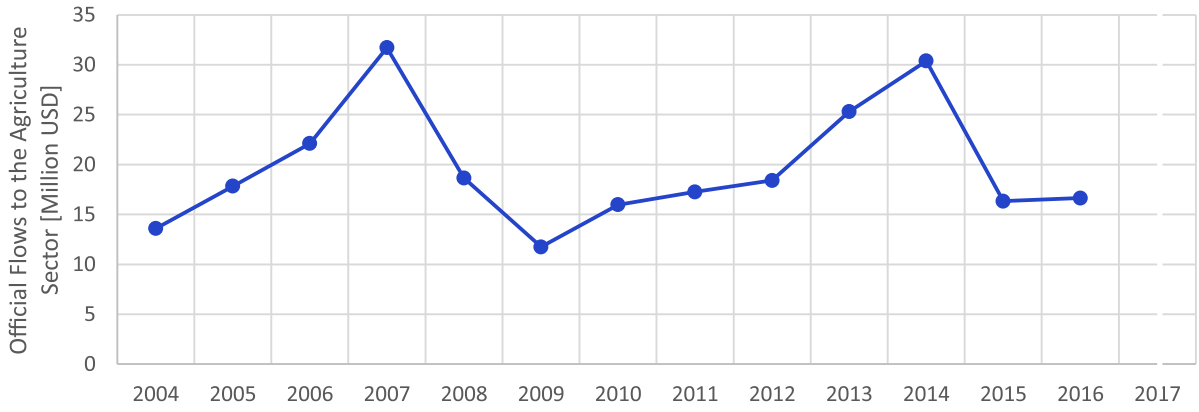


Figure 7.27 – Indicator 2.a.2 – Official Flows to the Agriculture Sector

Table 7.17 – Indicator 2.a.2 – Official Flows to the Agriculture Sector

Years	Total [Million USD constant 2016]
2004	13.59
2005	17.84
2006	22.11
2007	31.71
2008	18.65
2009	11.75
2010	15.98
2011	17.26
2012	18.41
2013	25.30
2014	30.38
2015	16.33
2016	16.64

The overall flow to the agriculture sector had two significant peaks in **2007** (**31.71** Million USD) and **2014** (**30.38** Million USD). However, no long term trend is identified representing a strategic change of investment in the agriculture sector.

Target 2.c - Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility.

Indicator 2.c.1

Indicator of food price anomalies

National Definition

Indicator of Food Price Anomalies (IFPA), millet

Indicator of Food Price Anomalies (IFPA), wheat

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	FAO	**Source**	UN SDG Global Database
Frequency	-	**Tier II**	

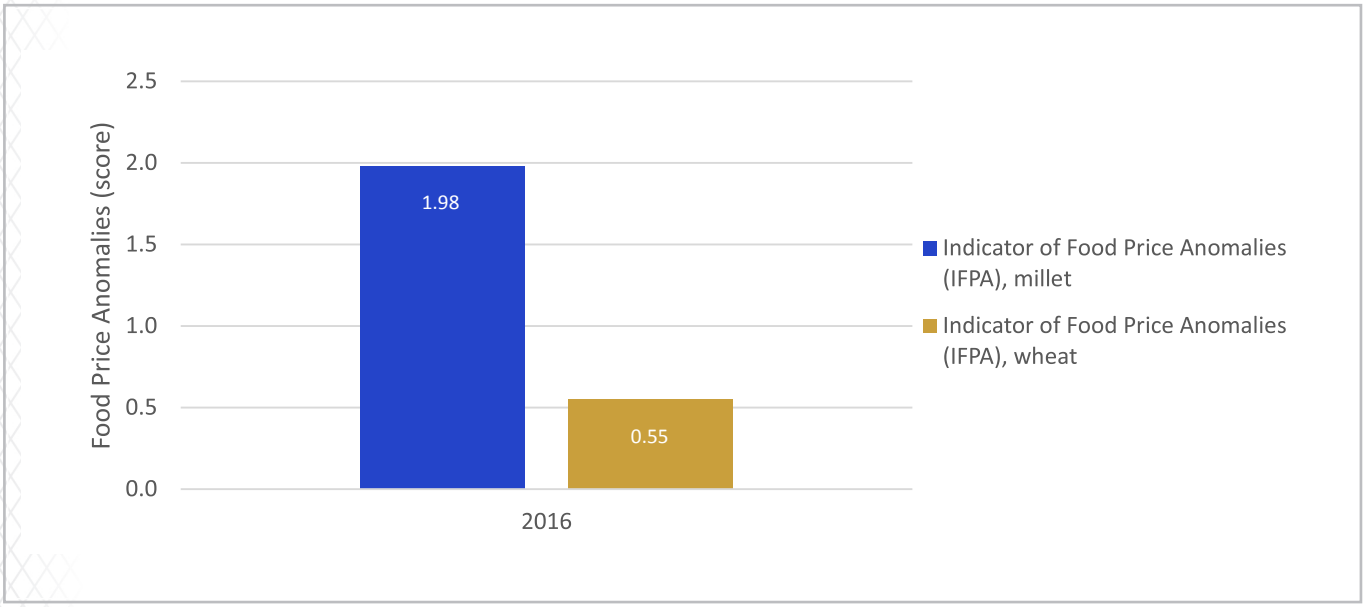


Figure 7.28 – Indicator 2.c.1 – Food Price Anomalies

Food Price Anomalies as measured by the FAO have been **1.98** for Millet and **0.55** for wheat in **2016**. A value of **< 0.5** is considered to be Normal, while values between **0.5** and **1** are considered as *Moderately High* and values above **1** as *Abnormally High*. Taking this classification into account the value for Millet in **2016** is abnormally high.

POLICY INDICATORS UNDER GOAL 2

Target 2.b - Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round.

Table 7.18 – Means of Implementation Indicators under Goal 1

Indicator	Classification	National Definition	Status 2015
2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies	Tier I	a) Export subsidies budgetary outlays and quantities b) Official compliance with WTO Export Subsidies Regulation, coverage per years from 2000 to 2015	a) no info submitted to WTO b) 75 %

A detailed description on Namibia's Trade Policies can be found in Annex 3 of WTO Trade Policy Review WT/TPR/S/324 (World Trade Organization, 2016). Regarding export subsidies in Namibia, the Policy states that:

"Namibia's notifications to the WTO in 2010 indicate that no export subsidies in agriculture were maintained during the years 2002-09. The authorities indicate that no export subsidies on agriculture were granted in the period 2010-14. Namibia reserved its right to use the special safeguard provision of Article 5 of the Agreement on Agriculture, but has indicated that such safeguards were not invoked during the period 2000-09. The authorities indicate that the special safeguard was not used during the period under review. Namibia has notified details of its domestic support commitments in agriculture for the financial years 2000/01 to 2009/10." (p 244)

Even though no direct export subsidies are established, multiple public non-tax based incentives are set up to increase investment in local agricultural production (Geiseb & Nekwizyu, 2018).

UNREPORTED INDICATORS UNDER GOAL 2

Despite the availability of data addressing the following indicators, national definition and methodologies of the detailed computation are not yet standardized among stakeholders. Therefore, additional effort is needed to coordinate and introduce common and meaningful definitions and data production.

Table 7.19 – Unreported Indicators under Goal 2

Target	Indicator	Tier
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	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	Tier II
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	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	Tier III

3
GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING

Goal 3 - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Namibia is in an astonishing position to report on 23 out of 27 indicators regarding the monitoring of Goal 3 namely, to ensure healthy lives in the country. However, the localization of data sources remains moderate with 11 out of 23 indicators. The main data production is through the NDHS of the MOHSS accounting for 6 respectively 8 indicators. From the 23 indicators considered, 12 yielded updated figures since the start of the Agenda 2030 in 2015.

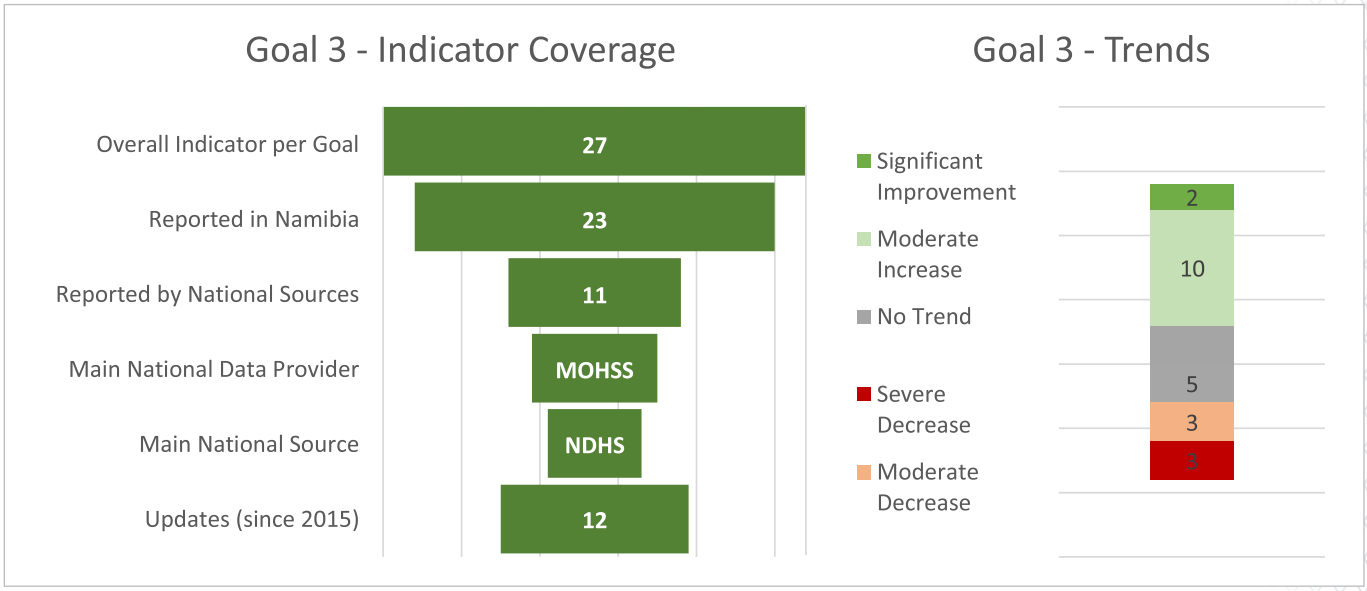
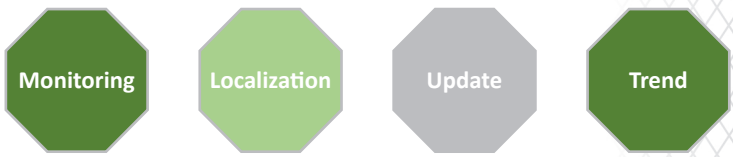


Figure 7.29 – Goal 3 in Namibia: Reporting Capacity and Trends

Namibia is on track to improve the health status of its citizens. A continuous improve is visible in HIV incidence, TB incidence, birth support, mortality rate from non-communicable diseases, unintentional poisoning or the International Health Regulation Capacity. After a setback in the period between 2006 and 2010 multiple indicators such as the Maternal Mortality Ratio, neonatal mortality, harmful alcohol consumption, suicide rate, vaccination coverage or the international support for the health sector show a positive trend to the last reported year. In recent years negative trends can been seen in a slight increase in under 5 mortality, the malaria incidence, the death due to traffic accidents, access to modern family planning methods and a low fertility rate. No trends can be reported on the mortality rate attributed to Air Pollution which however is high in the international comparison, the Mortality Rate attributed to Unsafe Water, the tobacco consumption or health worker density.

A summary table of all indicators is found in the SDGs Indicators Framework accompanying this report. Trends and regional patterns providing a more detailed view on the progress to ensure healthy citizens in Namibia are presented below.



Target 3.1 - By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.

Indicator 3.1.1

Maternal mortality ratio.

National Definition

Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) (10 years average preceding the survey).

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	MOHSS	**Source**	NDHS, MOHSS Strategic Plan for TB
Frequency	5 years, -	**Tier I**	

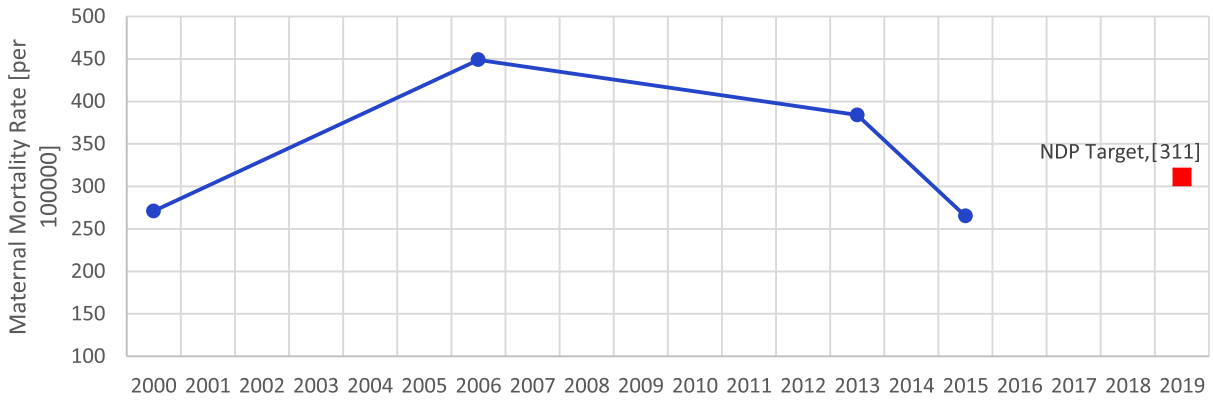
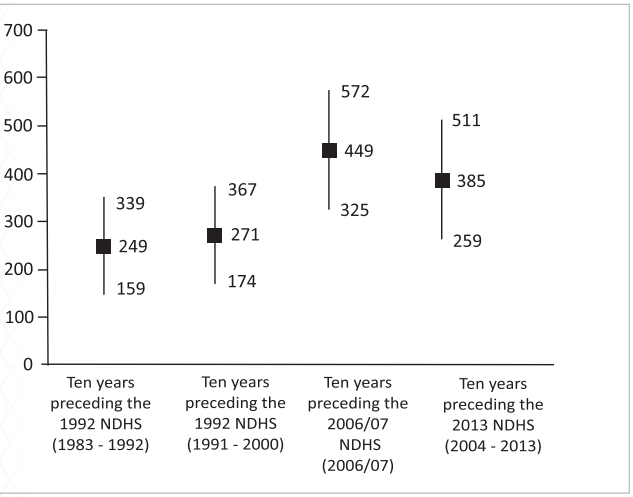


Figure 7.30 – Indicator 3.1.1 – Maternal Mortality Rate – Country Level*

Table 7.20 – Indicator 3.1.1 – Maternal Mortality Rate – Country Level*

Years	Total [per 100 000]
2000	271
2006	449
2013	385
2015	2015

The average MMR has improved from **449** per **100 000** people in **2006** to **384** per **100 000** people in **2013**. Hence, the NDP 5 target of **311** per **100 000** in **2019** is well within reach.



*Caution must be exercised when interpreting these numbers due to the fact that despite the change in the average MMR figures no statistical significance could be formally proven for the change in values. (See NHDS **2013**, p **93**)

Indicator 3.1.2

Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.

National Definition

Proportion of births attended by skilled provider.

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	U, R
Data Provider	MOHSS	**Source**	NDHS
Frequency	5 years	**Tier I**	

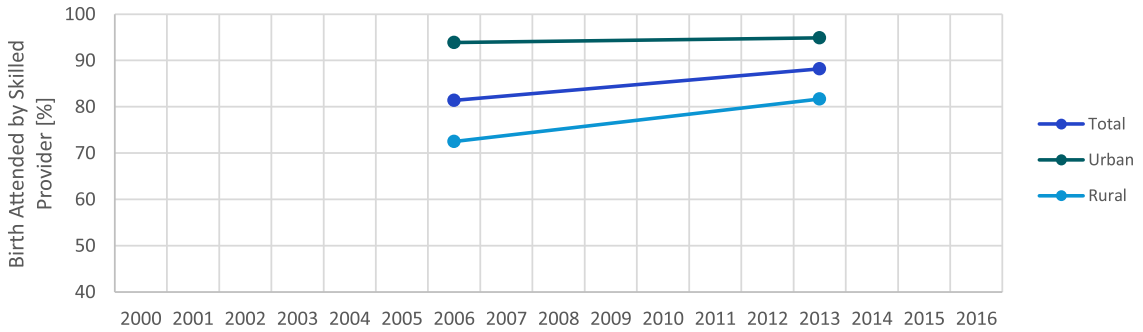


Figure 7.31 – Indicator 3.1.2 – Birth Attended by Skilled Provider– Country Level

Table 7.21 – Indicator 3.1.2 – Birth Attended by Skilled Provider – Country Level

Year	Total [%]	Urban [%]	Rural [%]
2006	81.4	93.9	72.5
2013	88.2	94.9	81.7

Births attended by skilled providers increased from an already high number of **81.4** percent in **2006** to **88.2** percent in **2013**. In rural areas, the situation improved significantly from **72.5** percent to **81.7** percent reducing the gap between urban and rural areas from **21.4** percent to **13.2** percent.

Target 3.2 - By 2030, end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to 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.

Indicator 3.2.1

Under-5 mortality rate.

National Definition

Under-5 mortality rate (Child Mortality Rate, CMR).

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	M, F, U, R, Region
Data Provider	MOHSS	**Source**	NDHS
Frequency	5 years	**Tier I**	

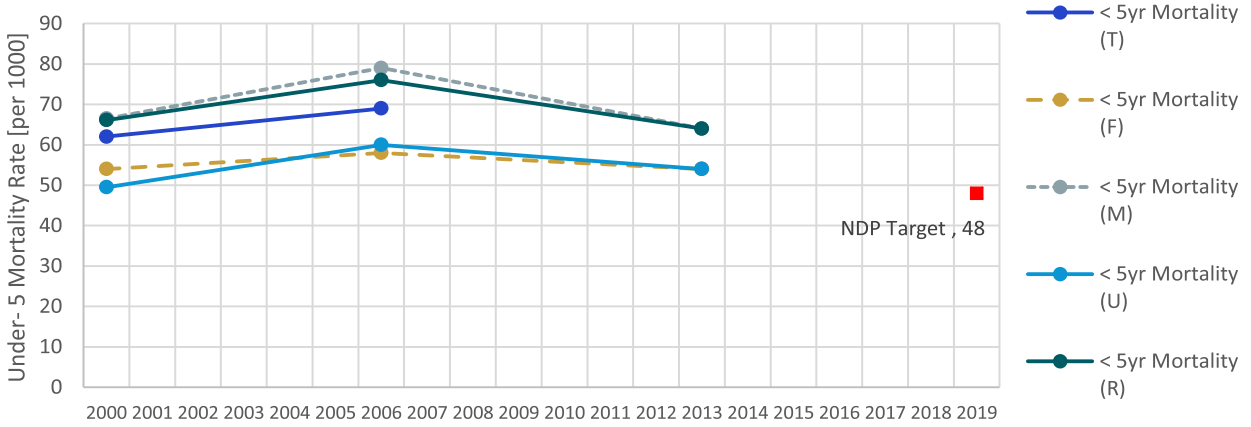


Figure 7.32 – Indicator 3.2.1 - Under-5 Mortality Rate – Country Level

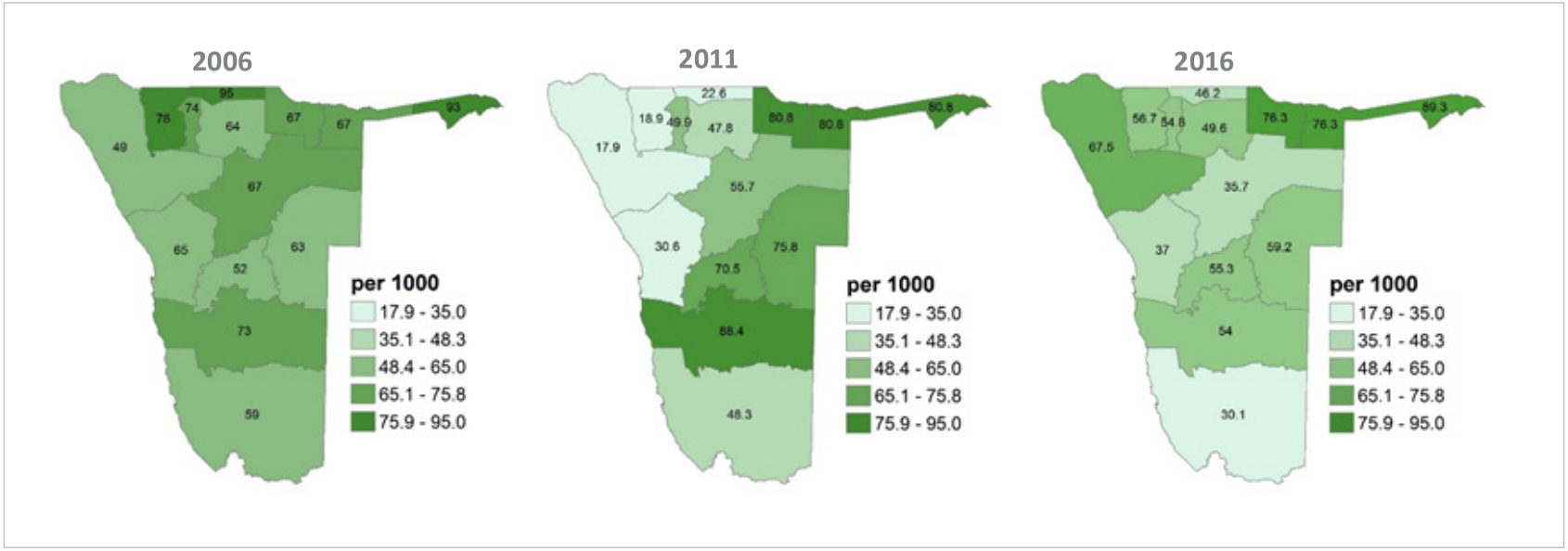
Table 7.22 – Indicator 3.2.1 – Under-5 Mortality Rate – Country Level

Year	< 5yr Mortality (T) [per 1000]	< 5yr Mortality (F) [per 1000]	< 5yr Mortality (M) [per 1000]	< 5yr Mortality (U) [per 1000]	< 5yr Mortality (R) [per 1000]
2000	62.0	54.0	66.5	49.5	66.1
2006	69.0	58.0	79.0	60.0	76.0
2013		54.0	64.0	54.0	64.0

After an initial decline between **2006** (**69** per **1000**) and **2013** (**59.6** per **1000**), the under 5-year mortality rate remain fairly constant. The NDP 5 target of **48** in **2019** appears unreachable.

Geographic Presentation of Indicator 3.2.1 – Under 5 Mortality Rate

Source: NDHS, NSA Vital Statistics



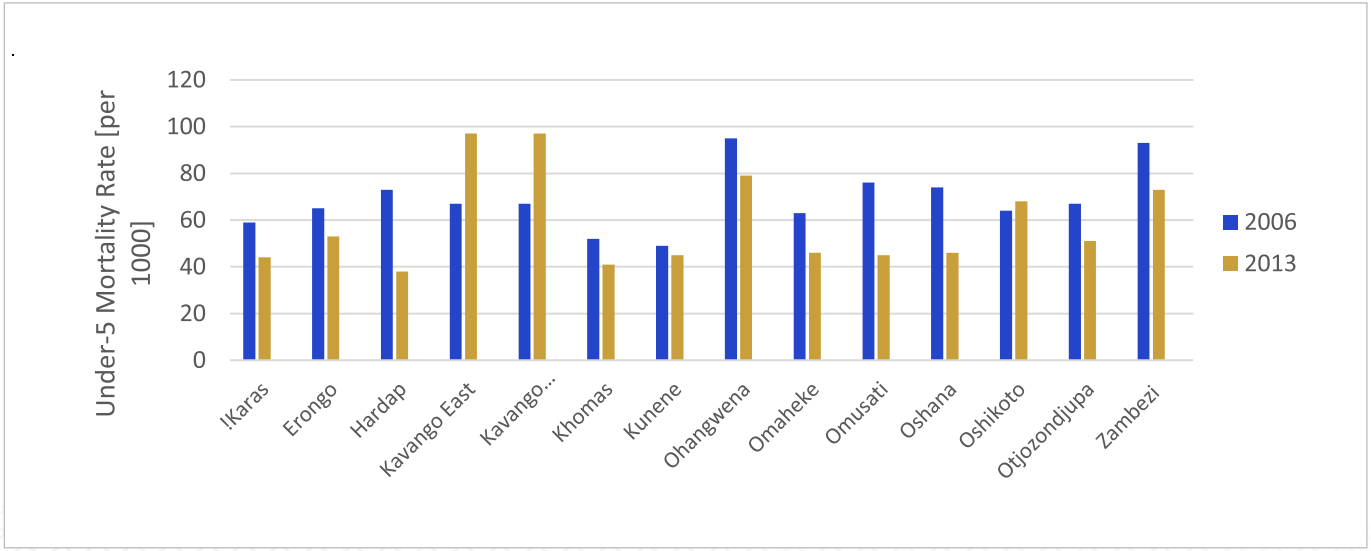


Figure 7.33 – Indicator 3.2.1 – Under 5 Mortality Rate – Regions

Indicator 3.2.2

Neonatal mortality rate.

National Definition

The neonatal mortality rate is the probability that a child born in a specific year or period will die during the first 28 completed days of life if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1000 live births.

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	M, F, U, R, Region
Data Provider	MOHSS	**Source**	NDHS
Frequency	5 years	**Tier I**	

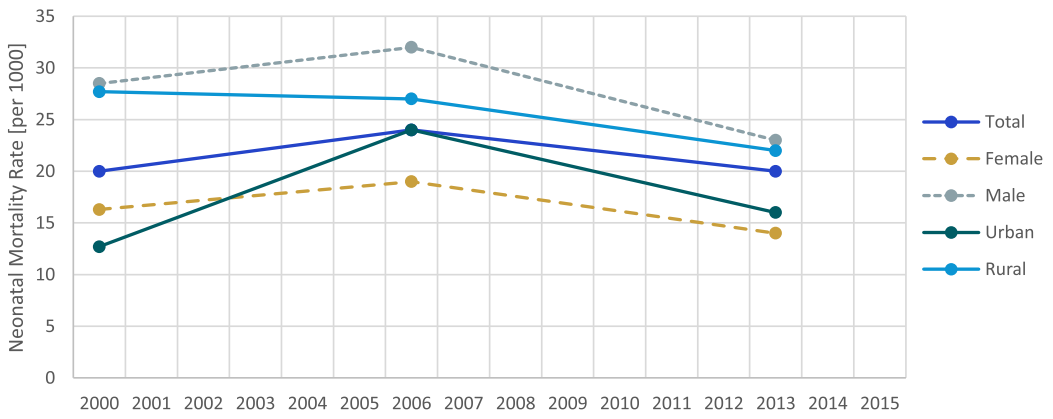


Figure 7.34 – Indicator 3.2.2 - Neonatal Mortality Rate – Country Level

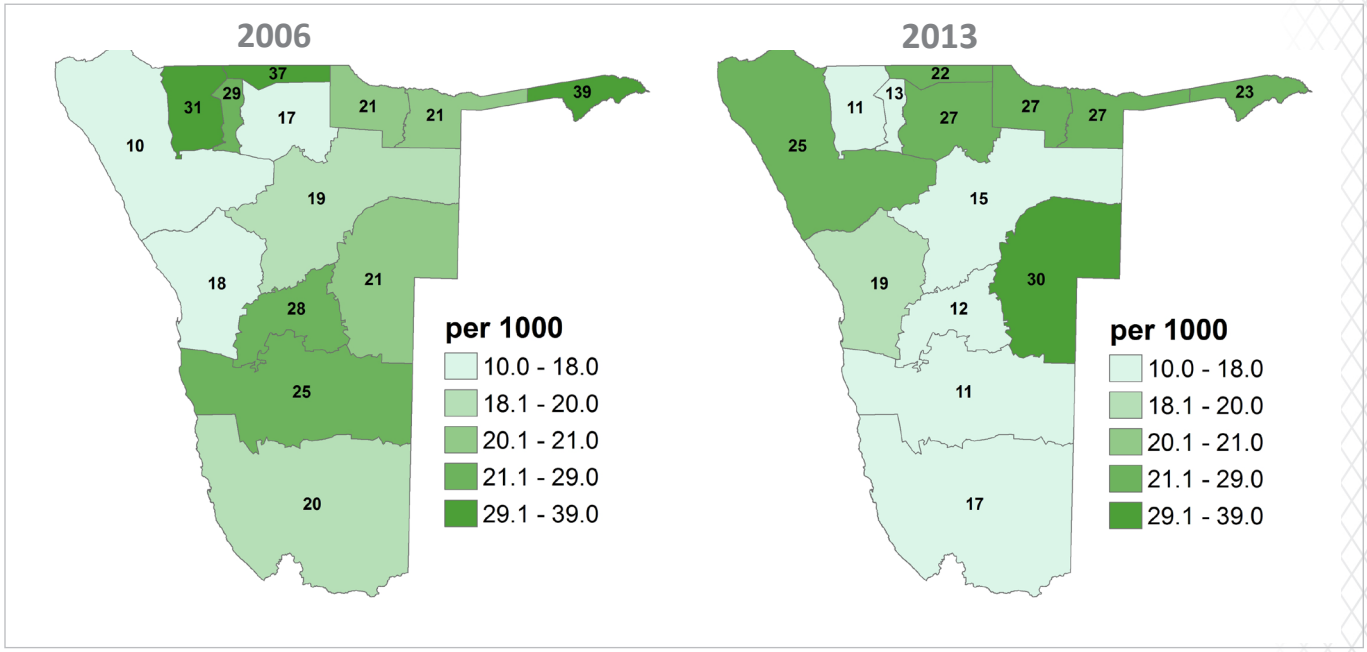
Table 7.23 – Indicator 3.2.2 – Neonatal Mortality Rate – Country Level

Year	Total [per 1000]	Female [per 1000]	Male [per 1000]	Urban [per 1000]	Rural [per 1000]
2000	20.0	16.3	28.5	12.7	27.7
2006	24.0	19.0	32.0	24.0	27.0
2013	20.0	14.0	23.0	16.0	22.0

Neonatal Mortality is significantly lower for females with **14** per **1000** compared to males with **23** per **1000** in **2013**. Rural area has seen consistent decline in the rate.

Geographic Presentation of Indicator 3.2.2 – Neonatal Mortality Rate

Source: NDHS



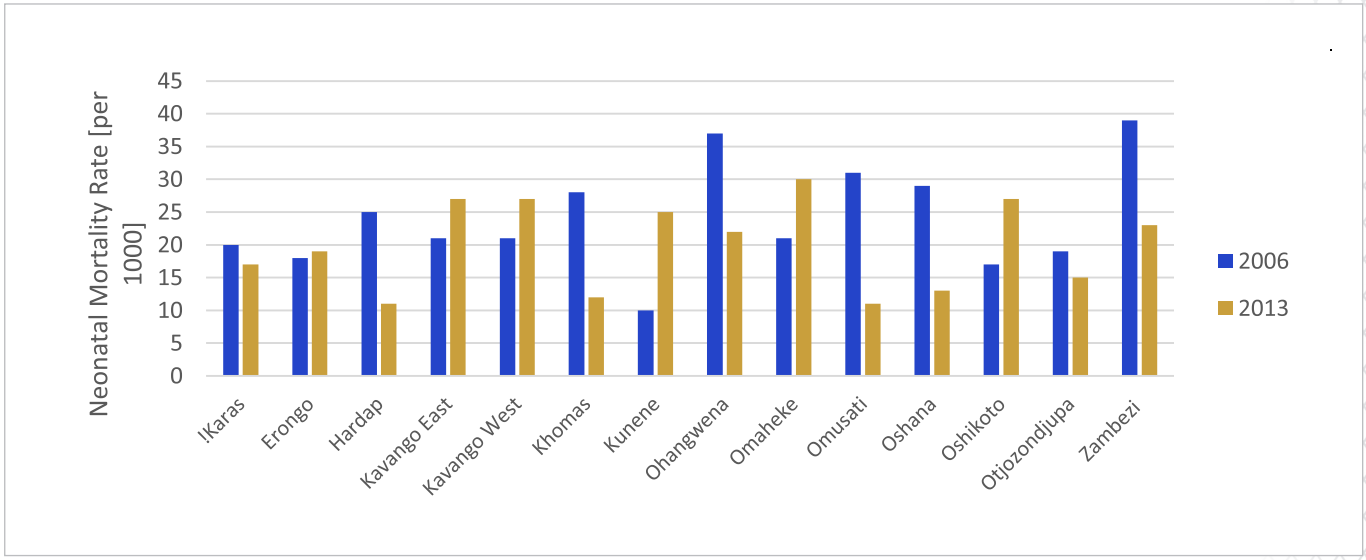


Figure 7.35 – Indicator 3.2.2 – Neonatal Mortality Rate – Regions

Target 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.

Indicator 3.3.1

Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations.

National Definition

The number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population (<15y and 15-49y) per year.

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	M, F, Age
Data Provider	WHO, MOHSS	**Source**	NAMPHIA, UN SDG Global Database
Frequency	-, Annual	**Tier II**	

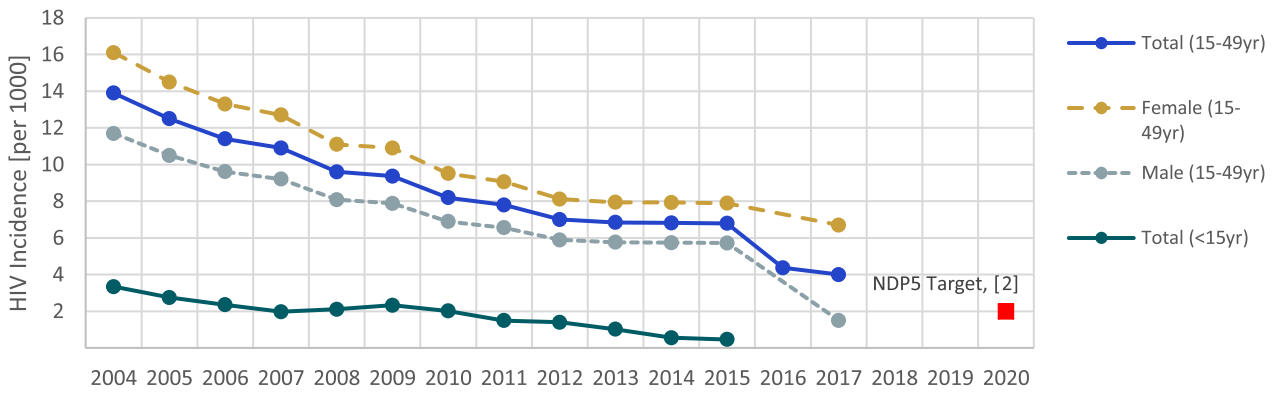


Figure 7.36 – Indicator 3.3.1 - HIV Incidence – Country Level

Table 7.24 – Indicator 3.3.1 – HIV Incidence – Country Level

Year	Total (15-49yr) per [per 1000]	Female (15-49yr) per [per 1000]	Male (15-49yr) [per 1000]	Total (<15y) [per 1000]
2004	13.90	16.10	11.70	3.34
2005	12.50	14.50	10.50	2.75
2006	11.40	13.30	9.61	2.35
2007	10.90	12.70	9.21	1.97
2008	9.60	11.10	8.08	2.11
2009	9.37	10.90	7.88	2.33
2010	8.19	9.51	6.89	2.02
2011	7.80	9.06	6.56	1.49
2012	7.00	8.12	5.89	1.40
2013	6.84	7.94	5.76	1.02
2014	6.82	7.93	5.74	0.56
2015	6.79	7.89	5.72	0.46
2016	4.37			
2017	4.00	6.70	1.50	

HIV incidence has declined since **2004** from **13.9** per **1000** to an estimated **4** per **1000** in **2017**. The NDP 5 target of **2** per **1000** in **2020** is in sight.

Indicator 3.3.2

Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population.

National Definition

Estimated TB incidence (all forms) per 100 000 of total population.

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	**M, F**
Data Provider	WHO	**Source**	WHO Database
Frequency	Annual	**Tier I**	

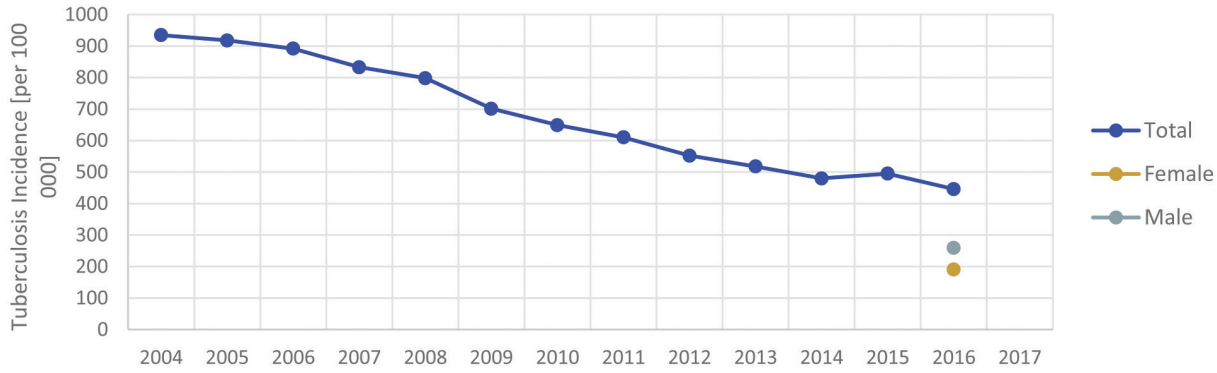


Figure 7.37 – Indicator 3.3.2 - Tuberculosis Incidence – Country Level

Table 7.25 – Indicator 3.3.2 – Tuberculosis Incidence – Country Level

Year	Total [per 100 000]	Female [per 100 000]	Male [per 100 000]
2004	935		
2005	918		
2006	892		
2007	833		
2008	798		
2009	701		
2010	649		
2011	610		
2012	552		
2013	518		
2014	480		
2015	495		
2016	446	189	257

Tuberculosis incidence has been constantly declining on average from **935** per **100 000** in **2004** to **446** per **100 000** in **2016**.

Indicator 3.3.3	National Definition			
Malaria incidence per 1,000 population.	UN SDG Definition			
	Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	
	Data Provider	WHO	**Source**	UN SDG Global Database
	Frequency	Annual	**Tier I**	

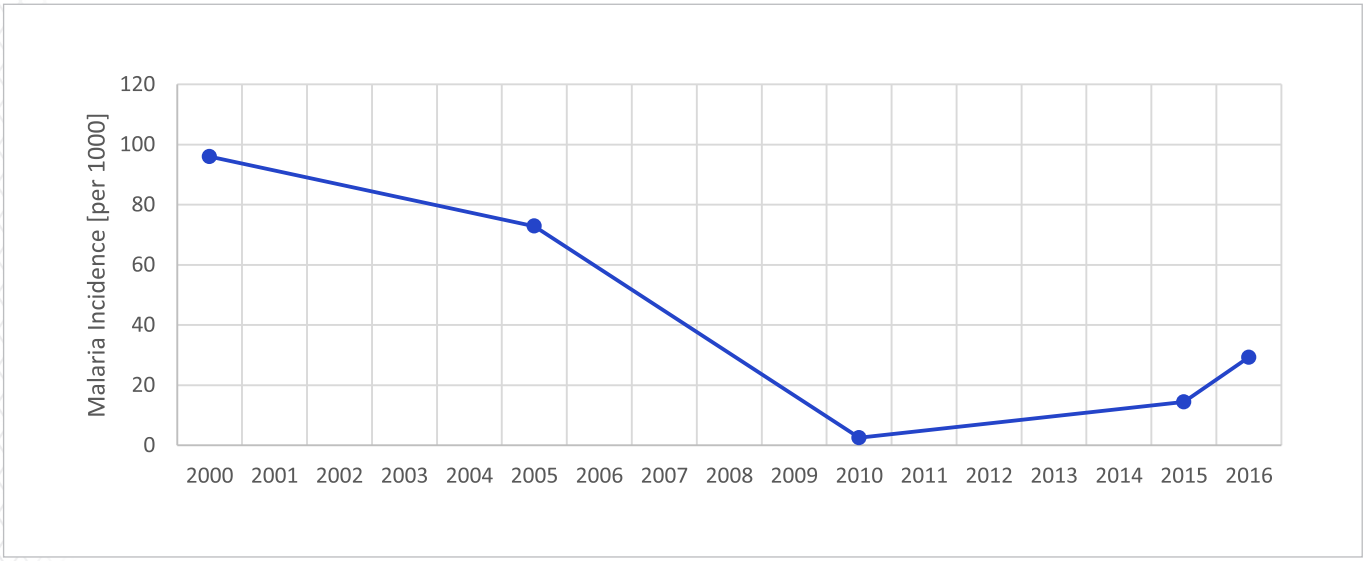


Figure 7.38 – Indicator 3.3.3 - Malaria Incidence – Country Level

Table 7.26 – Indicator 3.3.3 – Malaria Incidence – Country Level

Year	Malaria incidence [per 1000]
2000	96.00
2005	72.8
2010	2.5
2015	14.4
2016	29.2

Indicator 3.3.4

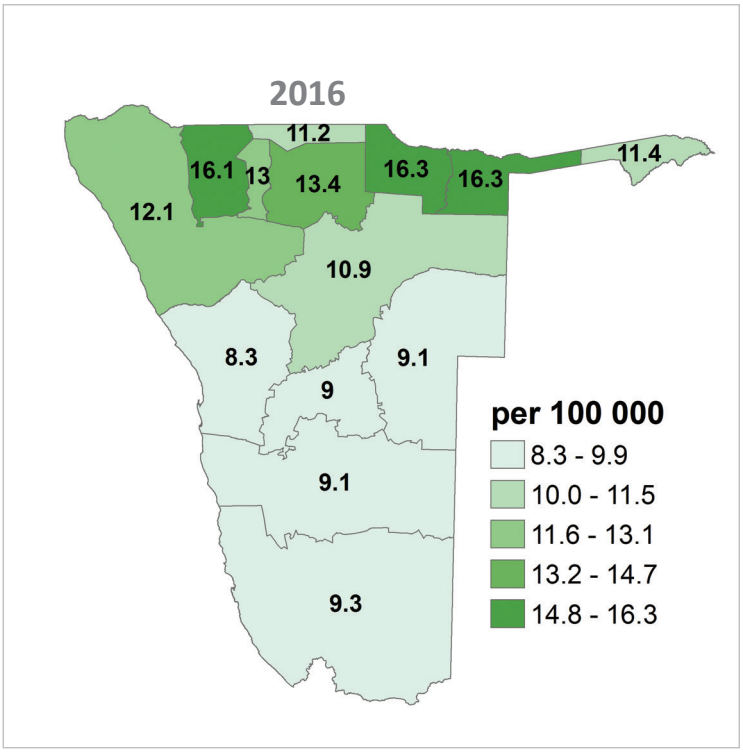
Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population.

National Definition

Hepatitis B prevalence

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	Region
Data Provider	WHO, UNAM	**Source**	Academic Paper
Frequency	-	**Tier II**	

The total Hepatitis B Prevalence in Namibia was **11.8** per 100 000 in **2013** (Mhata, 2017). The regional patterns deriving from the same study can be seen below.



Region	Prevalence [per 100 000]
!Karas	9.3
Erongo	8.3
Hardap	9.1
Kavango	16.3
Khomas	9
Kunene	12.1
Ohangwena	11.2
Omaheke	9.1
Omusati	16.1
Oshana	13
Oshikoto	13.4
Otjozondjupa	10.9
Zambezi	11.4

Figure 7.39 – Indicator 3.3.4 - Hepatitis B Prevalence 2013 – Regions

In **2013** the Hepatitis B Prevalence was the highest in the Kavango Region with **16.3** and Omusati with **16.1** out of **100 000** cases. On the lower end of the prevalence among Namibian regions, Erongo ranked with **8.2** and Khomas with **9** out of **100 000** cases.

Indicator 3.3.5

Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases

National Definition

UN SDG Definition

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	WHO	**Source**	UN SDG Global Database
Frequency	Annual	**Tier I**	

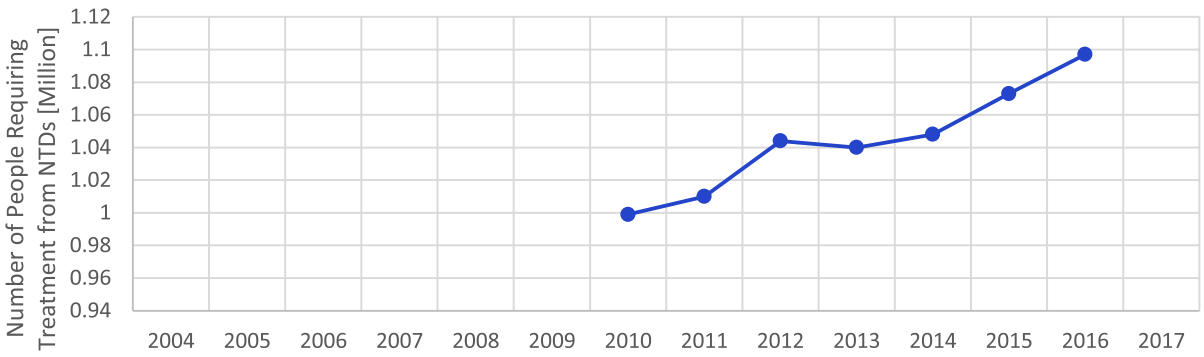


Figure 7.40 – Indicator 3.3.5 - Number of People requiring treatment from NTDs - Country Level

Table 7.27 – Indicator 3.3.5 – Number of People requiring treatment from NTDs – Country Level

Year	Total [Million}
2010	1.00
2011	1.01
2012	1.04
2013	1.04
2014	1.05
2015	1.07
2016	1.10

Target 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.

Indicator 3.4.1

Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease.

National Definition

UN SDG Definition

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	M, F
Data Provider	WHO	**Source**	UN SDG Global Database
Frequency	5 years	**Tier I**	

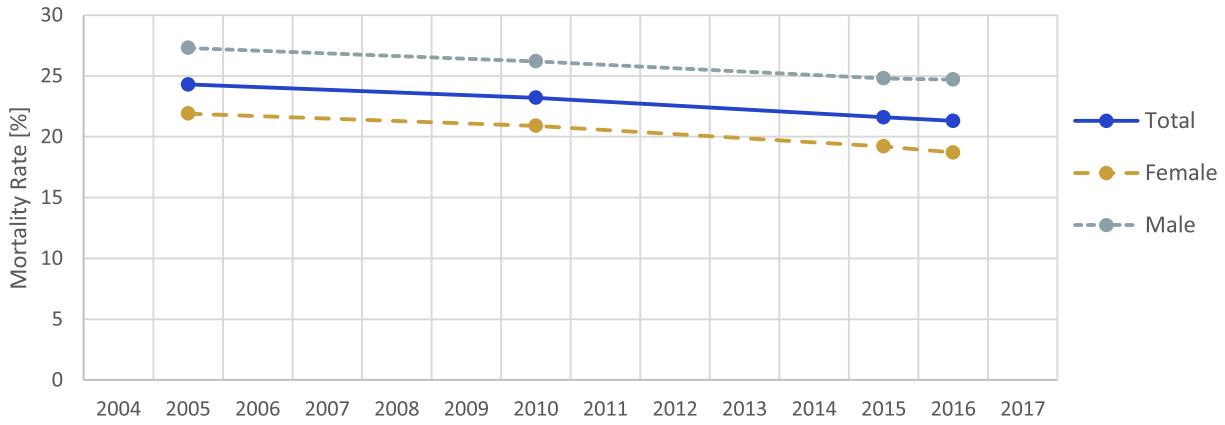


Figure 7.41 – Indicator 3.4.1 - Mortality Rate Cardiovascular Disease, Cancer, Diabetes and chronic Respiratory Disease Country Level

Table 7.28 – Indicator 3.4.1 – Mortality Rate Cardiovascular Disease, Cancer, Diabetes and chronic Respiratory Disease – Country Level

Year	Total [%]	Female [%]	Male [%]
2005	24.3	21.9	27.3
2010	23.2	20.9	26.2
2015	21.6	19.2	24.8
2016	21.3	18.7	24.7

The mortality rate attributed to Cardiovascular Disease, Cancer, Diabetes and chronic Respiratory Diseases decreased constantly but at a slow pace and remains more prominent (**24.7 %**) in males compared to females.

Indicator 3.4.2	National Definition			
Suicide mortality rate	UN SDG Definition			
	Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	M, F
	Data Provider	WHO	**Source**	UN SDG Global Database
	Frequency	5 years	**Tier I**	

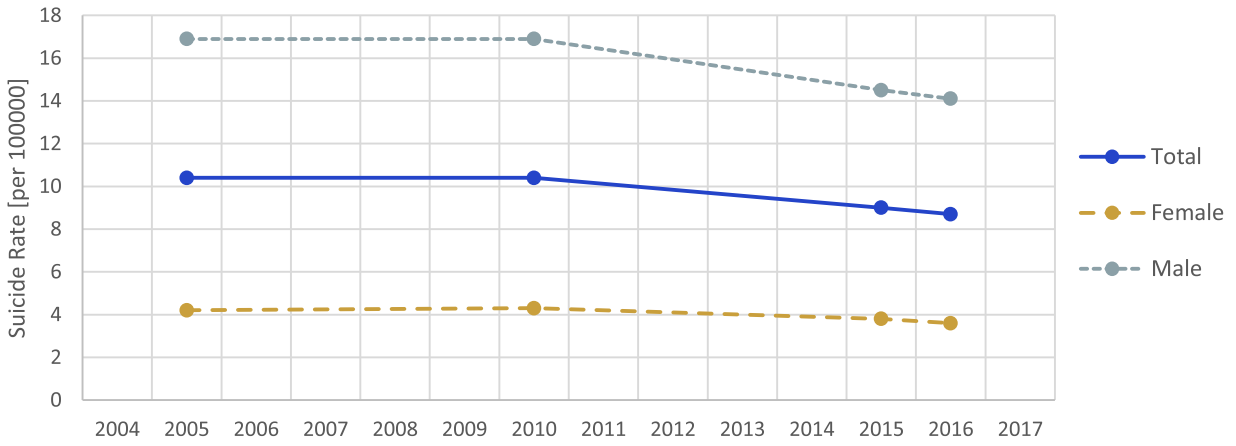


Figure 7.42 – Indicator 3.4.2 - Suicide Mortality Rate - Country Level

Table 7.29 – Indicator 3.4.2 – Suicide Mortality Rate – Country Level

Year	Total [per 100 000]	Female [per 100 000]	Male [per 100 000]
2005	10.4	4.2	16.9
2010	10.4	4.3	16.9
2015	9.0	3.8	14.5
2016	8.7	3.6	14.1

Suicide mortality rate has decreased over time and across the board with the rate higher amongst males (**14.1** per **100 000**) than females (**3.6** per **100 000**) in **2016**.

Target 3.5 - Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.

Indicator 3.5.2

Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol aftercare services) for substance use disorders.

National Definition

UN SDG Definition

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	WHO	**Source**	UN SDG Global Database
Frequency	5 years	**Tier I**	

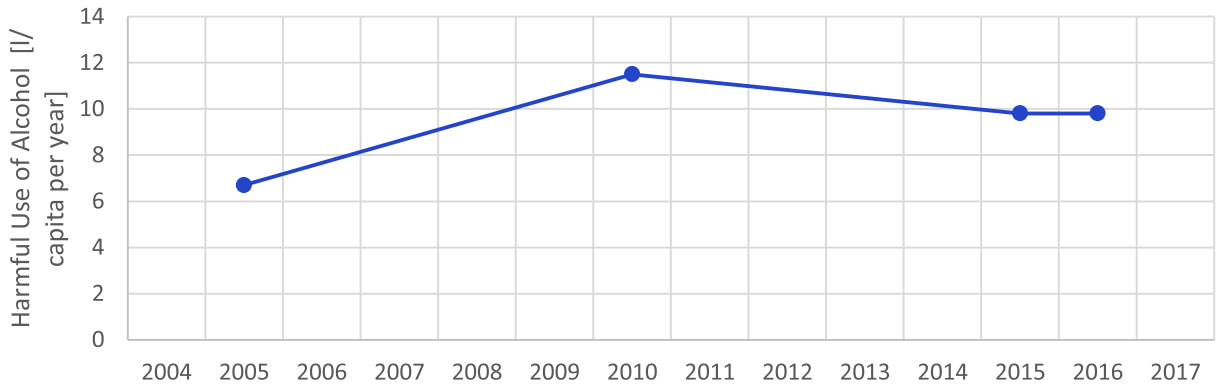


Figure 7.43 – Indicator 3.5.2 - Harmful Use of Alcohol - Country Level

Table 7.30 – Indicator 3.5.2 – Harmful Use of Alcohol – Country Level

Year	Total [l/person/year]
2005	6.70
2010	11.50
2015	9.81
2016	9.81

Target 3.6 - By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.

Indicator 3.6.1	**National Definition**			
Death rate due to road traffic injuries	UN SDG Definition			
	Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	-
	Data Provider	MVA	**Source**	MVA Annual Report
	Frequency	Annual	**Tier I**	

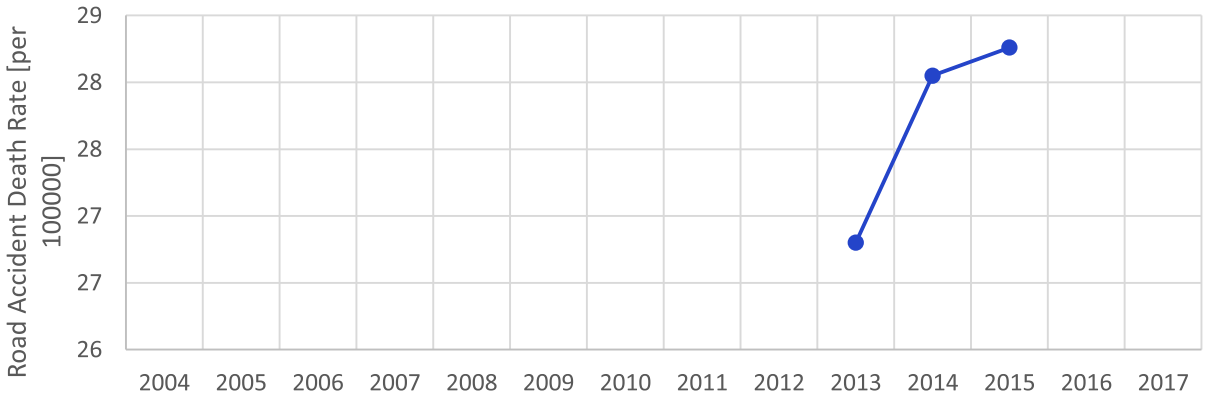


Figure 7.44 – Indicator 3.6.1 - Death Rate Road Accidents - Country Level

Table 7.31 – Indicator 3.6.1 – Death Rate Road Accidents – Country Level

Year	Death rate due to road accident [per 100 000]
2013	26.80
2014	28.05
2015	28.26

The death rate from road accidents increased slightly between **2013** and **2015** from **26.8** to **28.26** persons per **100 000**.

Target 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.

Indicator 3.7.1

Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods.

National Definition

Percentage of all women age 15-49 having demand satisfied by modern methods (female sterilisation, male sterilisation, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, and lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)), prior to 2013 Definition was Percentage of Woman (age 15-49) with demand for contraception that is satisfied.

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	U, R, Region
Data Provider	MOHSS	**Source**	NDHS
Frequency	5 years	**Tier I**	

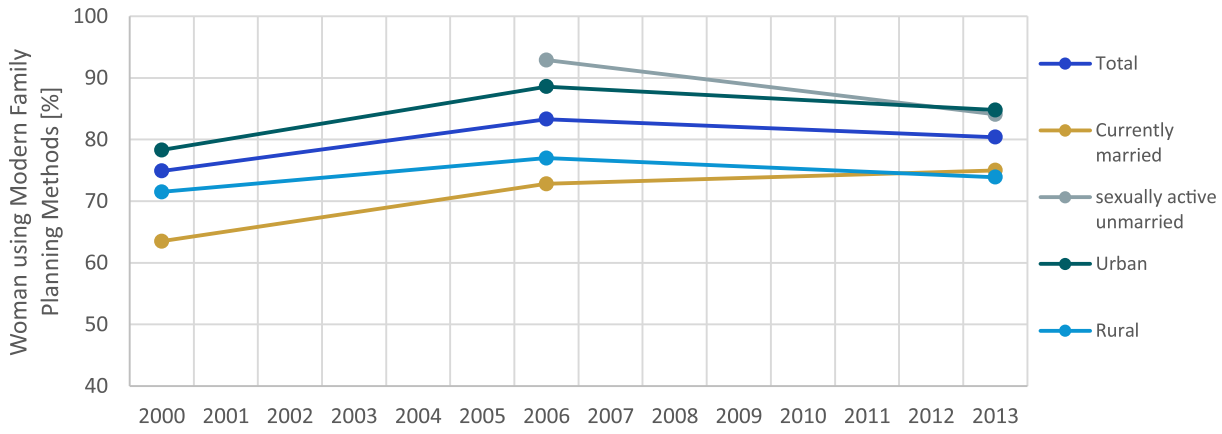


Figure 7.45 – Indicator 3.7.1 - Woman using modern Family Planning Methods- Country Level

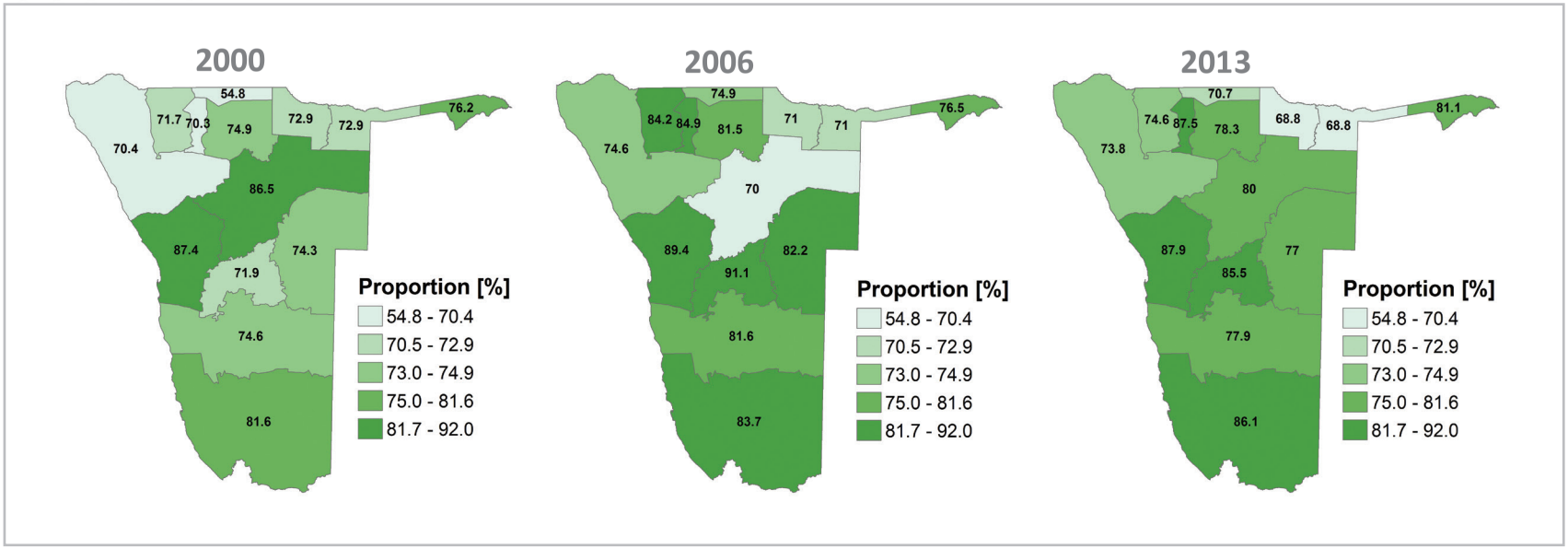
Table 7.32 – Indicator 3.7.1 – Woman using modern Family Planning Methods – Country Level

Year	Total [%]	Currently married [%]	Sexually active unmarried [%]	Urban [%]	Rural [%]
2000	74.90	63.5		78.3	71.5
2006	83.30	72.8	92.9	88.6	77.0
2013	80.40	75.0	84.1	84.8	73.9

The utilization of modern family planning methods is high in Namibia. However, a decline in the total number of women is visible between **2006** to **2013** from **83.3** percent to **80.4** percent. This change is originating from the group of sexually active unmarried women where the number dropped from **92.9** percent to only **84.1** percent. This decline is visible for both, urban and rural areas.

Geographic Presentation of Indicator 3.7.1 – Modern Family Planning Methods

Source: NDHS



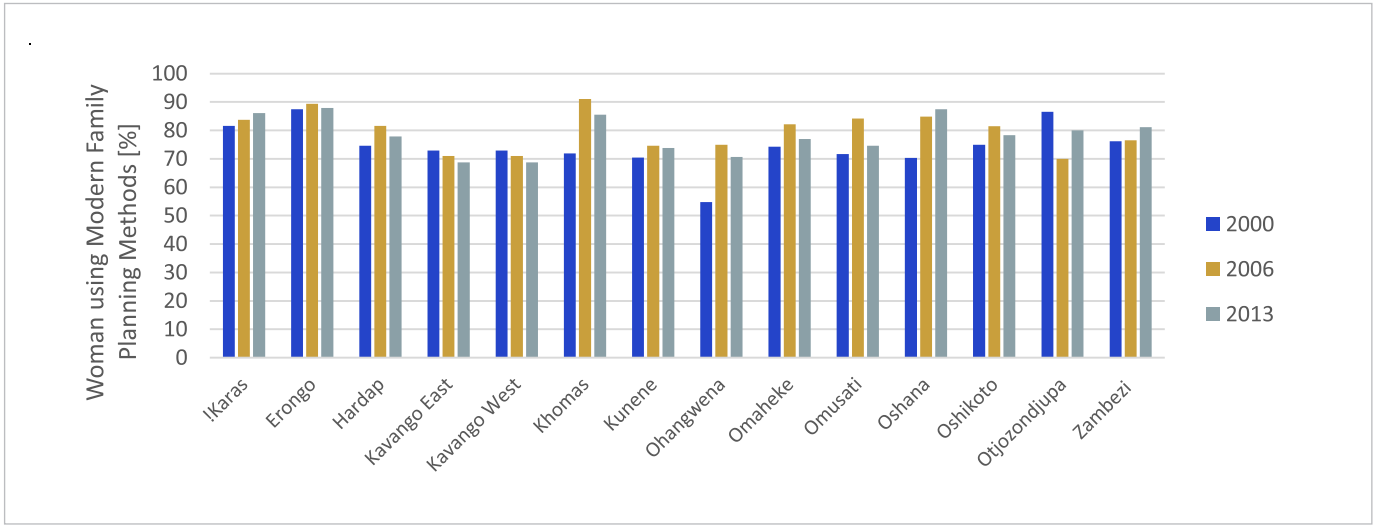


Figure 7.46 – Indicator 3.7.1 – Modern Family Planning Methods – Regions

Indicator 3.7.2

Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group.

National Definition

Age specific Fertility rate of women aged 15-19 years per 1000 women in that age group. (Numerators for the ASFRs are calculated by identifying live births that occurred in the period 1 to 36 months preceding the survey (determined from the date of the interview and the date of birth of the child); they are then classified by the age of the mother (in five-year groups) at the time of the child's birth. The denominators for these rates are the number of woman-years lived by the survey respondents in each of the five-year age groups during the specified period).

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	U, R, Region
Data Provider	MOHSS	**Source**	NDHS
Frequency	5 years	**Tier II**	

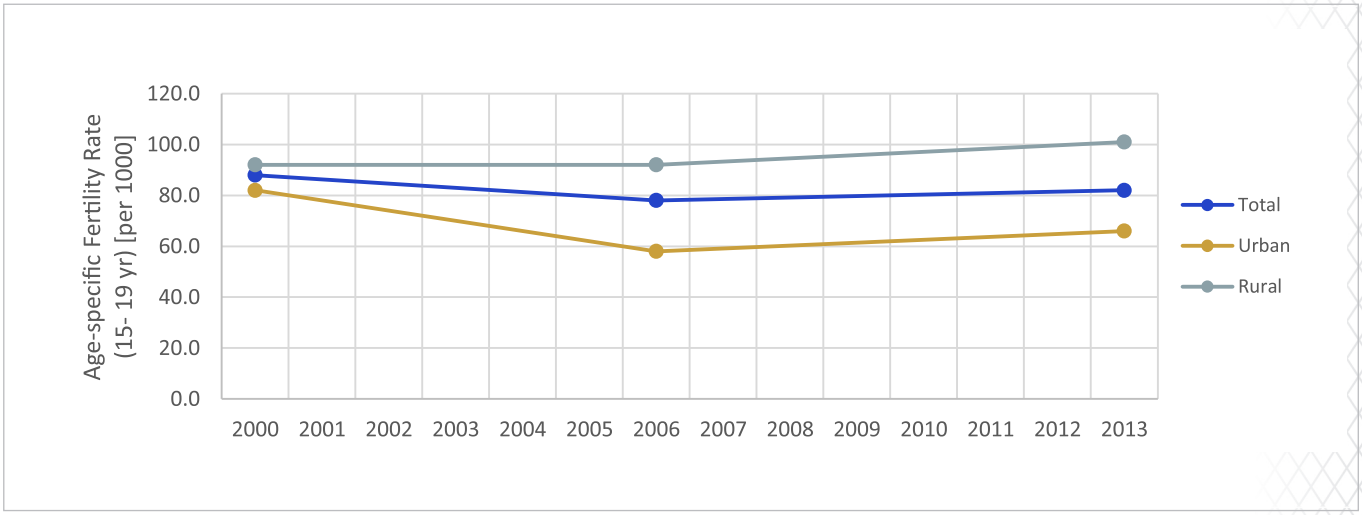


Figure 7.47 – Indicator 3.7.2 - Age Specific Fertility Rate (15- 19yr) - Country Level

Table 7.33 – Indicator 3.7.2 – Age Specific Fertility Rate (15- 19yr) – Country Level

Year	Total [per 1000]	Urban [per 1000]	Rural [per 1000]
2000	88	82	92
2006	78	58	92
2013	82	66	101

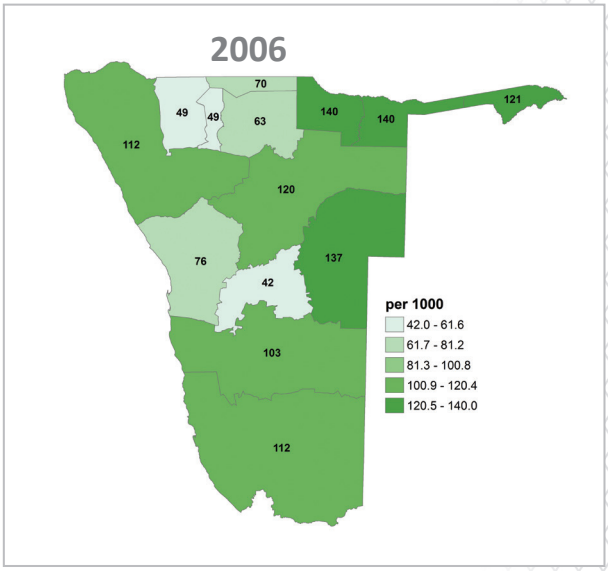


Figure 7.48 – Indicator 3.7.2 - Age Specific Fertility Rate (15- 19yr) 2006 - Regions

Target 3.9 - By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.

Indicator 3.9.1	**National Definition**			
Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	UN SDG Definition			
	Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	M, F
	Data Provider	WHO	**Source**	WHO Database[3]
	Frequency	-	**Tier I**	

In **2016,** the Death Rate for Namibia attributed to Household and Ambient Air Pollution was estimated by **74.8** per **100 000** for both male and female. The age – standardized Mortality Rate has been estimated to **145** in total, **168** for male **129** for female.

Indicator 3.9.2	**National Definition**			
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)·	UN SDG Definition			
	Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	-
	Data Provider	WHO	**Source**	UN SDG Global Database
	Frequency	-	**Tier I**	

In **2016**, the Death Rate for Namibia attributed to unsafe water and sanitation was estimated by **18.3** per 100 000.

[3] http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.ENVHEALTHJOINTAAPHAP?lang=en

Indicator 3.9.3

Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning.

National Definition

Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisonings.

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	M, F
Data Provider	WHO	**Source**	UN SDG Global Database
Frequency	5 years	**Tier I**	

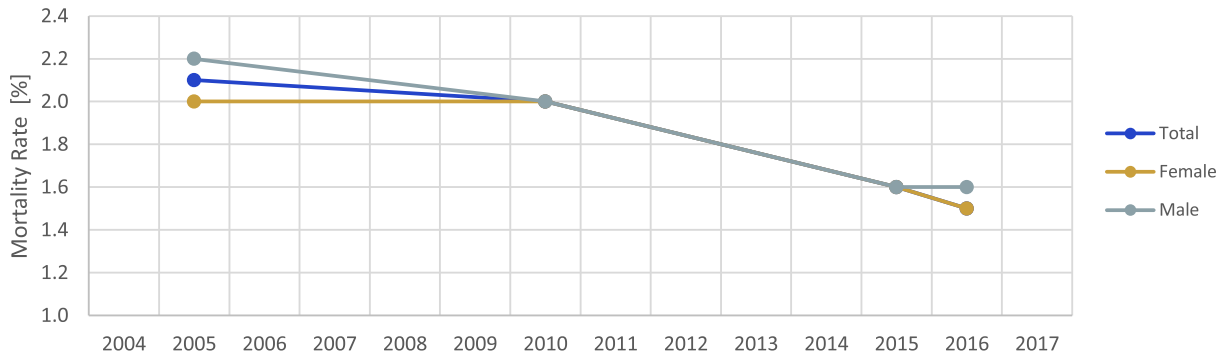


Figure 7.49 – Indicator 3.9.3 - Mortality Rate Attributed to Unintentional Poisoning - Country Level

Table 7.34 – Indicator 3.9.3 – Mortality Rate Attributed to Unintentional Poisoning – Country Level

Year	Total [%]	Female [%]	Male [%]
2005	2.1	2.0	2.2
2010	2.0	2.0	2.0
2015	1.6	1.6	1.6
2016	1.5	1.5	1.6

Target 3.a - Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate

Indicator 3.a.1

Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older

National Definition

UN SDG Definition

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	M, F
Data Provider	WHO	**Source**	UN SDG Global Database
Frequency	-	**Tier I**	

In **2015**, the rate of the Namibian Population aged **15** and above currently using any tobacco product has been **21.5** percent. Men are more likely to consume tobacco products represented by a rate of **34.1** percent while only 10 percent of the Namibian omen are accounted as tobacco users.

Target 3.b - Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.

Indicator 3.b.1

Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme.

National Definition

a) Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey

b) Percentage of children age 12.23 months who received specific vaccines during the first year of life

(according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), DPT (3rd dose), Measles, Polio (3rd dose)

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	M, F, U, R, Region
Data Provider	MOHSS	**Source**	NDHS
Frequency	5 years	**Tier II**	

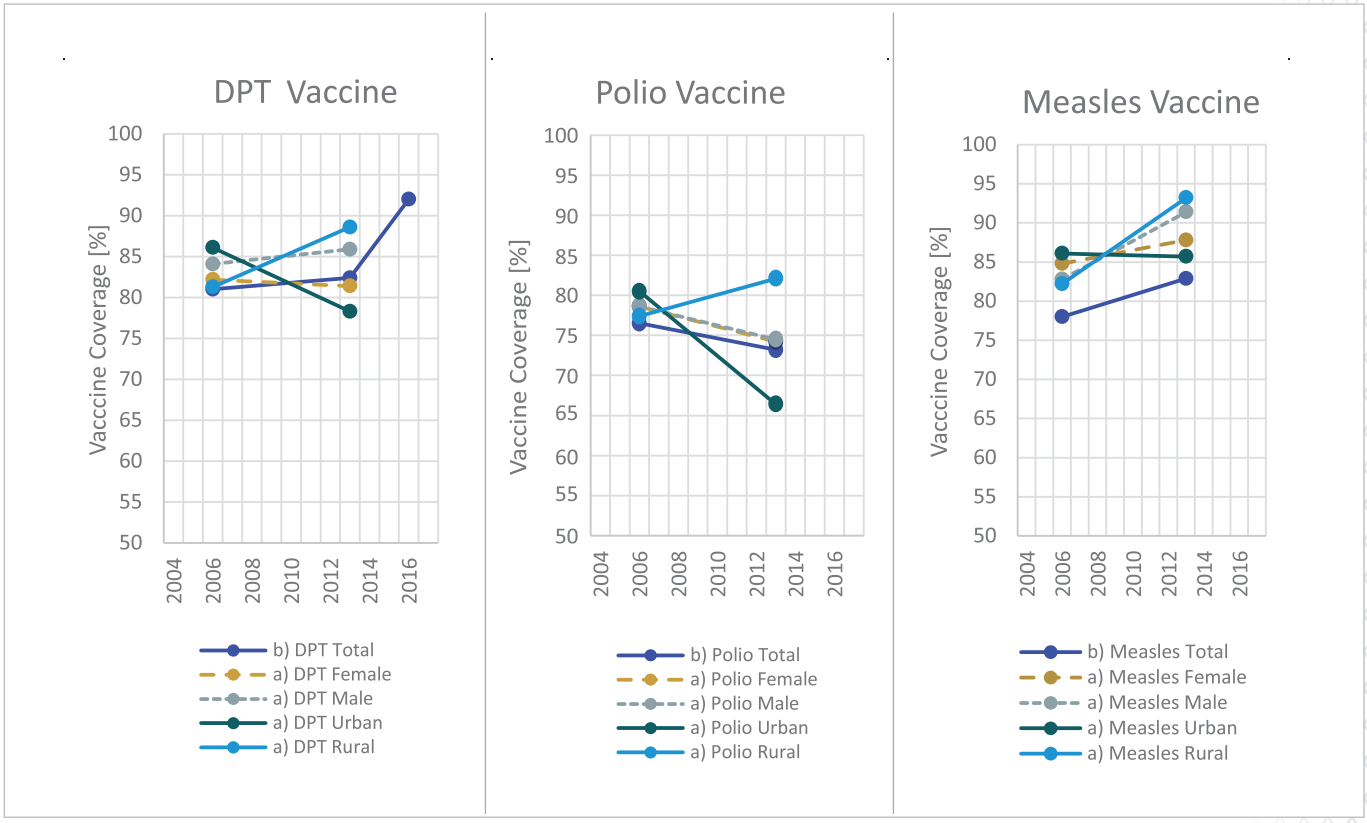


Figure 7.50 – Indicator 3.b.1 - Vaccine Coverage DPT, Polio, Measles - Country Level

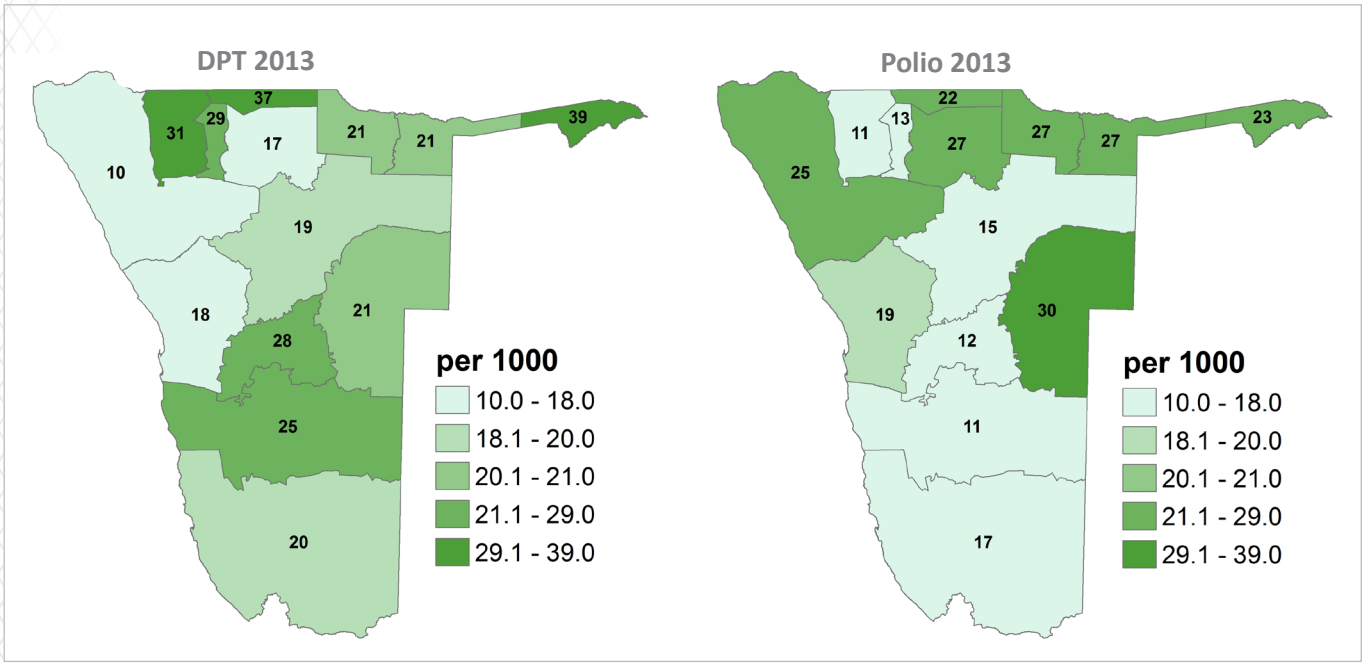
Table 7.35 – Indicator 3.b.1 – Vaccine Coverage DPT, Polio, Measles – Country Level

Year	DPT Total (%)	DPT- F (%)	DPT -M (%)	DPT - U (%)	DPT - R (%)	Polio Total (%)	Polio - F (%)	Polio - M (%)	Polio - U (%)	Polio - R (%)	Mea-sles Total (%)	Mea-sles - F (%)	Mea-sles - M (%)	Mea-sles - U (%)	Mea-sles - R (%)
2006	81.0	82.2	84.1	86.1	81.3	76.5	78.6	78.6	80.5	77.4	78.0	84.8	83.0	86.0	82.0
2013	83.5	81.4	85.9	78.3	88.6	73.2	74.2	74.5	66.4	82.1	82.9	87.8	91.0	86.0	93.0
2016	92.0														

Vaccination coverage dropped in the urban area between **2006** and **2013** for DPT (from **86.1** % to **78.3** %) and Polio (from **80.5** % to **66.4** %).

Geographic Presentation of Indicator 3.b.1 – Vaccination Coverage

Source: NDHS



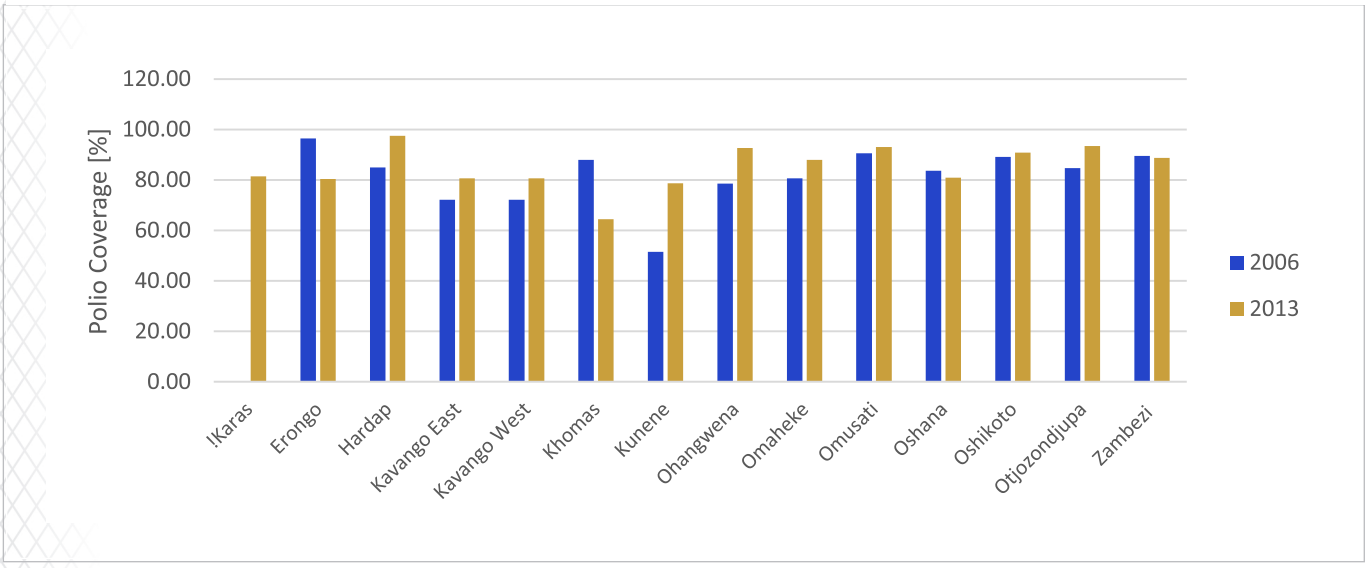


Figure 7.51 – Indicator 3.b.1 - Polio Vaccination Coverage – Regions

Indicator 3.b.2

Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors.

National Definition

Total official development assistance to medical research and basic heath sectors, gross disbursement, by recipient countries (Millions of constant 2016 United States dollars).

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	OECD	**Source**	UN SDG Global Database
Frequency	Annual	**Tier I**	

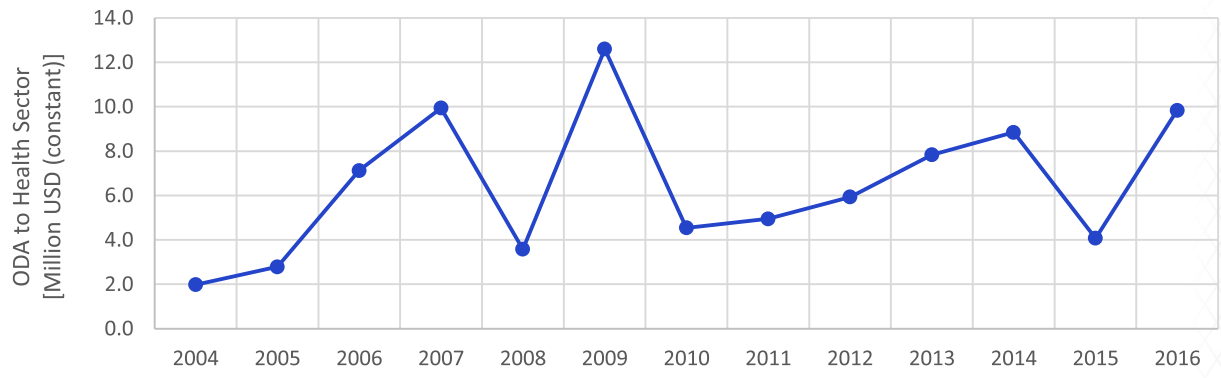


Figure 7.52 – Indicator 3.b.2 - ODA to Health Sector - Country Level

Table 7.36 – Indicator 3.b.2 – ODA to Health Sector – Country Level

Year	Total [Million USD constant 2016]
2004	1.98
2005	2.78
2006	7.13
2007	9.94
2008	3.58
2009	12.60
2010	4.54
2011	4.95
2012	5.93
2013	7.84
2014	8.84
2015	4.07
2016	9.84

Target 3.c - Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States.

Indicator 3.c.1	**National Definition**			
Health worker density and distribution	a) Doctor/population b) Registered nurse/population c) Pharmacist/population			
	Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	-
	Data Provider	MOHSS, NSA	**Source**	MOHSS Strategic Plan
	Frequency	-	**Tier I**	

In **2015**, according to the Strategic Plan of MOHSS, **4095** Pharmacists, **328** nurses and **2485** doctors were registered per overall population, leading to a health worker density (per 100 000) of **24.4** pharmacists, **304.8** nurses and **40.2** doctors in the country. The NDP5 Target for the year 2021 is set to **39.0** pharmacists, **350.8** nurses **and 61.5** doctors per 100000.

Target 3.d- Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.

Indicator 3.d.1	**National Definition**
International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness.	Percentage of attributes of 13 core capacities that have been attained at a specific point in time. The 13 core capacities are: (1) National legislation, policy and financing; (2) Coordination and National Focal Point communications; (3) Surveillance; (4) Response; (5) Preparedness; (6) Risk communication; (7) Human resources; (8) Laboratory; (9) Points of entry; (10) Zoonotic events; (11) Food safety; (12) Chemical events; (13) Radio nuclear emergencies.

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	WHO	**Source**	WHO Statistics[4]
Frequency	-	**Tier I**	

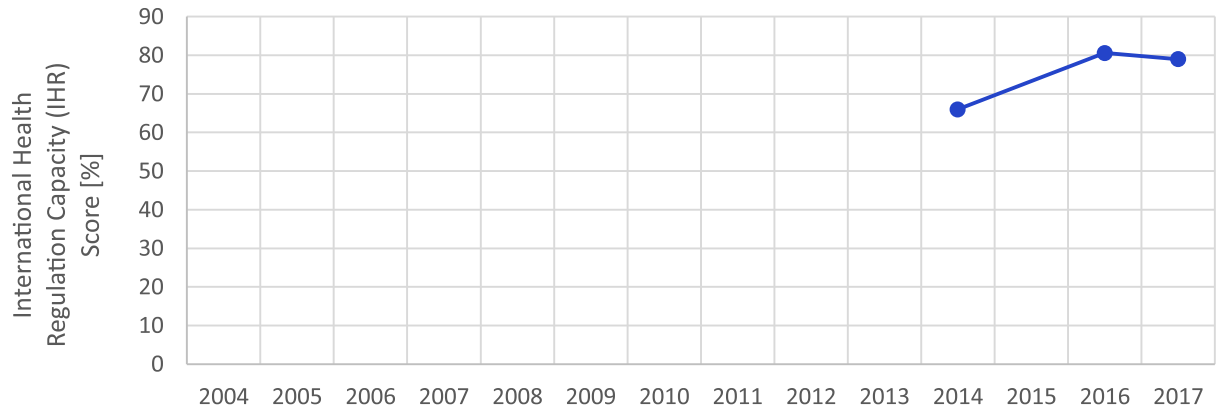


Figure 7.53 – Indicator 3.d.1 - International Health Regulation Capacity (IHR) Score

Table 7.37 – Indicator 3.d.1 - International Health Regulation Capacity (IHR) Score

Year	Total [%]
2014	66
2016	81
2017	79

[4] http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.ENVHEALTHJOINTAAPHAP?lang=en

UNREPORTED INDICATORS UNDER GOAL 3

Despite the availability of data to compose values for the following indicators, a methodology of the detailed computation is not yet standardized among stakeholders. Therefore, additional effort is needed to coordinate and introduce common and meaningful definitions.

Table 7.38 – Unreported Indicators under Goal 3

Target	Indicator	Tier
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders	Tier III
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)	Tier III
	3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	Tier II
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis	Tier III

4
QUALITY
EDUCATION

Goal 4 - Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Currently Namibia is in a good position to report data for 7 out of 11 indicators under Goal 4, of which 6 originate from national sources showing a remarkable localization of data under this goal. Furthermore, all 6 sources provide updated values since the start of the Agenda 2013 in 2015.

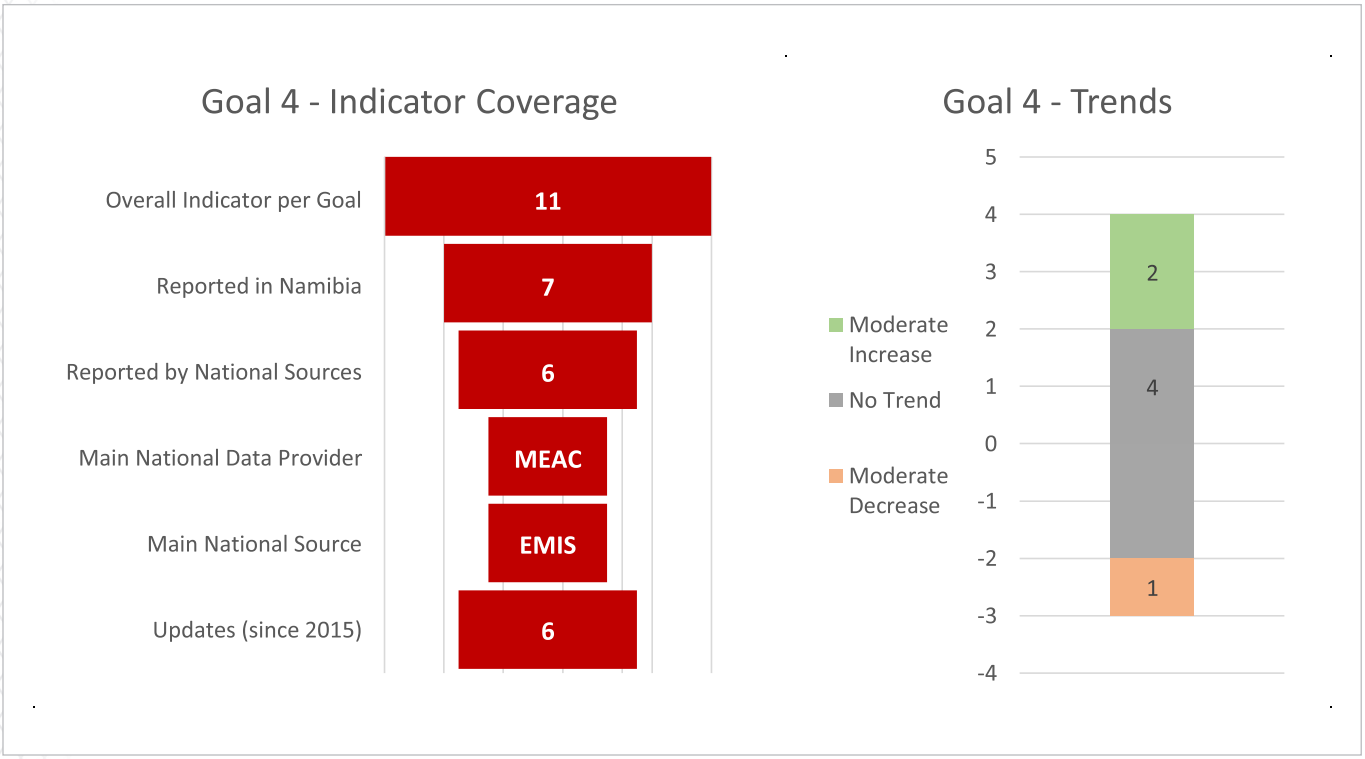
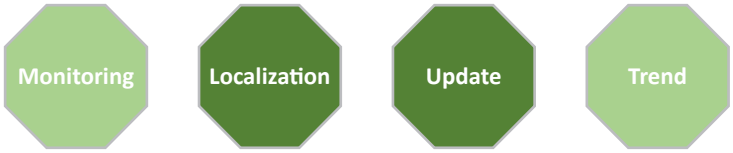


Figure 7.54 – Goal 4 in Namibia: Reporting Capacity and Trends

Positive trends can be seen for the enrolment in pre-primary education (country wide and in all regions) and the international support for scholarships. No significant trends are visible for the achievements in English, Mathematics and Physical Science and Computer science skills in Secondary Education. Despite a high portion of 87.4 percent literate adults in the country the efforts to include the remaining part of the society do not show progress. Similarly, the provision of access to water, electricity and sanitation is not increasing sufficiently in all aspects to include the remaining 15 percent of unsupplied schools. A worrying decrease is visible from 2011 in the proportion of teachers having attended formal training.

A summary table of all indicators is found in the SDGs Indicators Framework accompanying this report. Trends and regional patterns providing a more detailed view on the progress to ensure inclusive and quality education in Namibia are presented below.



Target 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.

Indicator 4.1.1

Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex.

National Definition

Percentage of leaners scoring A-D in priority subjects English, Mathematics and Physical Science a) Junior Secondary Certificate (JSC) - full time b) Namibia Secondary School Certificate Ordinary Level (NSSC-O).

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	MEAC	**Source**	EMIS Database
Frequency	Annual	**Tier III (a)/Tier II (b,c)**	

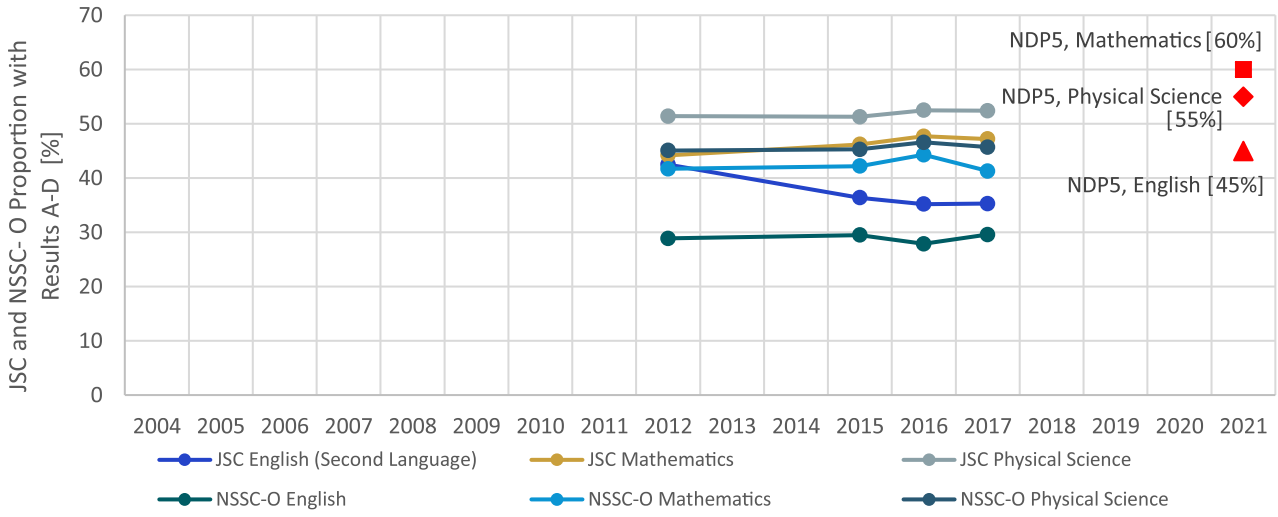


Figure 7.55– Indicator 4.1.1 - JSC and NSSC-O Proportion with Results A-D – Country Levels

Table 7.39 – Indicator 4.1.1 - JSC and NSSC-O Proportion with Results A-D – Country Levels

Year	JSC English (Second Language) [%]	JSC Mathematics [%]	JSC Physical Science [%]	NSSC-O English [%]	NSSC-O Mathematics [%]	NSSC-O Physical Science [%]
2012	42.5	44.2	51.4	28.9	41.7	45.1
2015	36.4	46.2	51.3	29.5	42.2	45.3
2016	35.2	47.7	52.5	27.9	44.3	46.6
2017	35.3	47.2	52.4	29.6	41.3	45.7

Target 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.

Indicator 4.2.2

Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex.

National Definition

a) Number of 6-year-old children enrolled in pre-primary education.

b) Percentage learners age 6 enrolled in pre-primary phase/ total population projection.

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	M, F
Data Provider	MEAC	**Source**	EMIS Database
Frequency	Annual	**Tier III (a)/Tier II (b,c)**	

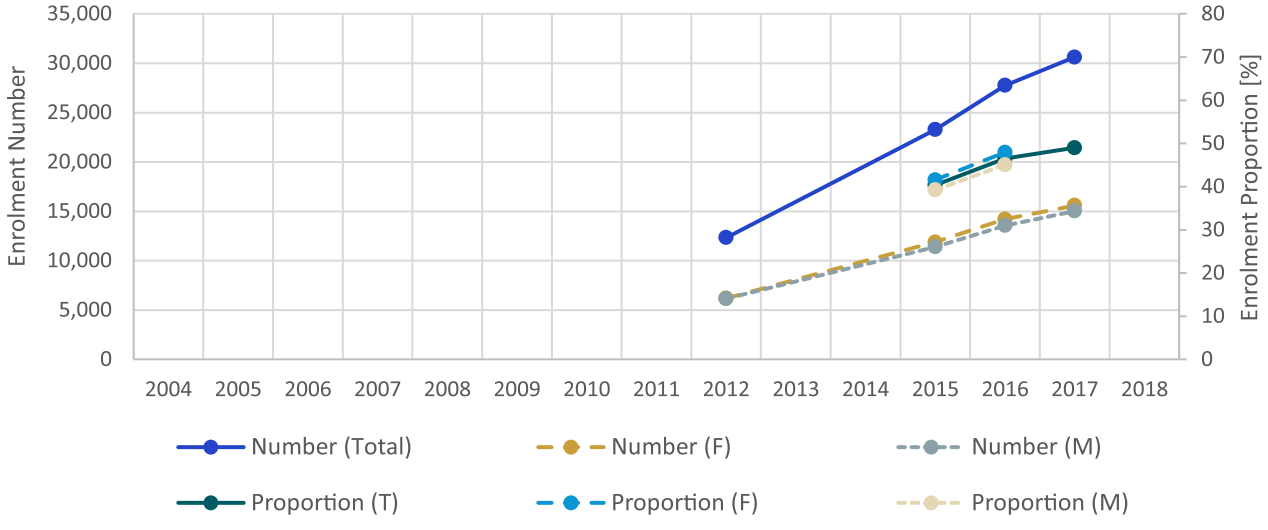


Figure 7.56 – Indicator 4.2.2 - Enrolment in Pre-Primary Education – Country Levels

Table 7.40 – Indicator 4.2.2 - Enrolment in Pre-Primary Education – Country Levels

Year	Number (Total)	Number (F)	Number (M)	Proportion (T) [%]	Proportion (F) [%]	Proportion (M) [%]
2012	12340	6195	6145			
2015	23278	11879	11399	40.4	41.5	39.2
2016	27753	14192	13561	46.5	47.9	45.1
2017	30624	15589	15035	49.0		

Target 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.

Indicator 4.4.1

Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill.

National Definition

a) Percent of population aged 15 years and above who used a computer in last three months by area. (Own, Household, work, school, internet café, borrowed).

b) Proportion of learners scoring D or above in Computer Studies as a subject in JSC -full time or c) NSSC-O

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	U, R
Data Provider	MEAC, NSA	**Source**	EMIS Database, NIDS
Frequency	Annual, 5 years	**Tier II**	

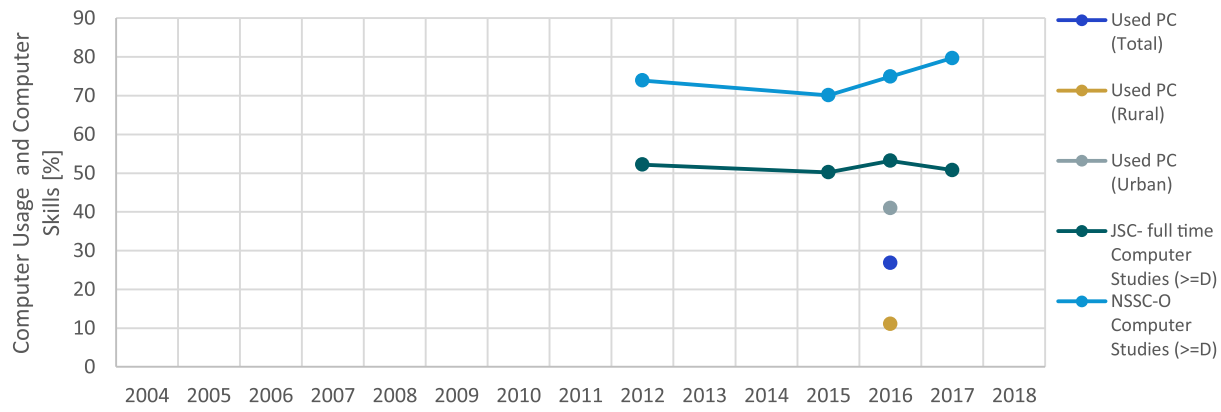


Figure 7.57 – Indicator 4.4.1 - Computer Usage and Computer Skills - Country Levels

Table 7.41 – Indicator 4.4.1 - Computer Usage and Computer Skills – Country Levels

Year	Used PC (Total) [%]	Used PC (Rural) [%]	Used PC (Urban) [%]	JSC- full time Computer Studies (>=D) [%]	NSSC-O Computer Studies (>=D) [%]
2012				52.2	73.9
2015				50.2	70.1
2016	26.8	11.1	41.0	53.2	74.9
2017				50.8	79.7

Target 4.6 - By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.

Indicator 4.6.1

Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex.

National Definition

Literate Population 15 years and above .

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	M, F, U, R, Region
Data Provider	NSA	**Source**	NHIES, NIDS, PHC
Frequency	5 years	**Tier II**	

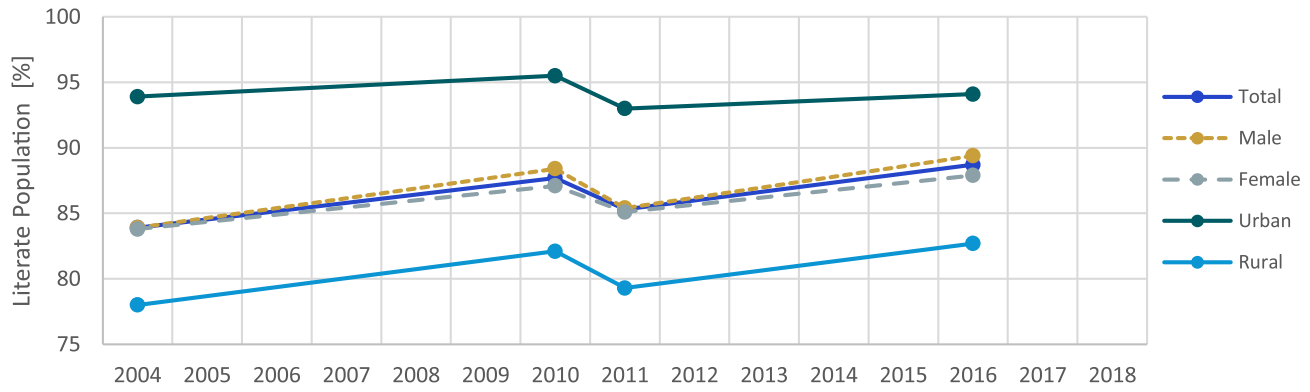


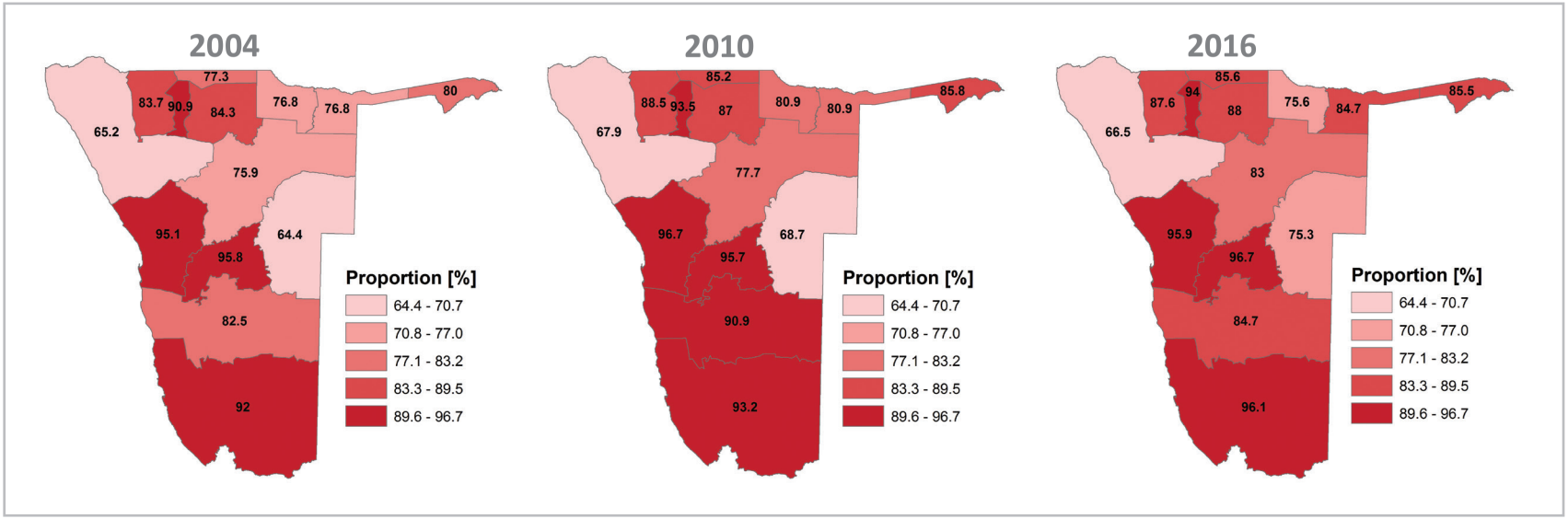
Figure 7.58 – Indicator 4.6.1 - Literate Population 15y and above - Country Levels

Table 7.42 – Indicator 4.6.1 - Literate Population 15y and above – Country Levels

Year	Total [%]	Male [%]	Female [%]	Urban [%]	Rural [%]
2004	83.9	83.9	83.8	93.9	78.0
2010	87.7	88.4	87.1	95.5	82.1
2011	85.3	85.4	85.1	93.0	79.3
2016	88.7	89.4	87.9	94.1	82.7

Geographic Presentation of Indicator 4.6.1 – Literate Population 15y and above

Source: NHIES, NIDS



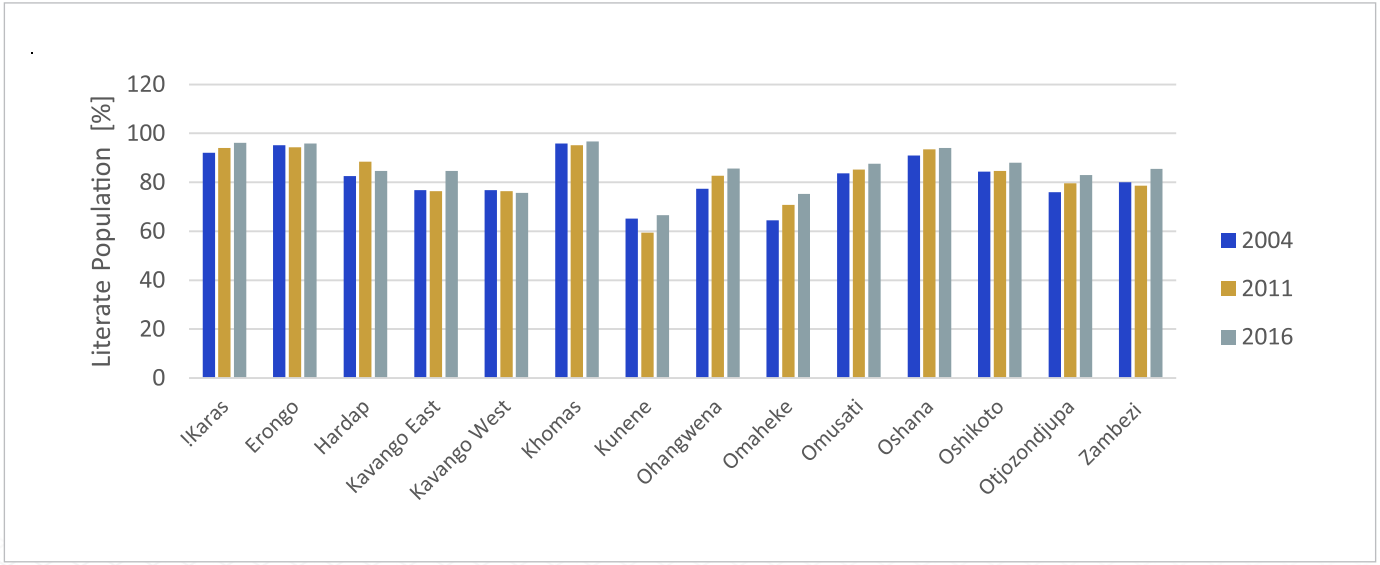


Figure 7.59 – Indicator 4.6.1 – Literate Population 15y and above– Regions

Target 4.a - Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.

Indicator 4.a.1

Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions).

National Definition

Proportion of schools (public and private) with access to a) electricity b) water and c) toilets for learners.

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	MEAC	**Source**	EMIS Database
Frequency	Annual	**Tier I**	

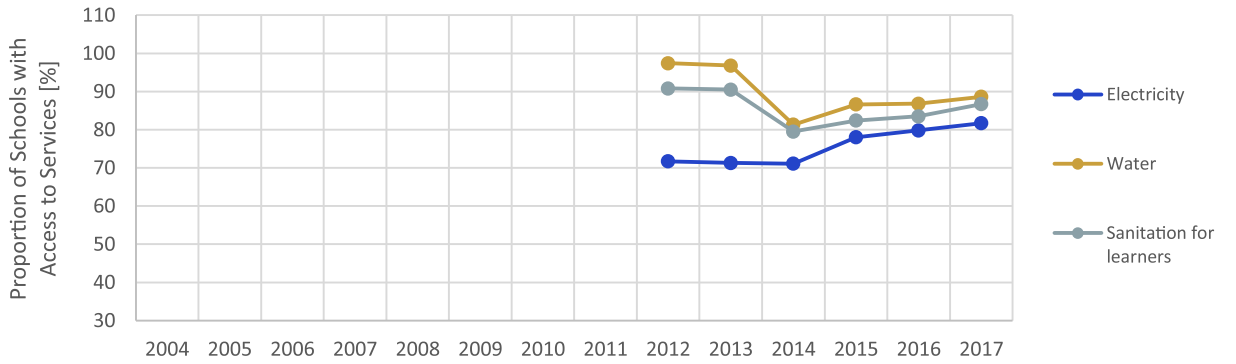


Figure 7.60 – Indicator 4.a.1 - Proportion of Schools with Access to Service - Country Levels

Table 7-43 – Indicator 4.a.1 - Proportion of Schools with Access to Service – Country Levels

Year	Electricity [%]	Water [%]	Sanitation for learners [%]
2012	71.7	97.4	90.8
2013	71.3	96.8	90.5
2014	71.1	81.3	79.5
2015	78.0	86.6	82.4
2016	79.8	86.8	83.5
2017	81.7	88.6	86.7

Geographic Presentation of Indicator 4.6.1 – Literate Population 15y and above

Source: NHIES

Note: Data prior to 2014 for Kavango East and West is displayed as the aggregated data for the by then combined region of Kavango.

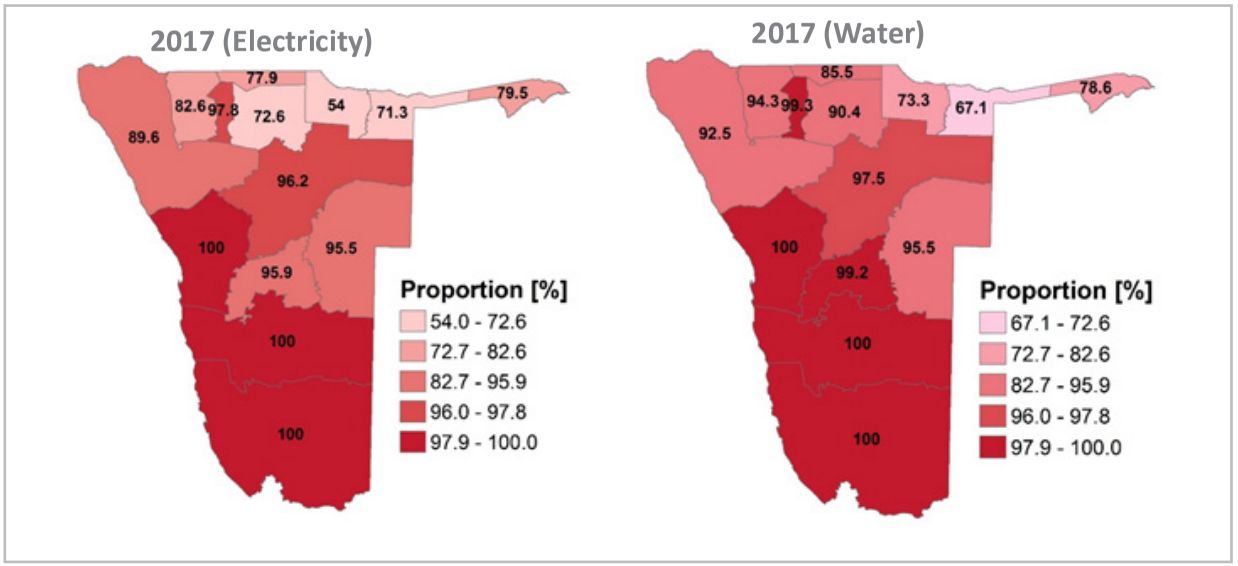


Figure 7.61 – Indicator 4.a.1 – Proportion of Schools with Access to Service – Regions

Table 7 .44 – Indicator 4.a.1 - Proportion of Schools with Access to Service – Regions

Years	!Karas	Erongo	Hardap	Kavango East	Kavango West	Khomas	Kunene	Ohangwena	Omaheke	Omusati	Oshana	Oshikoto	Otjozondjupa	Zambezi
Access to ELECTRICITY [%]														
2014	100.0	95.1	98.2	64.7	44.8	91.5	73.0	65.5	88.4	75.2	89.1	67.5	93.2	70.8
2015	96.0	95.2	96.5	68.4	51.7	96.3	77.9	74.6	97.7	82.2	93.5	64.2	90.8	75.7
2016	100.0	98.5	100.0	68.7	50.6	95.7	80.8	76.3	95.5	81.1	95.6	71.7	96.2	78.0
2017	100.0	100.0	100.0	71.3	54.0	95.9	89.6	77.9	95.5	82.6	97.8	72.6	96.2	79.5
Access to WATER [%]														
2014	100	95.1	98.2	58.2	58.7	92.5	88.9	80.3	90.7	93.1	97.1	90.1	94.5	77.4
2015	94	98.4	100	67.1	66.5	97.2	86.8	84.9	97.7	94.6	98.6	88.7	96.1	72.9
2016	100	98.5	100	64.4	67.6	99.1	90.4	85.2	95.5	92.1	99.3	88.6	97.4	75.2
2017	100	100	100	67.1	73.3	99.2	92.5	85.5	95.5	94.3	99.3	90.4	97.5	78.6

Target 4.b - By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries.

Indicator 4.b.1

Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study.

National Definition

UN SDG Definition

Origin	International	**Disaggregation** -	
Data Provider	OECD	**Source**	UN SDG Global Database
Frequency	Annual	**Tier I**	

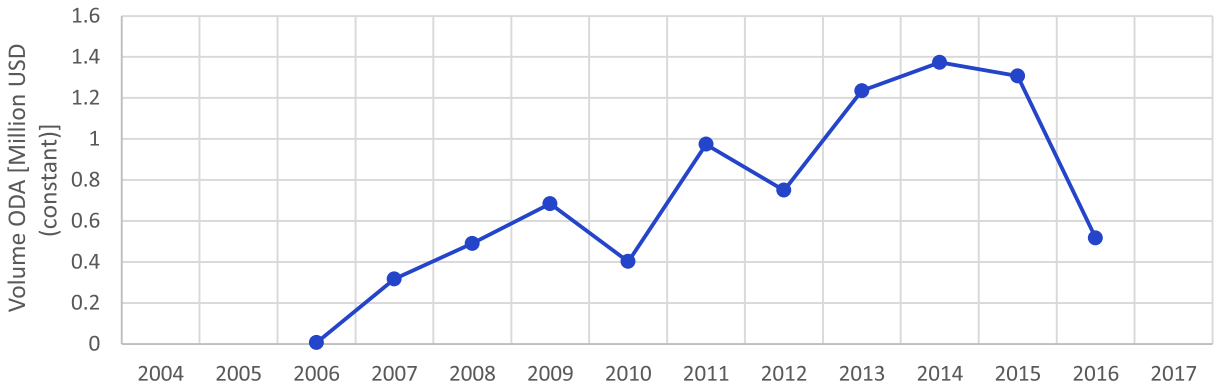


Figure 7.62 – Indicator 4.b.1 - Volume ODA from all donors for scholarships - Country Levels

Table 7.45 – Indicator 4.b.1 - Volume ODA from all donors for scholarships – Country Levels

Year	Total [Million USD constant 2016]
2006	0.01
2007	0.32
2008	0.49
2009	0.68
2010	0.40
2011	0.97
2012	0.7
2013	1.2
2014	1.4
2015	1.3
2016	0.5

Target 4.c - By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States.

Indicator 4.c.1

Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country.

National Definition

Proportion of teachers with formal teachers training (grade 12 or 1-2 years of tertiary & with > 2years tertiary) a) total b) primary c) secondary.

Source	National	**Disaggregation**	M, F, Region
Data Provider	MEAC	**Source**	EMIS Database
Frequency	Annual	**Tier II**	

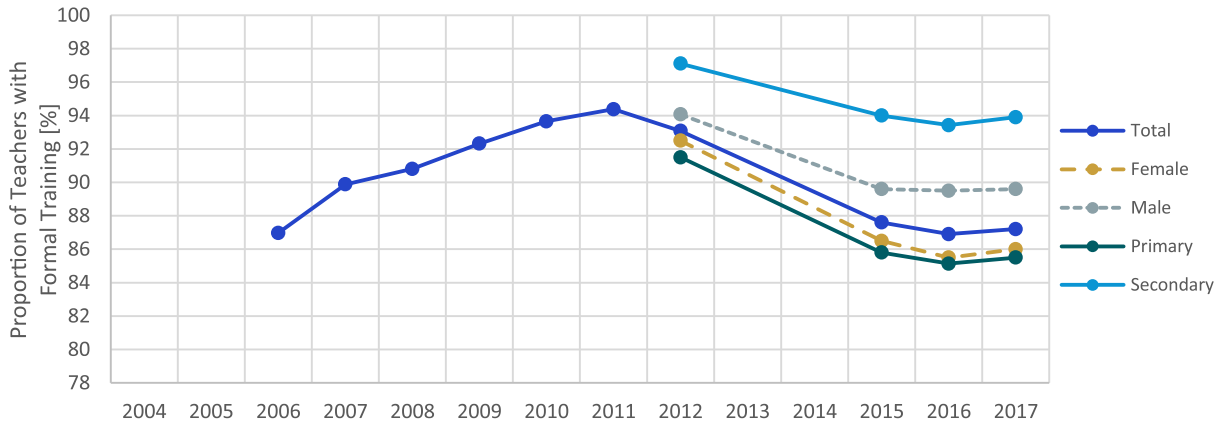


Figure 7.63 – Indicator 4.c.1 - Proportion of Teachers with Formal Training - Country Levels

Table 7.46 – Indicator 4.c.1 - Proportion of Teachers with Formal Training – Country Levels

Year	a) Total [%]	a) Female [%]	a) Male [%]	b) Primary [%]	c) Secondary [%]
2006	87.0				
2007	89.9				
2008	90.8				
2009	92.3				
2010	93.7				
2011	94.4				
2012	93.1	92.5	94.1	91.5	97.1
2015	87.6	86.5	89.6	85.8	94.0
2016	86.9	85.5	89.5	85.1	93.4
2017	87.2	86.0	89.6	85.5	93.9

Geographic Presentation of Indicator 4.c.1 – Proportion of Teachers with formal Training

Source: EMIS

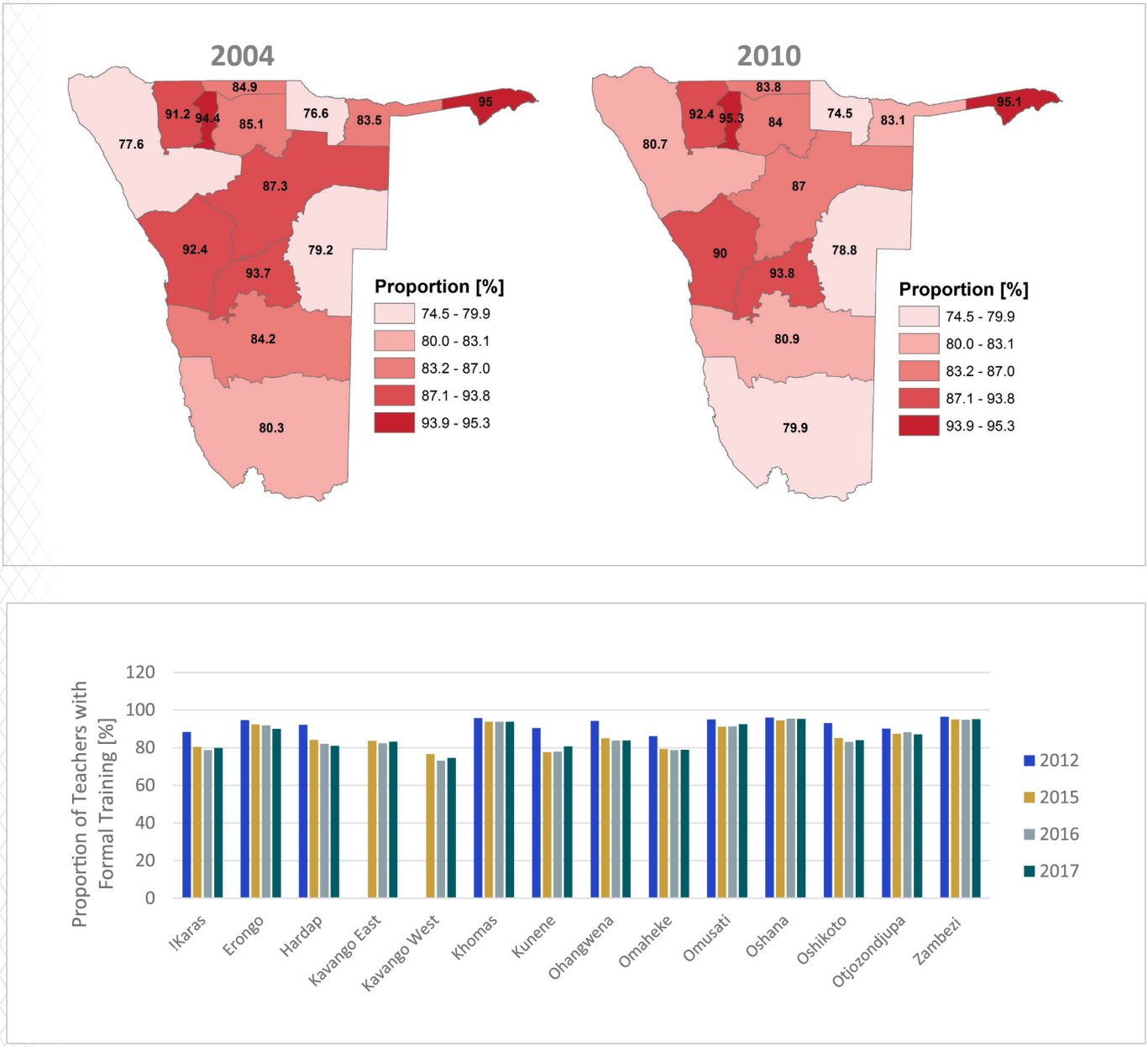


Figure 7.64 – Indicator 4.c.1 - Proportion of Teachers with Formal Training – Regions

UNREPORTED INDICATORS UNDER GOAL 4

Despite the availability of data to compose values for the following indicators, a methodology of the detailed computation is not yet standardized among stakeholders. Therefore, additional effort is needed to coordinate and introduce common and meaningful definitions.

Table 7.47 – Unreported Indicators under Goal 4

Target	Indicator	Tier
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	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	Tier III
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	Tier II
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	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	Tier I/II/III depending on the indicator
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	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	Tier III

5
GENDER
EQUALITY

Goal 5 - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

The reporting capacity of Namibia regarding Goal 5 is high with a coverage of 9 out of 14 indicators. The localization of data generation is remarkably high by covering 7 out of these 9 indicators. The main source is the NDHS from the MOHSS. Insufficiently, only 2 indicators include updated values after 2015.

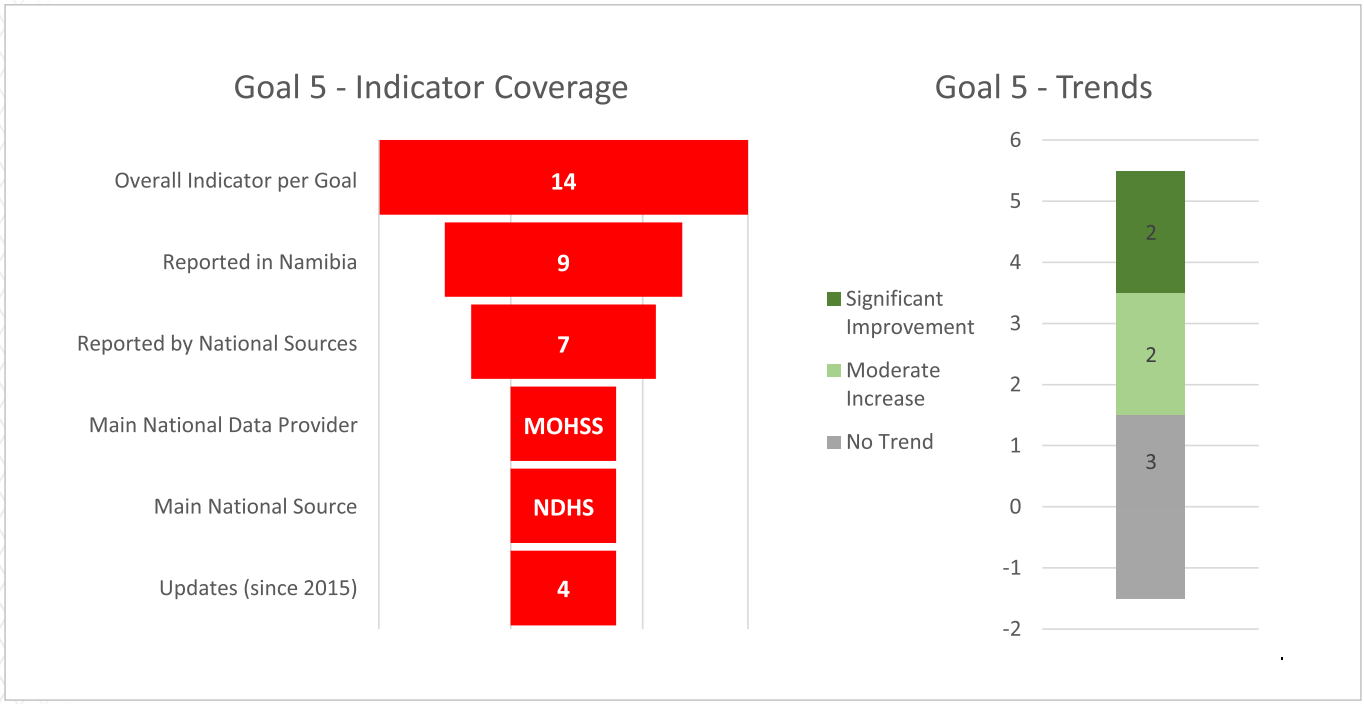


Figure 7.65 – Goal 5 in Namibia: Reporting Capacity and Trends

Positive trends can be found for the prevalence of early marriage, the extent of women in parliament or managerial positions and the proportion of women making their own informed decisions regarding sexual relation, contraceptive use and reproductive health care. No trends can be displayed for indicators on gender based violence, overall and on domestic level, as well as for tenure rights to land for women. In general, no negative trends where observed under Goal 5.

A summary table of all indicators is found in the SDGs Indicators Framework accompanying this report. Trends and regional patterns providing a more detailed view on the progress to achieve gender equality in Namibia are presented below.

Monitoring Localization Update Trend

Target 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.

Indicator 5.2.1

Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age.

National Definition

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced a) emotional, b) physical, or c) sexual violence committed by their husband/partner ever and in the past 12 months.

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	U, R, Region
Data Provider	MOHSS	**Source**	NDHS
Frequency	5 years	**Tier II**	

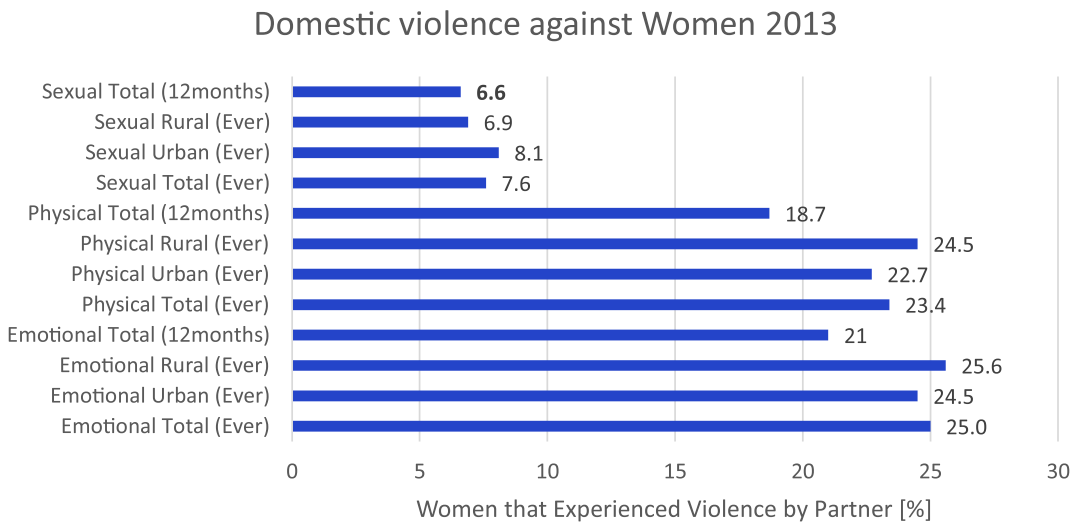
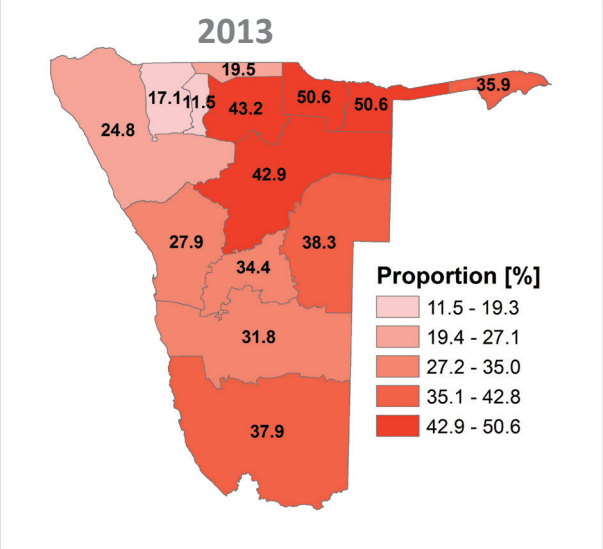


Figure 7.66 – Indicator 5.2.1 - Domestic violence against Women– Country Levels



Domestic violence against women was only measured in **2013**. There is a small gap between urban and rural areas wherein sexual violence is more common in urban areas **(8.1** to **6.9 %**) while physical and emotional violence is slightly more common in rural areas (**24.5** to **22.7** % and **25.6** to **24.5** % respectively). Kavango, Oshikoto and Otjozondjupa had the highest proportion while Oshana and Omusati recorded the lowest proportions.

Figure 7.67 – Indicator 5.2.1 - Domestic violence against Women 2013 – Regions

Indicator 5.2.2

Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence.

National Definition

Percentage of Women age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	U, R, Region
Data Provider	MOHSS	**Source**	NDHS
Frequency	5 years	**Tier II**	

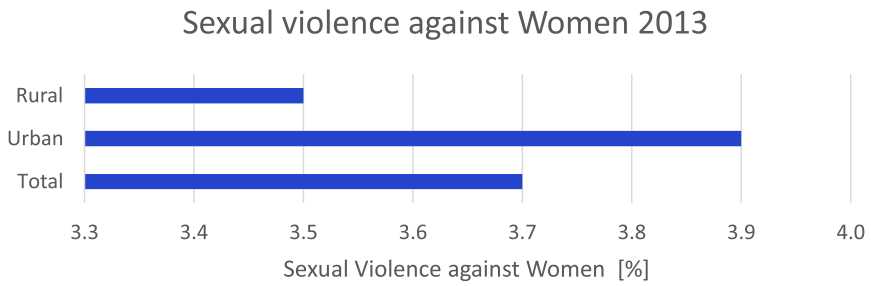
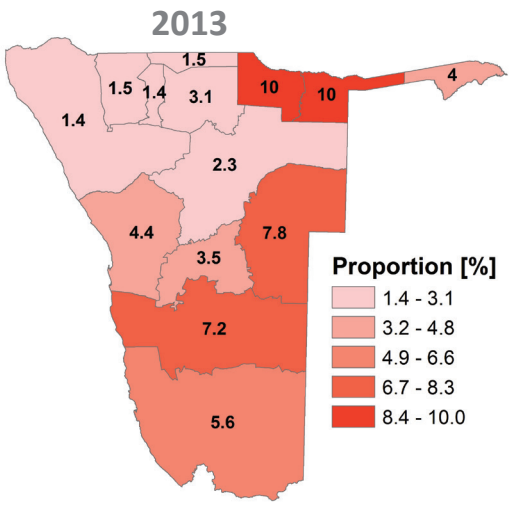


Figure 7.68 – Indicator 5.2.2 - Sexual violence against Women 2013 – Country Levels



General sexual violence against women is slightly higher in the urban context with **3.9** to **3.5** percent compared to the rural areas. The prevalence of violence was highest in Kavango with 10 percent and lowest in Oshana and Kunene with only **1.4** percent in **2013**.

Figure 7.69 – Indicator 5.2.2 - Sexual violence against Women 2013 – Regions

Target 5.3 - Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.

Indicator 5.3.1

Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18.

National Definition

Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union a) before age 15 and before age 18 b) at exactly age 15 and 18.

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	M, F
Data Provider	MOHSS	**Source**	NDHS, NIDS
Frequency	5 years	**Tier II**	

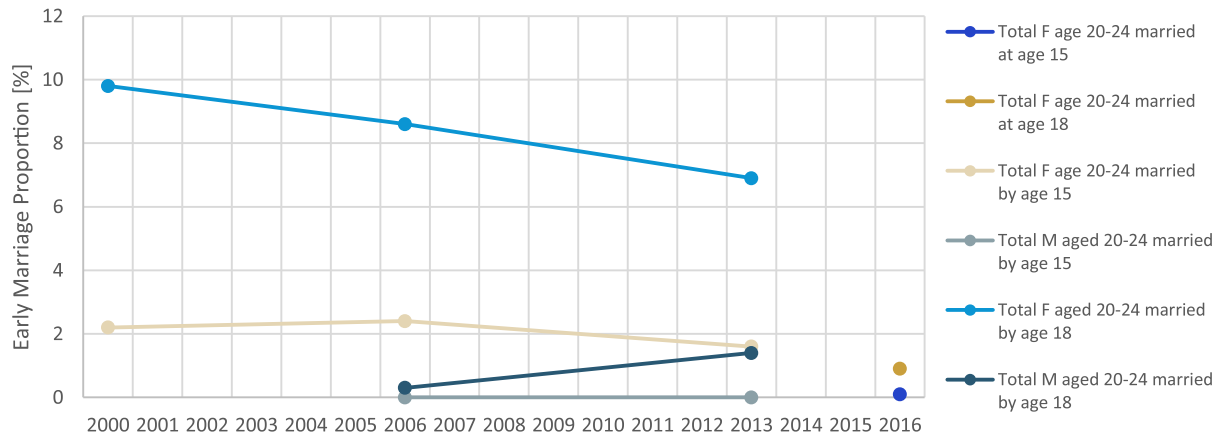


Figure 7.70 – Indicator 5.3.1 - Early Marriage– Country Levels

Table 7.48 – Indicator 5.3.1 - Early Marriage – Country Levels

Year	Total F age 20-24 married at age 15 [%]	Total F age 20-24 married at age 18 [%]	Total F age 20-24 married by age 15 [%]	Total M aged 20-24 married by age 15 [%]	Total F aged 20-24 married by age 18 [%]	Total M aged 20-24 married by age 18 [%]
2000			2.2		9.8	
2006			2.4	0	8.6	0.3
2013			1.6	0	6.9	1.4
2016	0.1	0.9				

In general, early marriage is declining in Namibia as noted in the reduction in married women by age **15** (from **2.2** to **1.6** %) and at age **18** (**9.8** to **6.9**%) between **2000** and **2013**. Even though in **2016** the monitoring was done with a different definition, the low number of **0.1** and **0.9** percent of women married at **15** or **18** years might indicate that the trend continues in recent years.

Target 5.5 - Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.

Indicator 5.5.1

Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments.

National Definition

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament.

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	IPU	**Source**	UN SDG Global Database
Frequency	Annual	**Tier I (a)/ Tier II (b)**	

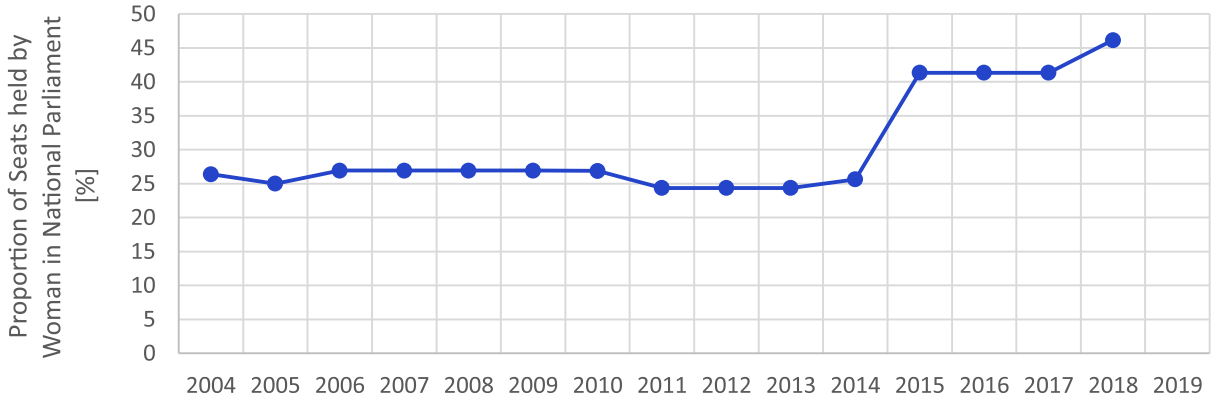


Figure 7.71– Indicator 5.5.1 - Proportion of Seats held by Woman in National Parliament – Country Levels

Table 7.49 – Indicator 5.5.1 - Proportion of Seats held by Woman in National Parliament– Country Levels

Year	Total [%]
2004	26.4
2005	25.0
2006	26.9
2007	26.9
2008	26.9
2009	26.9
2010	26.9
2011	24.4
2012	24.4
2013	24.4
2014	25.6
2015	41.3
2016	41.3
2017	41.3
2018	46.2

The Namibian parliament almost reached parity in **2018** where **46.2** percent of the seats were held by women, a result of a continuous increase since **2004** from only **26.4** percent.

Indicator 5.5.2

Proportion of women in managerial positions.

National Definition

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months having professional/ technical/ managerial positions.

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	U, R
Data Provider	MOHSS	**Source**	NDHS
Frequency	5 years	**Tier I**	

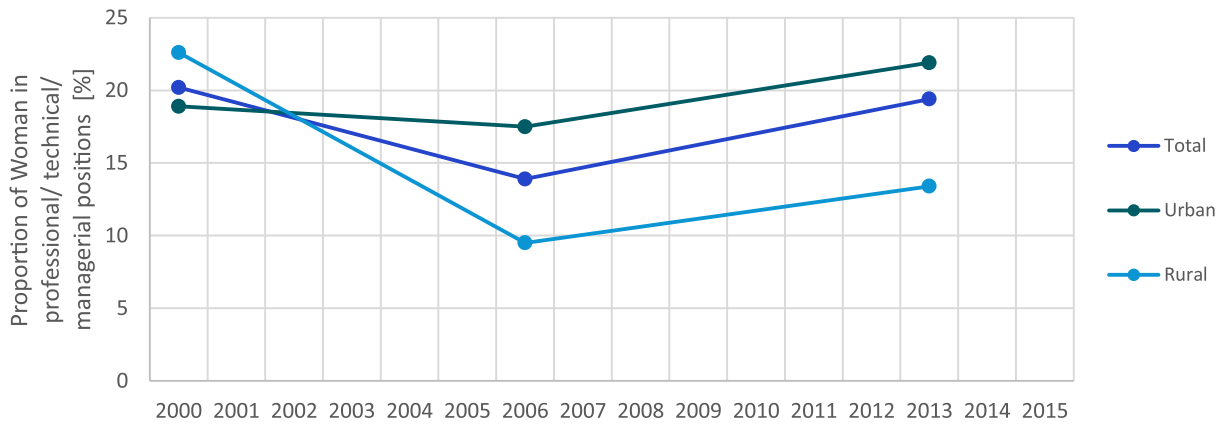


Figure 7.72 – Indicator 5.5.2 - Proportion of Woman in professional/ technical/ managerial positions – Country Levels

Table 7.50 – Indicator 5.5.2 - Proportion of Woman in professional/ technical/ managerial positions – Country Levels

Year	Total [%]	Urban [%]	Rural [%]
2000	20.2	18.9	22.6
2006	13.9	17.5	9.5
2013	19.4	21.9	13.4

The proportion of women in professional/ technical/ managerial positions has been fluctuating between **20.2** percent in **2000** to 19.4 percent in **2013**.

Target 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.

Indicator 5.6.1

Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care.

National Definition

UN SDG Definition

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	UNFPA	**Source**	UN SDG Global Database
Frequency	6 years	**Tier II**	

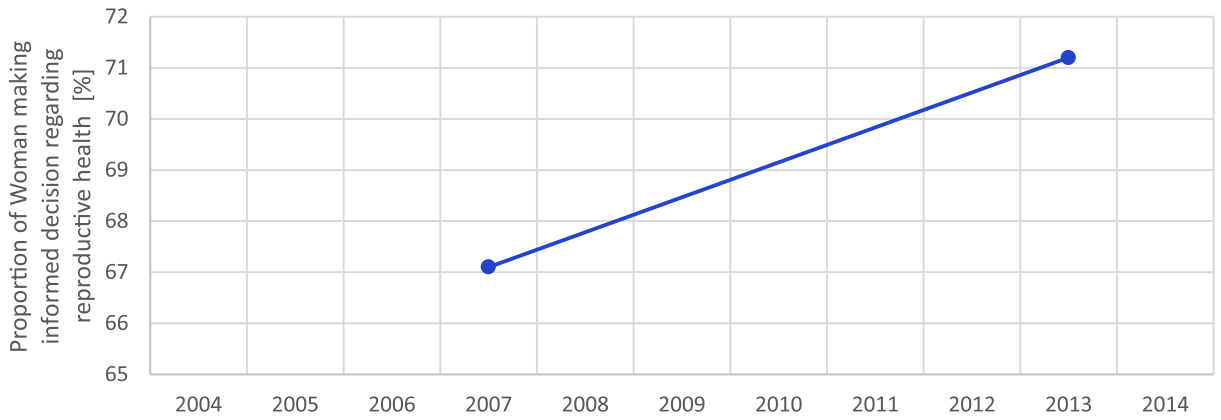


Figure 7.73 – Indicator 5.6.1 - Proportion of Woman making informed decision regarding reproductive health – Country Levels

Table 7.51 – Indicator 5.6.1 - Proportion of Woman making informed decision regarding reproductive health – Country Levels

Year	Total [%]
2007	67.1
2013	71.2

The empowerment of women regarding informed decision making in reproductive health increased from **67.1** percent in **2007** to **71.2** percent in **2013**.

Target 5.a - Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.

Indicator 5.a.1

(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure.

National Definition

See indicator 1.4.2.: Proportion of Households owning land and have proof of ownership (Title Deed+ Letter from Chief).

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	M, F
Data Provider	NSA	**Source**	NHIES
Frequency	5 years	**Tier II**	

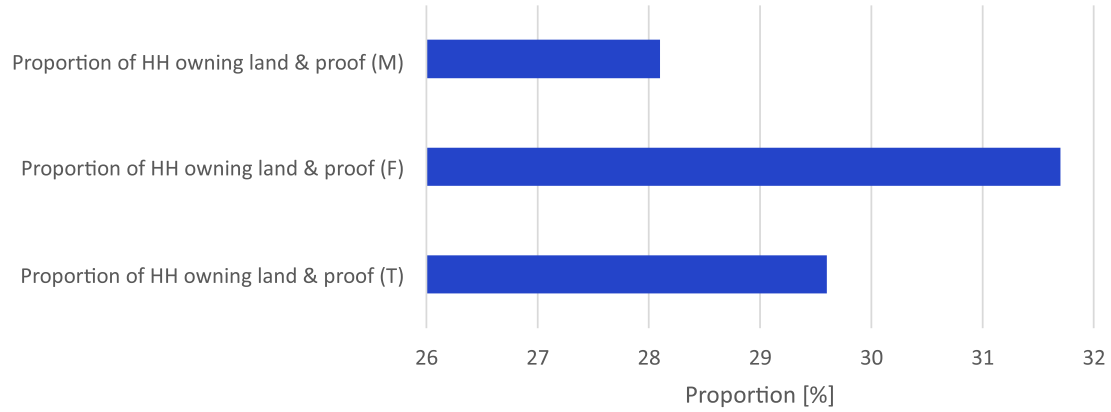


Figure 7.74 – Indicator 5.a.1 - Proportion of Households owning land and have proof of ownership – Country Levels

The proportion of households owning their land and have proof for that ownership is estimated to be **29.6** percent with the majority **(31.7 %)** headed by female in **2016**.

POLICY INDICATORS UNDER GOAL 5

Target 5.1 - End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

Table 7.52 – Means of Implementation Indicators under Goal 5

Indicator	Classification	National Definition	Status 2015
5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	Tier III	UN SDG Definition	Yes
5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	Tier II	Does Namibia provide for the allocation of rights in respect of communal land; to establish Communal Land Boards; to provide for the powers of Chiefs and Traditional Authorities and boards in relation to communal land; and to make provision for incidental matters disregarding gender.	Yes

National Implementation of the Equality and Non-Discrimination Framework

In 2010, a review of the policy of 1997 was conducted which showed that some progress had been achieved in the advancement of gender equality and women's empowerment in Namibia, particularly in economic, political, legal and educational spheres. However, despite this progress many challenges still remain to be addressed to achieve true equality and thus a new policy, The Namibia Gender Policy (2010-2020) (Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare, 2010) was developed and this aims at providing guidance for stakeholders and Institutions at all level to ensure that they always consider gender perspective in their planning and programming process. The priority areas of focus for Namibia in this policy include:

I. Seeks to create an enabling environment for sectors to mainstream gender in line with National Development Plan (NDPs).
II. Poverty and Rural Development
III. Education and training

In general, the Communal Land Reform Act 5, 2002 (Parliament of the Republic of Namibia, 2002) does not exclude women from any rights regarding communal land.

UNREPORTED INDICATORS UNDER GOAL 5

Table 7.53 – Unreported Indicators under Goal 5

Target	Indicator	Tier
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	Tier II
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	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	Tier II
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	5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	Tier III
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	Tier I
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	Tier II

6
CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION

Goal 6 - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

The monitoring capacity of Namibia concerning changes under Goal 6 is given as 7 out of 11 indicators. Unfortunately, out of these 7 indicators only 3 were derived from national sources and only 2 indicators had an update since 2015.

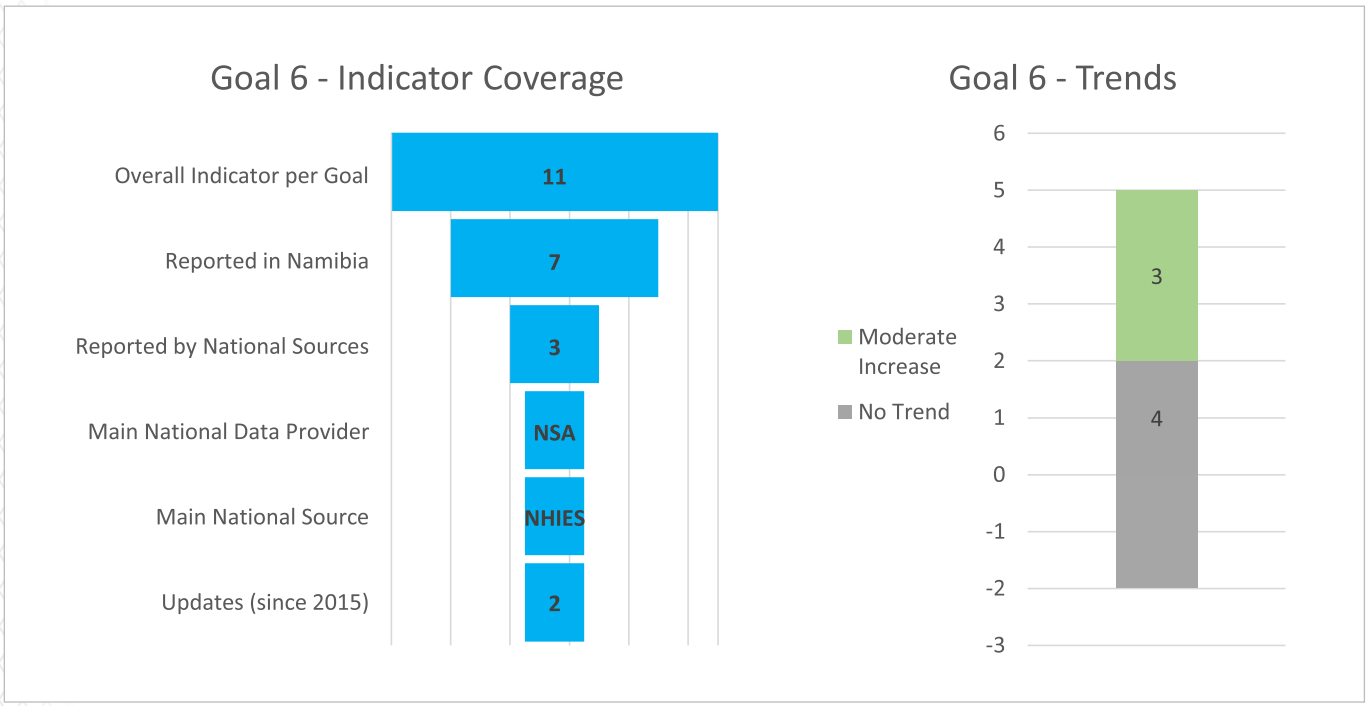
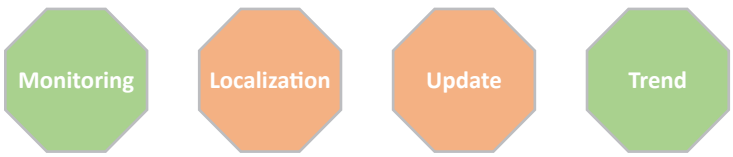


Figure 7.75 – Goal 6 in Namibia: Reporting Capacity and Trends

In recent years, the proportion of population that is able to use safely managed drinking water has increased. With an estimate of 100 percent of transboundary basin area under water cooperation arrangements, Namibia has already achieved the maximum value for indicator 6.5.2. Surprisingly, when measured through remote sensing applications (Pekel, Cottam, Gorelick, & Belward, 2016), the permanent surface water extent has also increased until 2015 with only a recent drop visible. No trends can be displayed for changes in safely managed sanitation access, the stress on freshwater resources, the degree of integrated water resources management implementation and the amount of ODA related to governmental spending on water and sanitation. No negative trends were visible for indicators under Goal 6.

A summary table of all indicators is found in the SDGs Indicators Framework accompanying this report. Trends and regional patterns providing a more detailed view on the progress to ensure sustainable water and sanitation management in Namibia are presented below.



Target 6.1- By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

Indicator 6.1.1

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

National Definition

Proportion of households with access to safe water (piped water, water from boreholes and protected wells).

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	U, R, Region
Data Provider	NSA	**Source**	NHIES, NIDS, PHC
Frequency	5 years	**Tier II**	

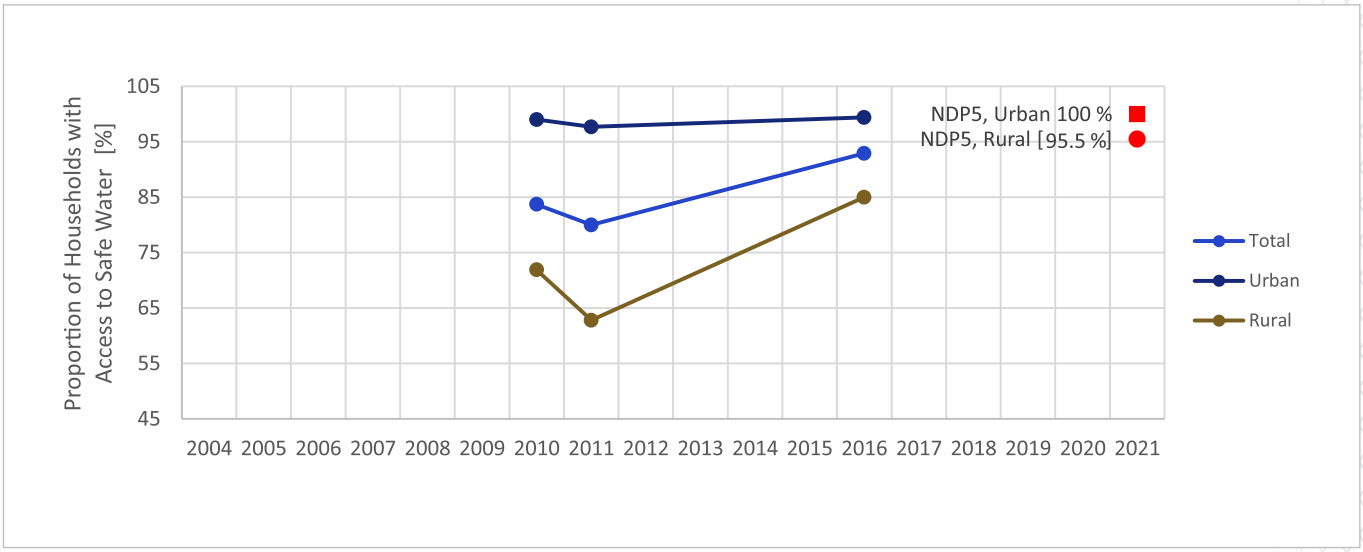


Figure 7.76 – Indicator 6.1.1 - Proportion of Households with Access to Safe Water – Country Levels

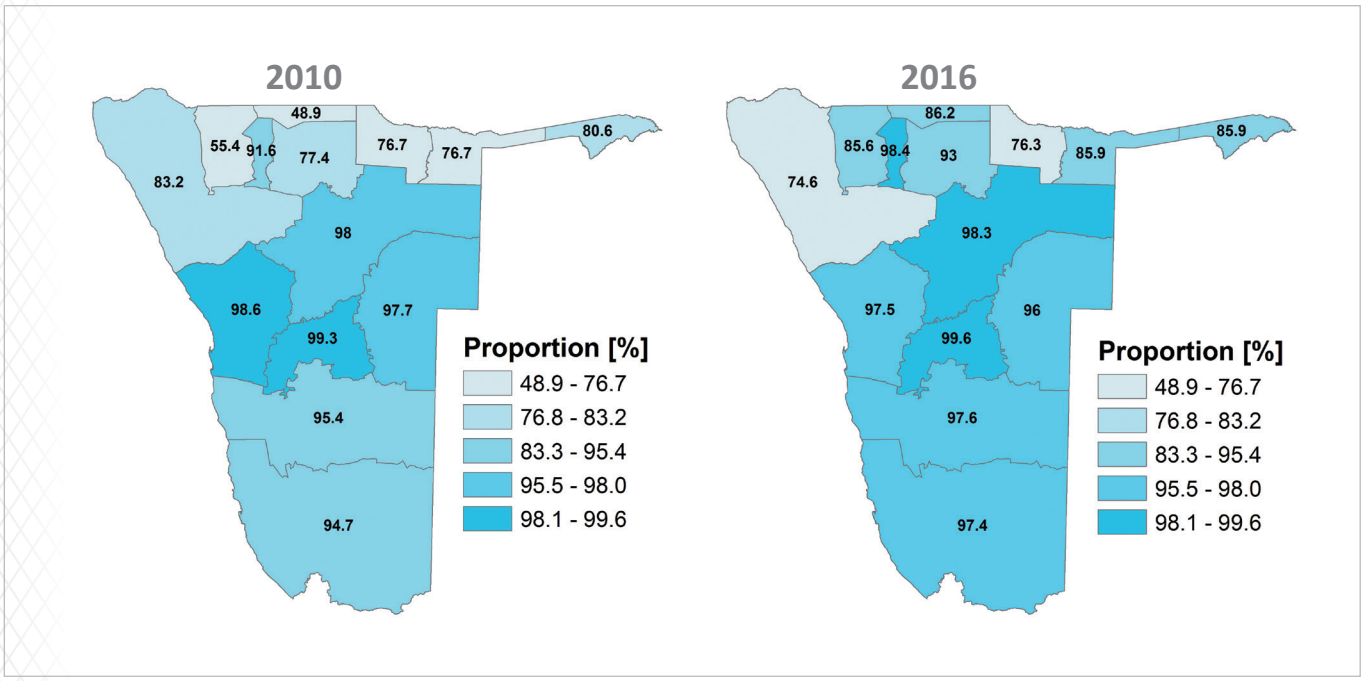
Table 7.54 – Indicator 6.1.1 - Proportion of Households with Access to Safe Water – Country Levels

Year	Total [%]	Urban [%]	Rural [%]
2010	83.7	99.0	71.9
2011	80.0	97.7	62.8
2016	92.9	99.4	85.0

Access to safe water is reaching universal proportion in Namibia, having increased from **83.7** percent in **2010** to **92.9** percent in **2016**, largely driven by improvements in rural area coverage (from **71.9** % to **85.0** %).

Geographic Presentation of Indicator 6.1.1 – Access to Safe Water

Source: NHIES



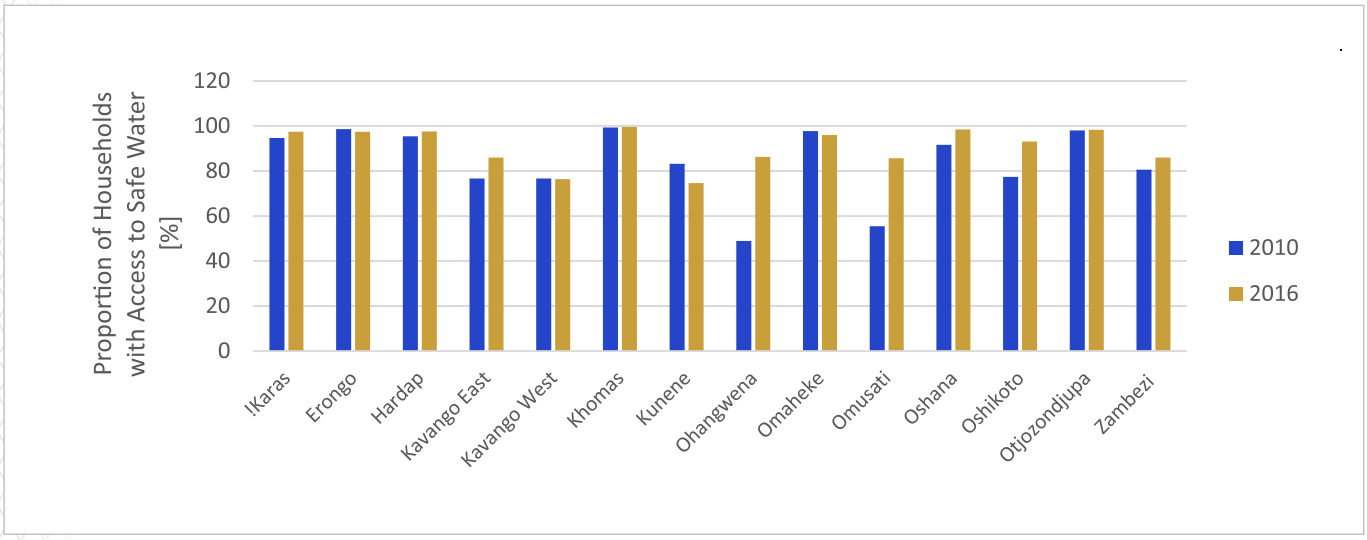


Figure 7.77 – Indicator 6.1.1 - Proportion of Households with Access to Safe Water – Regions

Target 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.

Indicator 6.2.1

Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water.

National Definition

Proportion of household with access to safe sanitation (flush toilet, pit latrine).

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	U, R, Region
Data Provider	NSA	**Source**	NHIES, NIDS, PHC
Frequency	5 years	**Tier II**	

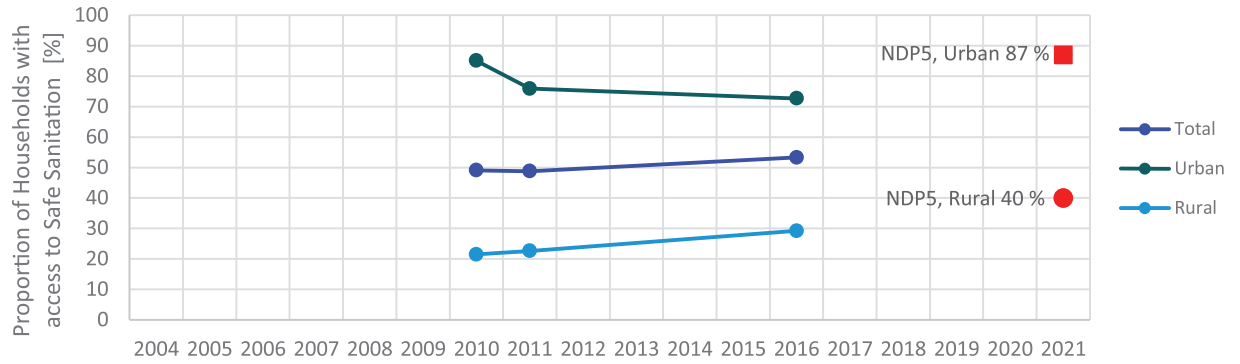


Figure 7.78 – Indicator 6.2.1 - Proportion of Households with access to Safe Sanitation – Country Levels

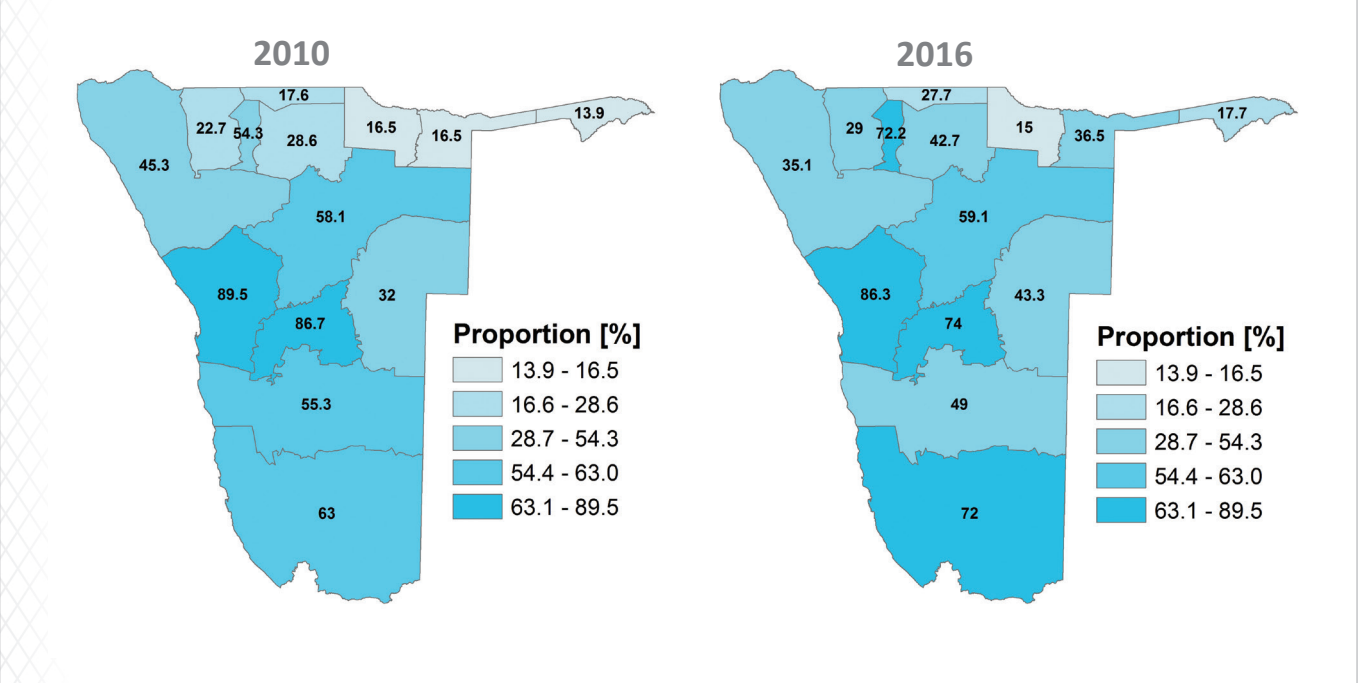
Table 7.55 – Indicator 6.2.1 - Proportion of Households with access to Safe Sanitation – Country Levels

Year	Total [%]	Urban [%]	Rural [%]
2010	49.1	85.1	21.5
2011	48.8	75.9	22.6
2016	53.3	72.7	29.2

Access to safe sanitation has slightly improved between **2010** and **2016** from 49.1 percent to 50.5 percent. Rural areas remain a major concern with very low level of access to sanitation **(26.5 %)** while recent reduction in urban areas from **85.1** percent to **69.9** percent is a call for concern.

Geographic Presentation of Indicator 6.2.1 – Access to Safe Sanitation

Source: NHIES



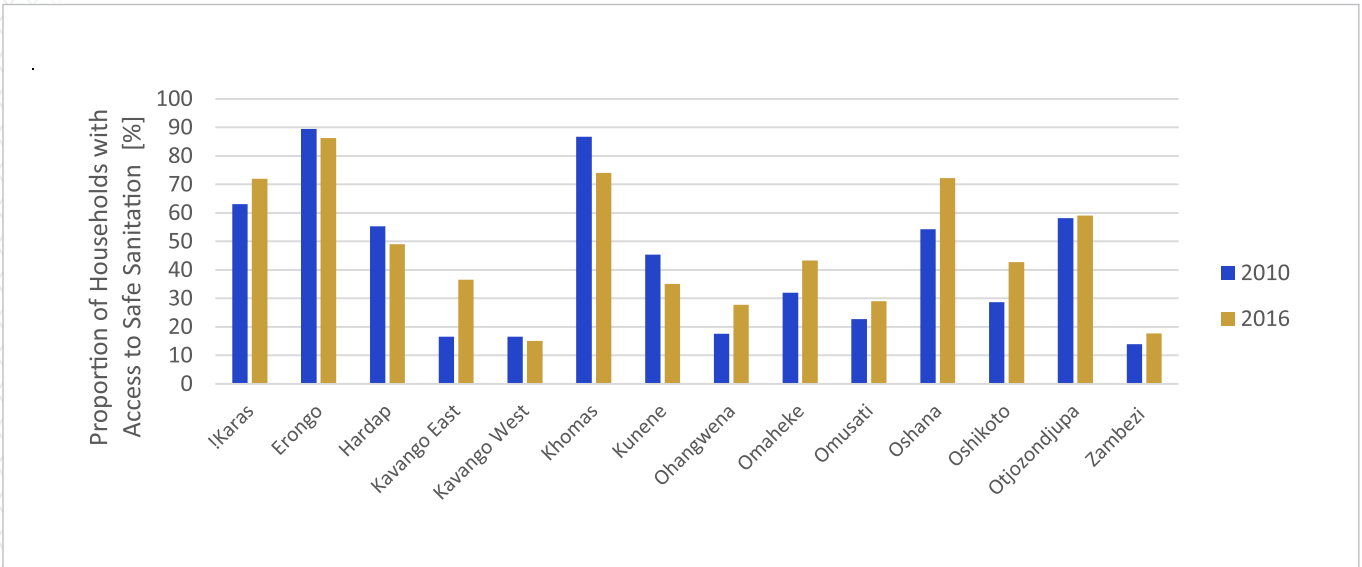


Figure 7.79 – Indicator 6.2.1 - Proportion of Households with Access to Safe Sanitation – Regions

Target 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.

Indicator 6.4.2

Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources.

National Definition

UN SDG Definition

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	FAO	**Source**	UN SDG Global Database
Frequency	-	**Tier II**	

According to the FAO the stress on the freshwater resources defined as the ratio of withdrawal from resources in the country was estimated to **0.93** percent for **2014**.

Target 6.5-By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.

Indicator 6.5.1

Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0–100).

National Definition

UN SDG Definition

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	UNESCO-IHP	**Source**	UN SDG Global Database
Frequency	-	**Tier I**	

An assessment on Integrated Water Resource Management Implementation has shown a score of **59** in **2017**. However, in the absence of more data points a trends assessment could not been done.

Indicator 6.5.2

Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation.

National Definition

Proportion of transboundary basins (river and lake basins and aquifers) with an operational arrangement for water cooperation.

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	UNESCO-IHP	**Source**	UN SDG Global Database
Frequency	-	**Tier II**	

Even though no trend is visible on indicator **6.5.2** the rating of a **100** percent completion from **2017** shows already the full achievement to establish water cooperation arrangement with all neighbouring countries.

Target 6.6 - By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.

Indicator 6.6.1

Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time.

EARTH OBSERVATIONS FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

National Definition

Water body extent (permanent all year), five years moving average according to official Namibian Boundaries (NSDI)

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	Region
Data Provider	NSA calculation	**Source**	GSW Dataset (JRC) www.sdg661.app
Frequency	Annual	**Tier III**	

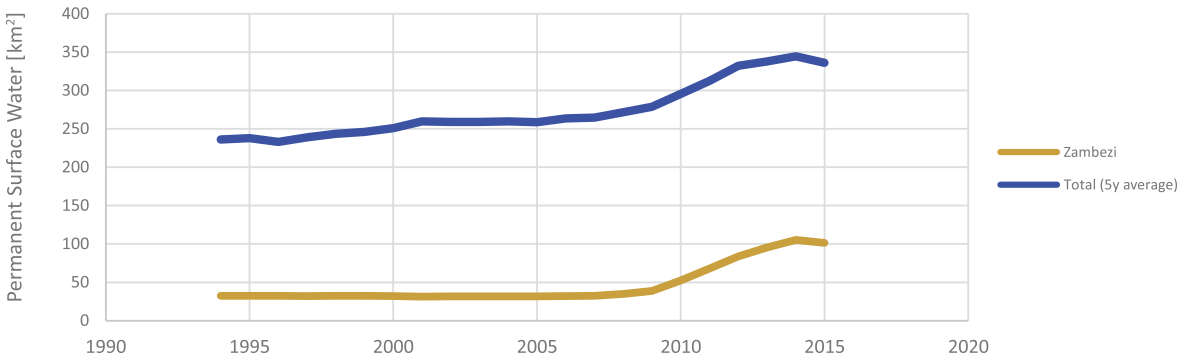


Figure 7.80 – Indicator 6.6.1 - Water Body Extent – Country Level

Table 7.56 - Indicator 6.6.1 - Water Body Extent (km²) – Country Level

Year	Namibia [km²]	Zambezi Region [km²]	Year	Namibia [km²]	Zambezi Region [km²]
1994	236.3	32.3	2005	258.5	31.6
1995	237.8	32.3	2006	263.5	31.9
1996	232.9	32.5	2007	264.5	32.2
1997	239.1	32.2	2008	271.7	34.9
1998	243.4	32.3	2009	278.8	38.8
1999	246.1	32.2	2010	295.5	52.5
2000	256.0	32.1	2011	312.5	67.8
2001	259.7	31.5	2012	332.1	83.7
2002	259.0	31.7	2013	337.7	95.4
2003	258.9	31.5	2014	344.7	105.1
2004	259.7	31.8	2015	336.2	101.3

The data extraction from the GSW dataset for Namibia shows the evaluation of permanent open surface water. It needs to be stated that the values for the coastal areas are highly influenced by the detection of ocean water and therefore the absolute values are not that representative. However, the trend assessment shows a national increase from **1995 237.8** to **336.2** km² in **2015**. The increase is driven by the increase of the Zambezi region (**32.2** to **101.3** km²) and the aftermaths of the floods in **2009**. In general, surface water appears not to have decreased in Namibia in the last decades.

Geographic Presentation of Indicator 6.6.1 – Water Body Extent (km^2)

Source: Global Surface Water (GSW) Dataset, www.sdg661.app

Table 7.57 - Indicator 6.6.1 - Water Body Extent (km^2)– Regions

Year	Erongo	Hardap	Karas	Kavango East	Kavango West	Khomas	Kunene	Ohangwena	Omaheke	Omusati	Oshana	Oshikoto	Otjozondjupa	Zambezi
1994	56.06	26.24	53.67	19.03	6.04	2.16	22.28	0.00	0.18	7.74	1.36	0.11	9.12	32.30
1995	55.67	25.72	53.82	19.11	6.11	1.83	22.22	0.01	0.14	10.98	1.70	0.17	7.99	32.32
1996	55.49	26.45	51.32	18.61	5.29	1.56	18.94	0.01	0.14	13.69	1.80	0.33	6.80	32.49
1997	56.21	28.78	51.14	18.70	5.33	2.21	18.98	0.01	0.20	14.84	2.10	0.30	8.08	32.19
1998	56.10	31.03	51.79	18.59	5.29	2.40	19.10	0.01	0.21	16.20	2.00	0.32	8.09	32.26
1999	56.80	32.64	52.02	18.76	5.38	2.57	19.31	0.01	0.21	16.72	1.86	0.38	7.20	32.24
2000	56.18	35.39	52.64	18.70	5.46	3.29	19.24	0.01	0.26	16.52	2.18	0.41	8.62	32.07
2001	56.88	37.16	55.02	19.14	6.31	3.40	22.48	0.01	0.25	16.24	1.63	0.24	9.44	31.49
2002	56.98	38.33	55.28	18.94	6.24	2.78	22.80	0.01	0.19	15.79	1.31	0.24	8.40	31.68
2003	58.71	38.07	54.50	18.99	6.33	2.48	23.19	0.01	0.18	15.38	1.26	0.31	7.98	31.54
2004	60.30	37.34	53.57	18.91	6.35	2.75	23.39	0.02	0.17	14.87	1.68	0.24	8.24	31.82
2005	62.68	36.63	52.42	18.80	6.37	2.44	23.81	0.02	0.15	14.47	1.80	0.15	7.13	31.63
2006	63.93	37.14	53.30	18.95	6.45	3.01	23.92	0.02	0.22	14.17	2.26	0.18	8.11	31.89
2007	64.62	36.27	52.92	19.11	6.53	3.20	23.99	0.02	0.25	13.78	2.66	0.17	8.76	32.25
2008	65.58	37.13	53.57	19.27	6.66	3.70	23.74	0.02	0.29	13.37	3.14	0.10	10.24	34.92
2009	65.68	38.13	53.60	19.44	6.70	3.70	23.60	0.03	0.32	13.21	4.11	0.10	11.40	38.78
2010	66.61	39.05	53.76	19.66	6.71	3.79	23.47	0.03	0.34	12.95	4.39	0.11	12.10	52.54
2011	67.73	39.34	53.46	19.68	6.75	3.87	23.60	0.04	0.33	12.56	5.02	0.12	12.15	67.85
2012	67.88	40.53	53.72	19.80	6.74	4.31	23.66	0.05	0.38	12.09	6.20	0.18	12.84	83.72
2013	67.33	39.18	52.91	19.78	6.63	4.19	23.31	0.06	0.36	10.82	5.86	0.17	11.67	95.38
2014	67.06	38.21	52.60	19.85	6.59	4.20	23.23	0.06	0.37	9.29	5.64	0.16	12.36	105.08
2015	66.98	37.42	51.84	19.84	6.55	4.19	23.10	0.06	0.41	8.58	4.51	0.13	11.26	101.31

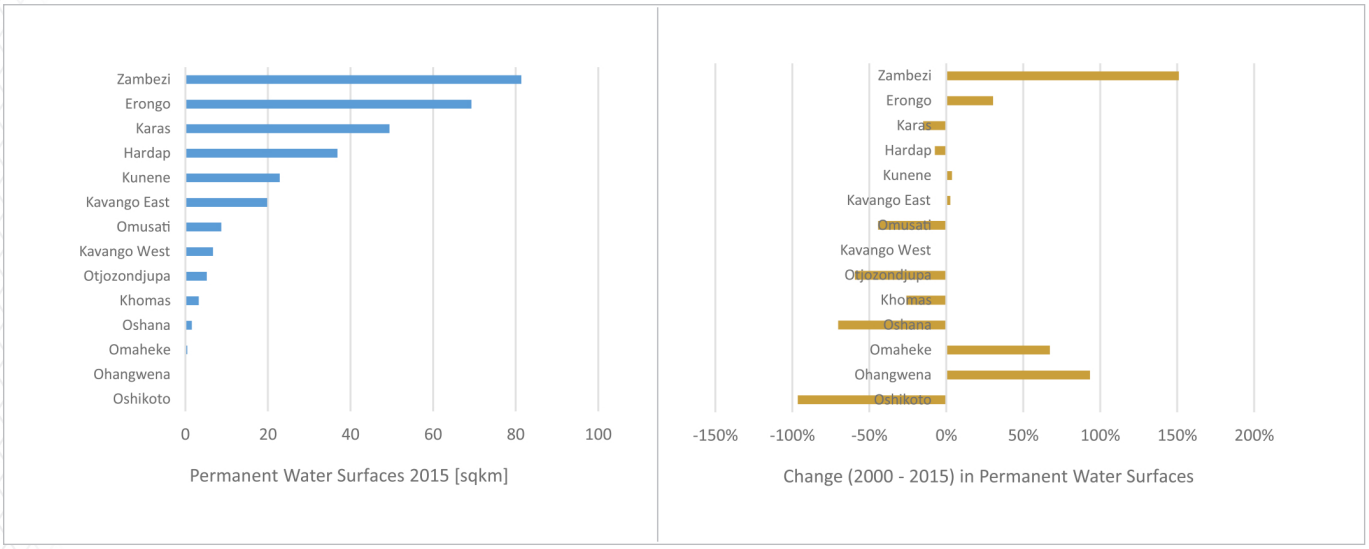


Figure 7.81 – Indicator 6.6.1 - Water Body Extent & Change

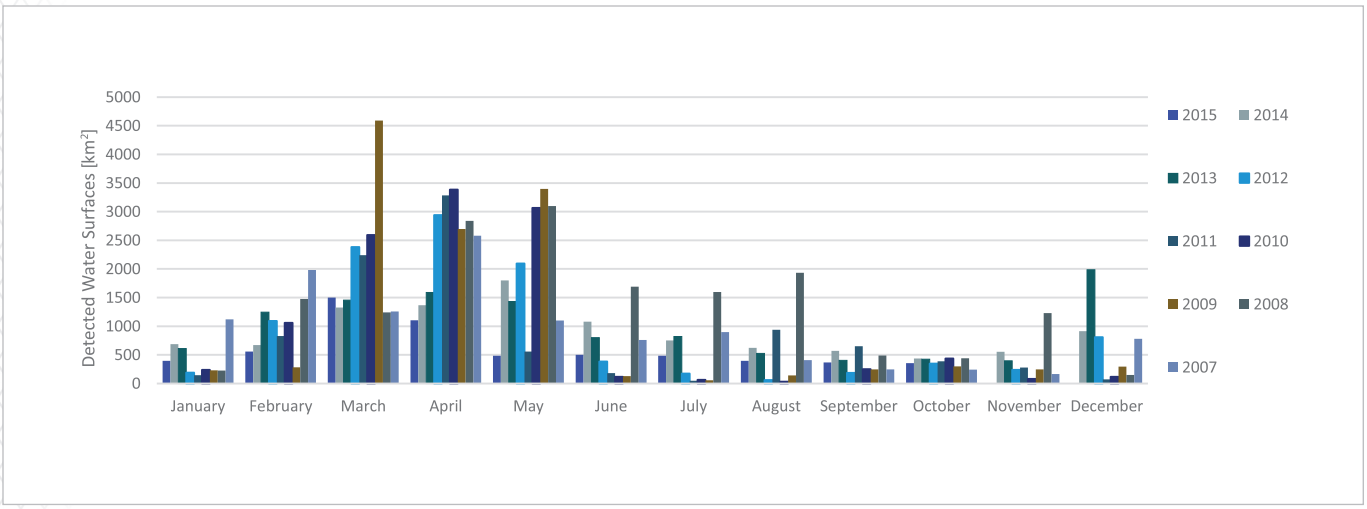


Figure 7.82 – Indicator 6.6.1 - Water Body Extent over the year – Country Level

Target 6.a - By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies.

Indicator 6.a.1

Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan.

National Definition

UN SDG Definition

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	OECD	**Source**	UN SDG Global Database
Frequency	Annual	**Tier I**	

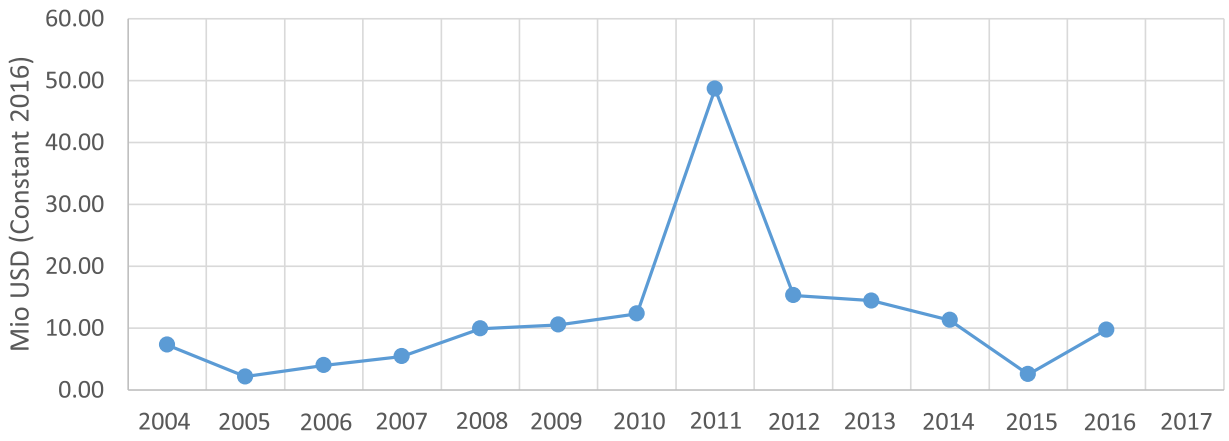


Figure 7.83 – Indicator 6.a.1 - ODA for Water and Sanitation– Country Levels

Table 7.58 – Indicator 6.a.1 - ODA for Water and Sanitation – Country Levels

Year	Total [Million USD constant 2016]
2004	7.3
2005	2.1
2006	4.0
2007	5.4
2008	9.9
2009	10.5
2010	12.3
2011	48.7
2012	15.3
2013	14.4
2014	11.3
2015	2.5
2016	9.7

The flow of ODA in the water and sanitation sector fluctuates between **48.7** Million USD in **2011** and **2.1** Million USD in **2005**. **9.7** Million USD was spend in **2016** which is below an average of **11.8** Million a year.

Table 7.59 – Unreported Indicators under Goal 6

Target	Indicator	Tier
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	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated	Tier II
	6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	Tier III
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	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	Tier II
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	Tier I

7
AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY

Goal 7 - Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Namibia can report on 4 out of 6 indicators under Goal 7. The localization of data provision is low with only one indicator coming from national sources. In addition, only one update could be found since 2015.

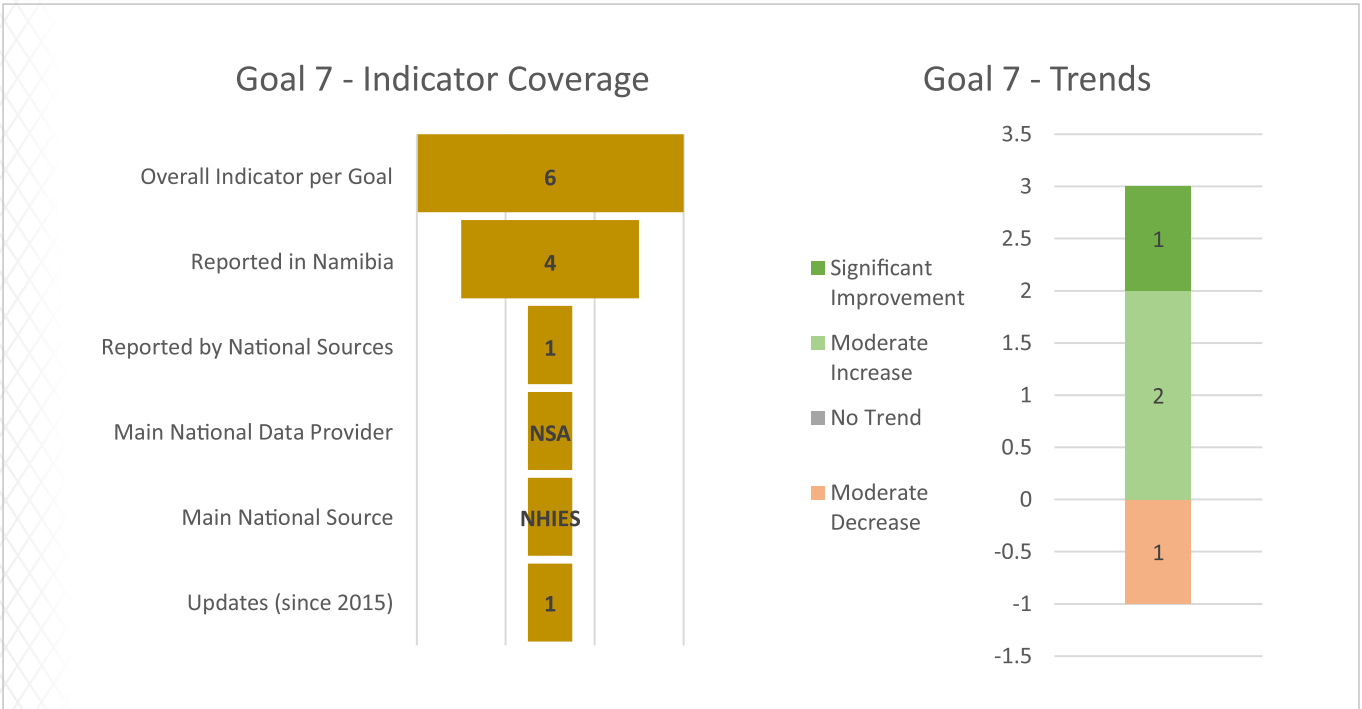


Figure 7.84 – Goal 7 in Namibia: Reporting Capacity and Trends

A better understanding of the direction of the country towards affordable and sustainable energy supply is given through the trends assessment showing improvement for the accessibility to electricity despite a low absolute number, the utilization of clean fuel within the population and a decrease of energy intensity needed for economic activities. However, the share of renewable energy in the final energy consumption is slightly decreasing.

A summary table of all indicators is found in the SDGs Indicators Framework accompanying this report. Trends and regional patterns providing a more detailed view on the progress to provide affordable and sustainable energy for all in Namibia are presented below.

Monitoring | Localization | Update | Trend

Target 7.1 - By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.

Indicator 7.1.1

Proportion of population with access to electricity.

National Definition

Households using electricity for lighting (solar, generator or grid).

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	U, R, Region
Data Provider	NSA	**Source**	NHIES, NIDS, PHC
Frequency	5 years	**Tier I**	

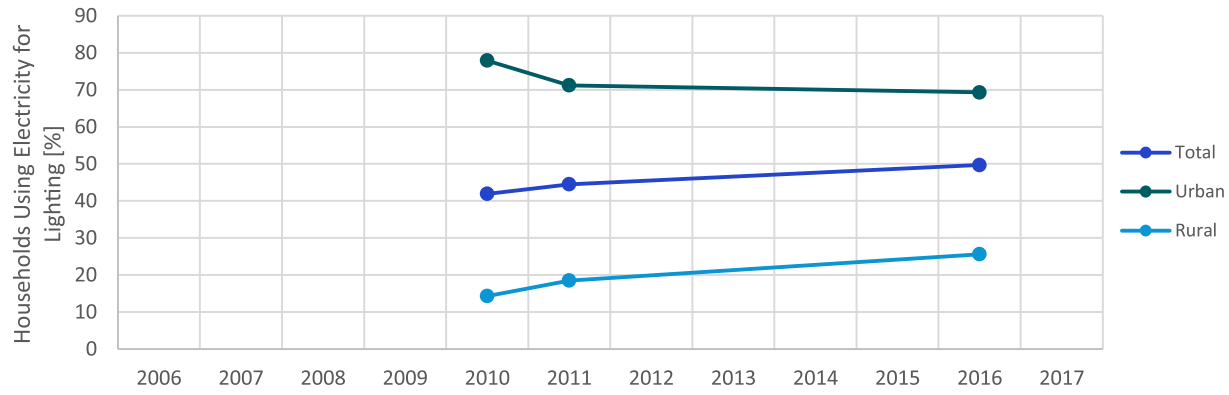


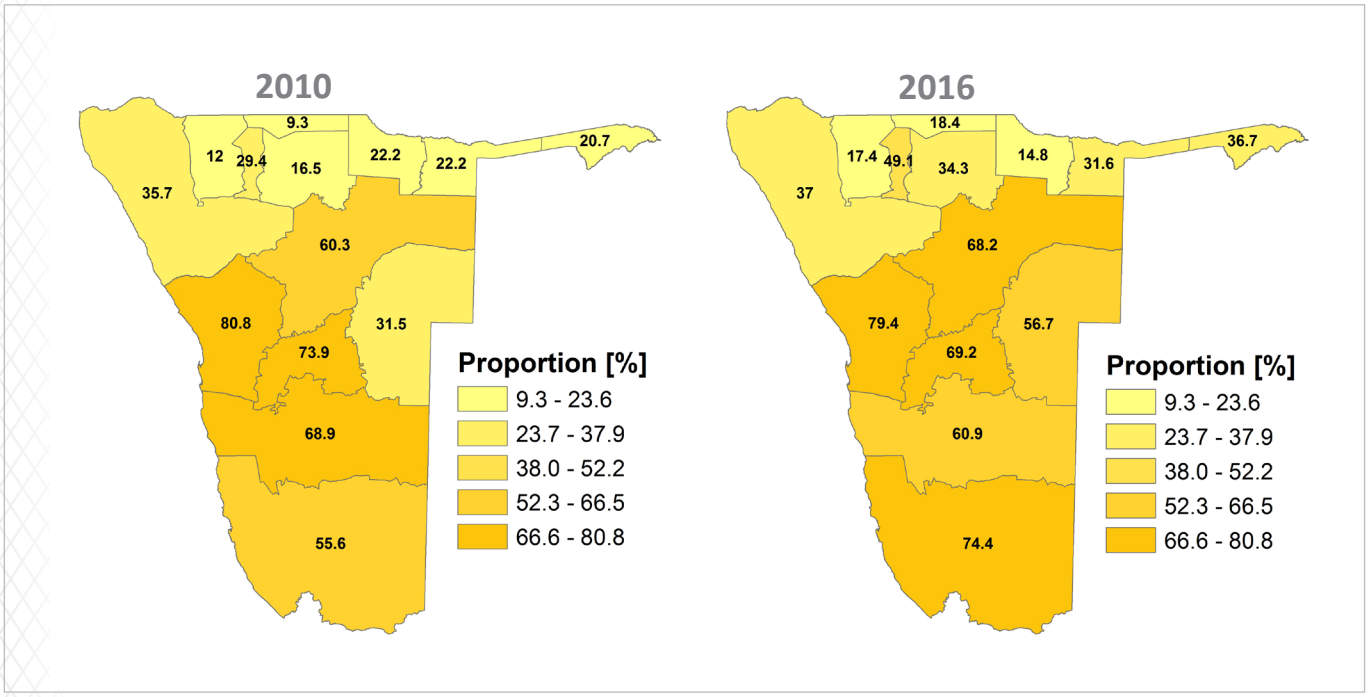
Figure 7.85 – Indicator 7.1.1 - Households Using Electricity for Lighting – Country Levels

Table 7.60 – Indicator 7.1.1 - Households Using Electricity for Lighting – Country Levels

Year	Total [%]	Urban [%]	Rural [%]
2010	41.9	77.9	14.3
2011	44.5	71.2	18.5
2016	49.7	69.3	25.6

Geographic Presentation of Indicator 7.1.1 – Access to Electricity

Source NHIES



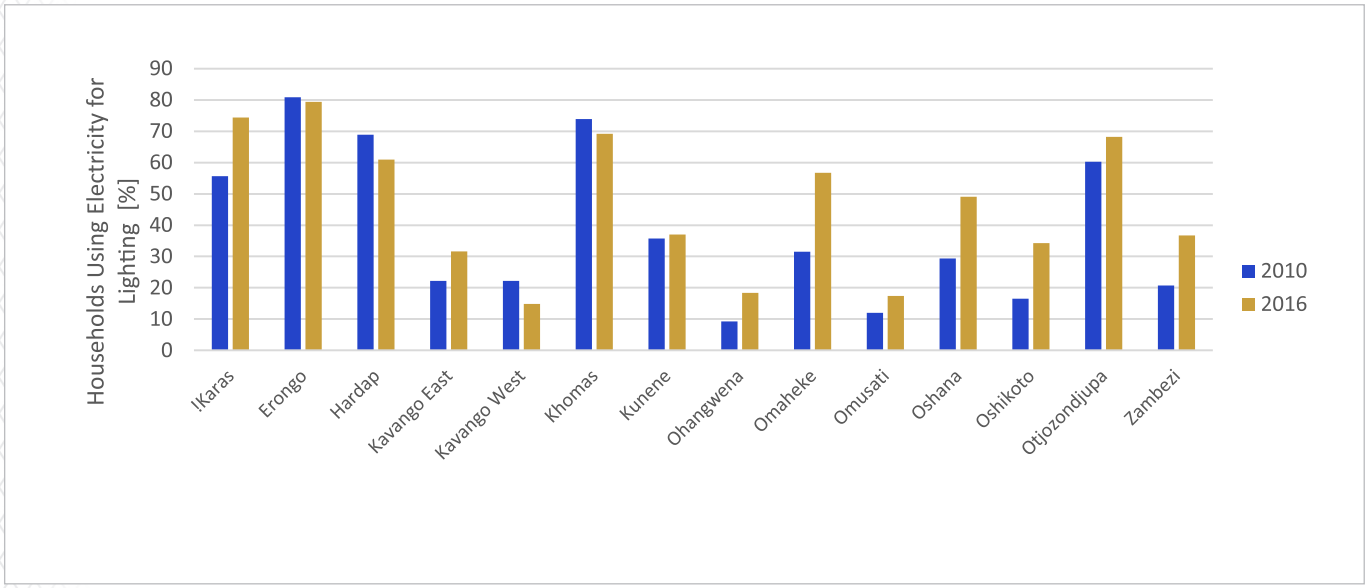


Figure 7.86 – Indicator 7.1.1 - Households Using Electricity for Lighting – Regions

Access to electricity appears to show the largest gap between regions among the SDGs indicators. With a variation of **79.4** percent in Erongo to **17.4** percent in Omusati in **2016**. This regional gap is also not closing since **2010** and remains around **70** percent. While most of the regions show an improvement from **2010** the number for Khomas decline from **73.9** percent to **69.2** percent.

Indicator 7.1.2

Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology.

National Definition

UN SDG Definition

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	WHO	**Source**	UN SDG Global Database
Frequency	Annual	**Tier I**	

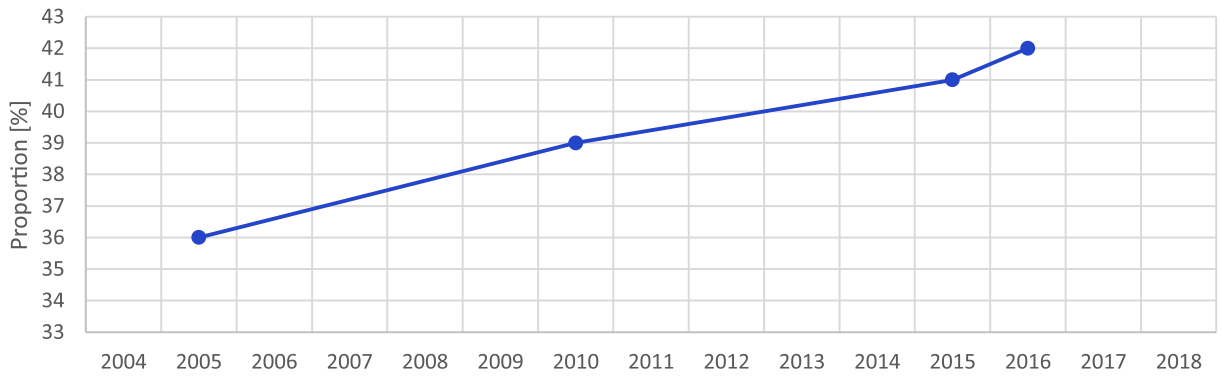


Figure 7.87 – Indicator 7.1.2 - Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels & technology – Country Levels

Table 7.61 – Indicator 7.1.2 - Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels & technology – Country Levels

Year	Total [%]
2005	36.0
2010	39.0
2015	41.0
2016	42.0

The utilization of clean fuels and technology according to the WHO definition is consistently increasing from **36** percent in **2005** to **42** percent in **2016**.

Target 7.2 - By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

Indicator 7.2.1

Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

National Definition

UN SDG Definition

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	IEA	**Source**	UN SDG Global Database
Frequency	Annual	**Tier I**	

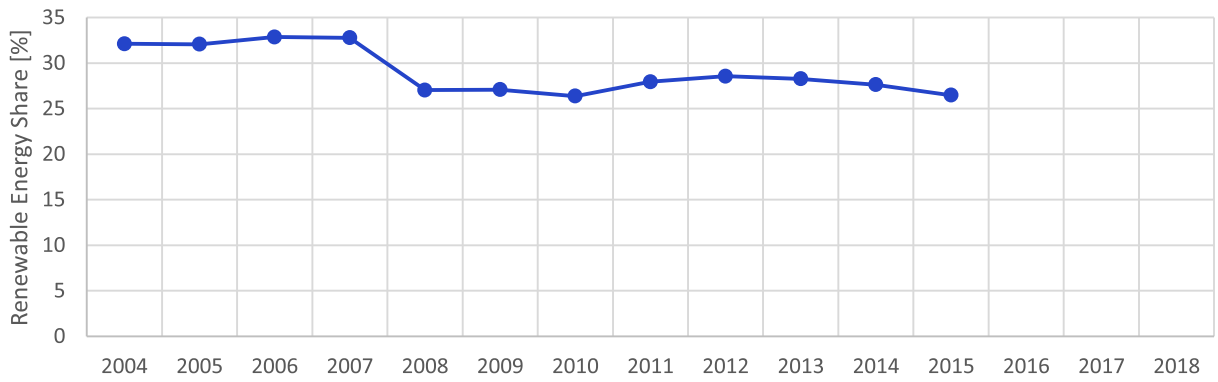


Figure 7.88 – Indicator 7.2.1 - Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption – Country Levels

Table 7.62 – Indicator 7.2.1 - Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption – Country Levels

Year	Total [%]
2004	32.1
2005	32.1
2006	32.9
2007	32.8
2008	27.0
2009	27.1
2010	26.4
2011	28.0
2012	28.6
2013	28.3
2014	27.6
2015	26.5

The renewable energy share in the total energy consumption in Namibia is declining since **2004** according to IEA. While the share was **32.1** percent in 2004 it declined to **26.5** percent in 2015.

Target 7.3 - By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

Indicator 7.3.1

Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP

National Definition

Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	IEA	**Source**	UN SDG Global Database
Frequency	Annual	**Tier I**	

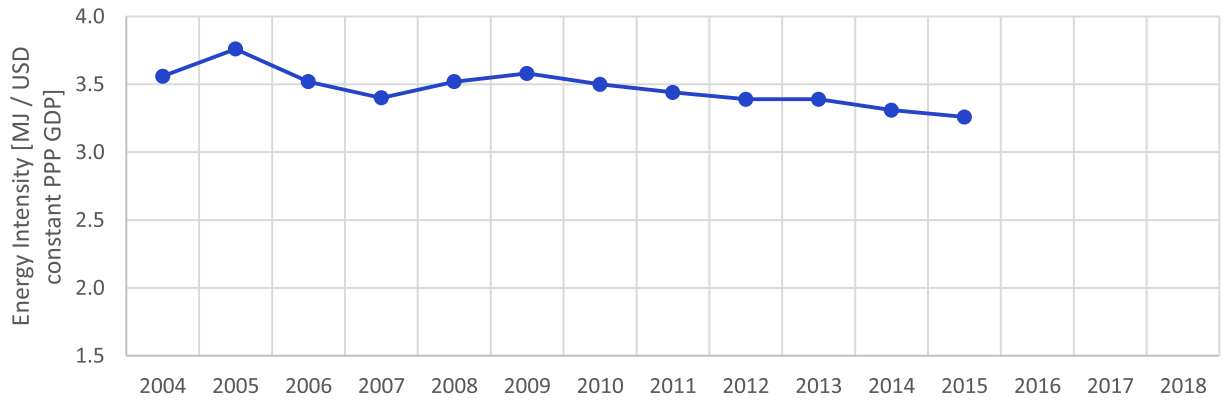


Figure 7.89 – Indicator 7.3.1 - Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP – Country Levels

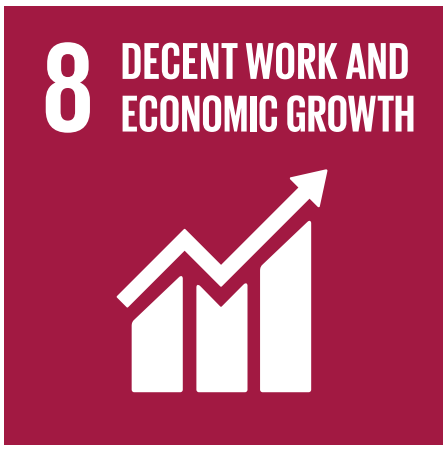
Table 7.63 - Indicator 7.3.1 - Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP – Country Levels

Year	Total [Mega joule / USD constant PPP GDP]
2004	3.56
2005	3.76
2006	3.52
2007	3.40
2008	3.52
2009	3.58
2010	3.50
2011	3.44
2012	3.39
2013	3.39
2014	3.31
2015	3.26

The energy intensity regarding GDP output is generally declining according to estimates from IEA.

Table 7.64 – Unreported Indicators under Goal 7

Target	Indicator	Tier
7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems	Tier II
7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services	Tier III


8
DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH

Goal 8 - Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Namibia is able to document its progress for Goal 8 with 13 out of 17 indicators. The localization of the data production system is extensive and concentrated at the NSA with 8 indicators. The capacity to show trends is high through 8 sources providing updated values since 2015.

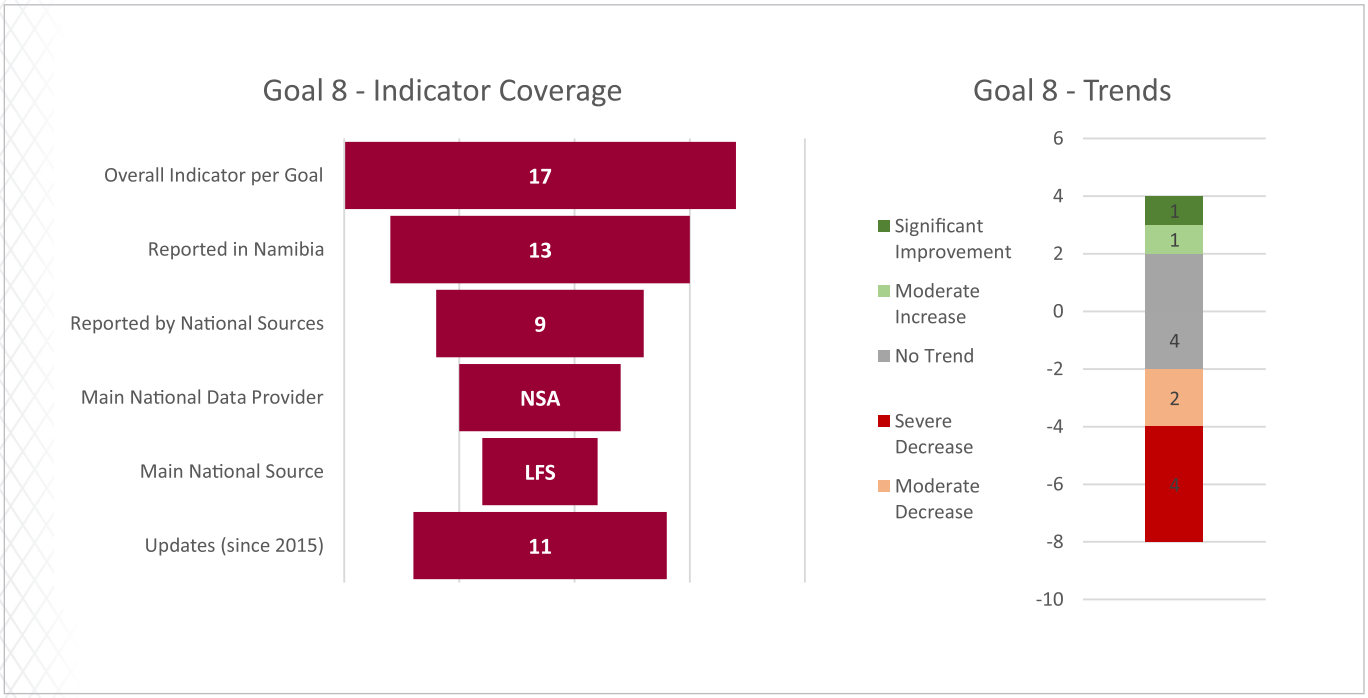
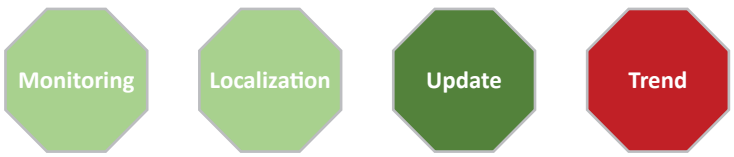


Figure 7.90 – Goal 8 in Namibia: Reporting Capacity and Trends

The state of the country regarding Goal 8 is precarious with only few positive trends visible concerning access to financial services through the number of banks and ATMs and the number of adults formally banked. The closure of the gender pay gap visible in indicator 8.5.1. is promising. No trends can be seen for the extent of child labour, as well as the contribution of tourism to GDP and average monthly wages across sectors.

Unfortunately, 6 indicators show negative trends such as the GDP growth rate, overall and per employed person, the extent of informal employment, the unemployment rate, the proportion of young people not in education or employment, and the contribution of tourism to the overall jobs.

A summary table of all indicators is found in the SDGs Indicators Framework accompanying this report. Trends and regional patterns providing a more detailed view on the progress to achieve sustainable and inclusive economic growth in Namibia are presented below.



Target 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.

Indicator 8.1.1

Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

National Definition

Annual change of GDP at market prices in constant 2010 prices in N$

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	NSA	**Source**	National Accounts
Frequency	Annual	**Tier I**	

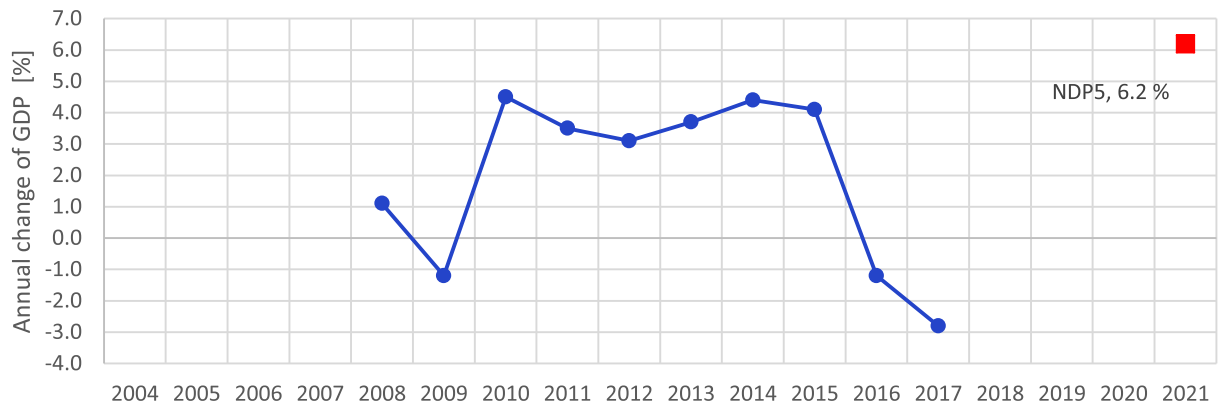


Figure 7.91 – Indicator 8.1.1 - Annual change of GDP at market prices in constant 2010 prices in N$ – Country Levels

Table 7.65 - Indicator 8.1.1 - Annual change of GDP at market prices in constant 2010 prices in N$ – Country Levels

Year	Total [%]
2008	1.1
2009	-1.2
2010	4.5
2011	3.5
2012	3.1
2013	3.7
2014	4.4
2015	4.1
2016	-1.2
2017	-2.8

Target 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.

Indicator 8.2.1

Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person.

National Definition

GDP growth in a) N$ (constant 2010 prices) b) USD (constant 2010 prices) per employed person.

Origin	National/International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	NSA, ILO	**Source**	LFS, UN SDG Global Database
Frequency	Annual	**Tier I**	

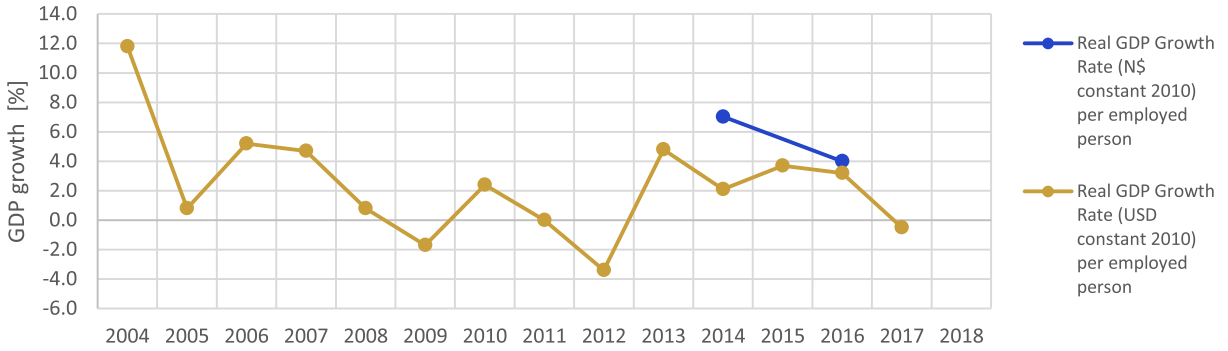


Figure 7.92 – Indicator 8.2.1 - GDP growth in N$ (constant 2010 prices) per employed person - Country Levels

Table 7.66 - Indicator 8.2.1 - GDP growth in N$ (constant 2010 prices) per employed person – Country Levels

Year	Real GDP Growth Rate (N$ constant 2010) per employed person	Real GDP Growth Rate (USD constant 2010) per employed person
2004		11.8
2005		0.8
2006		5.2
2007		4.7
2008		0.8
2009		-1.7
2010		2.4
2011		0.0
2012		-3.4
2013		4.8
2014	7.0	2.1
2015		3.7
2016	4.0	3.2
2017		-0.5

Real GDP growth rate per employed person is declining since **2015** from **3.7** percent to -**0.5** percent in **2017**.

Target 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.

Indicator 8.3.1

Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex.

National Definition

Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture, forestry and fisheries employment, by sex.

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	M, F
Data Provider	NSA	**Source**	LFS
Frequency	Annual	**Tier II**	

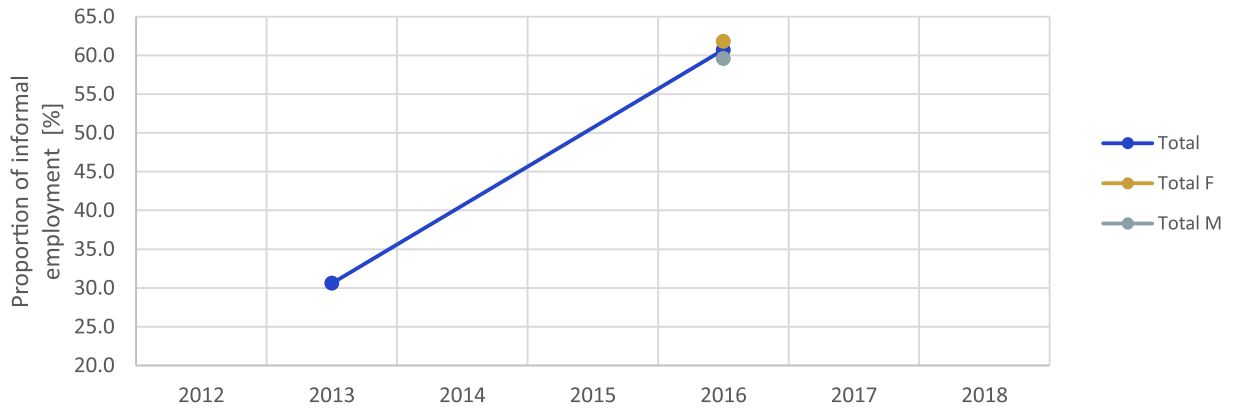


Figure 7.93 – Indicator 8.3.1 - Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture, forestry and fisheries employment- Country Levels

Table 7.67 - Indicator 8.3.1 - Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture, forestry and fisheries employment- Country Levels

Year	Total [%]	Total F [%]	Total M [%]
2013	30.6		
2016	60.7	61.8	59.6

Informal employment is high in Namibia and doubled from **30.6** percent in **2013** to **60.7** percent in **2016**. Informal employment is equally severe among men and women in **2016**.

Target 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.

Indicator 8.5.1

Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities.

National Definition

a) Average monthly wages of employees (Current N$)

b) Parity Index Gender

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	M, F
Data Provider	NSA	**Source**	LFS
Frequency	Annual	**Tier II**	

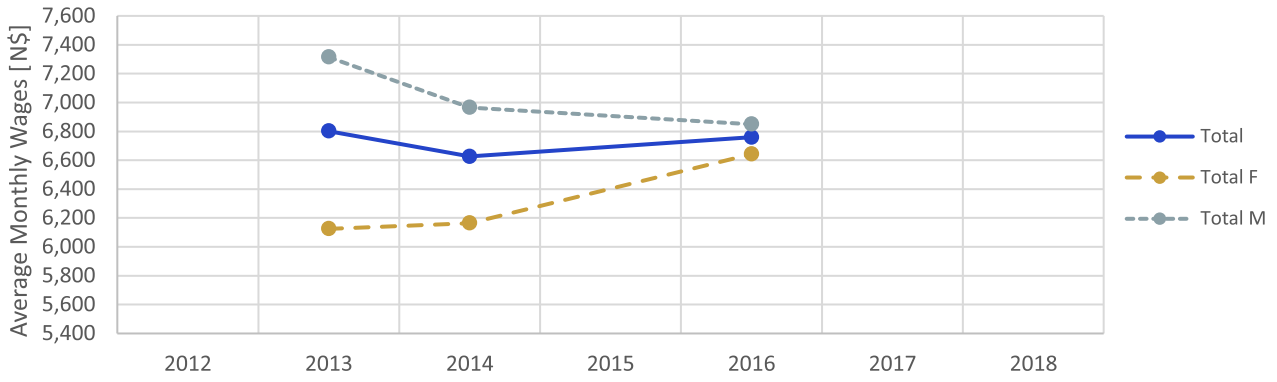


Figure 7.94 – Indicator 8.5.1 - Average Monthly Wages - Country Levels

Table 7.68 - Indicator 8.5.1 - Average Monthly Wages - Country Levels

Year	Total [N$]	Female [N$]	Male [N$]	Parity Index
2013	6802	6125	7315	1.19
2014	6626	6164	6965	1.13
2016	6759	6642	6850	1.03

Monthly wages have been falling from **2013** but seen a recent increase again from **2014** if current prices are taken into account. In the three years from 2013 the gender pay gap decreased significantly represented through a fall in the parity index from **1.19** to **1.03**. However, the convergence originates mostly from the reduction of salary among men from N$ **7315** to N$ **6850** in **2016**.

Indicator 8.5.2

Unemployment Rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

National Definition

Unemployment rate (15 years and over)

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	M, F
Data Provider	NSA	**Source**	LFS
Frequency	Annual	**Tier II**	

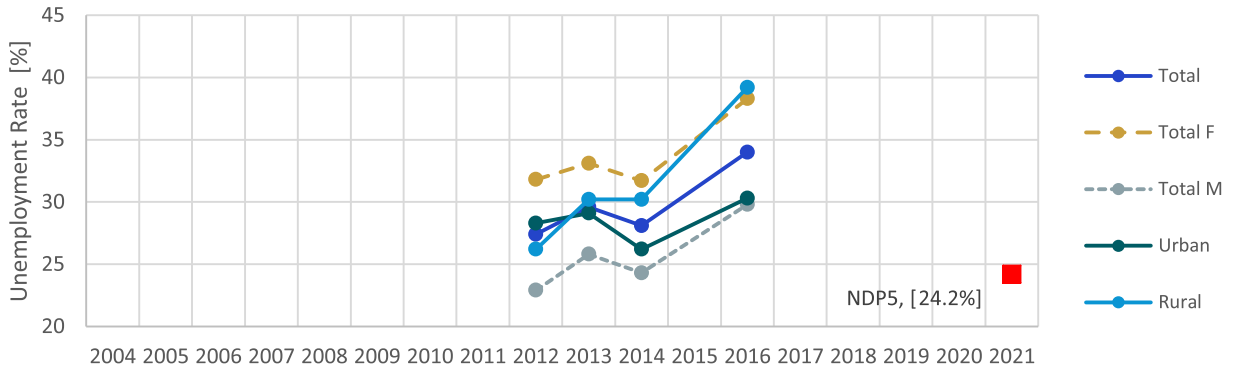


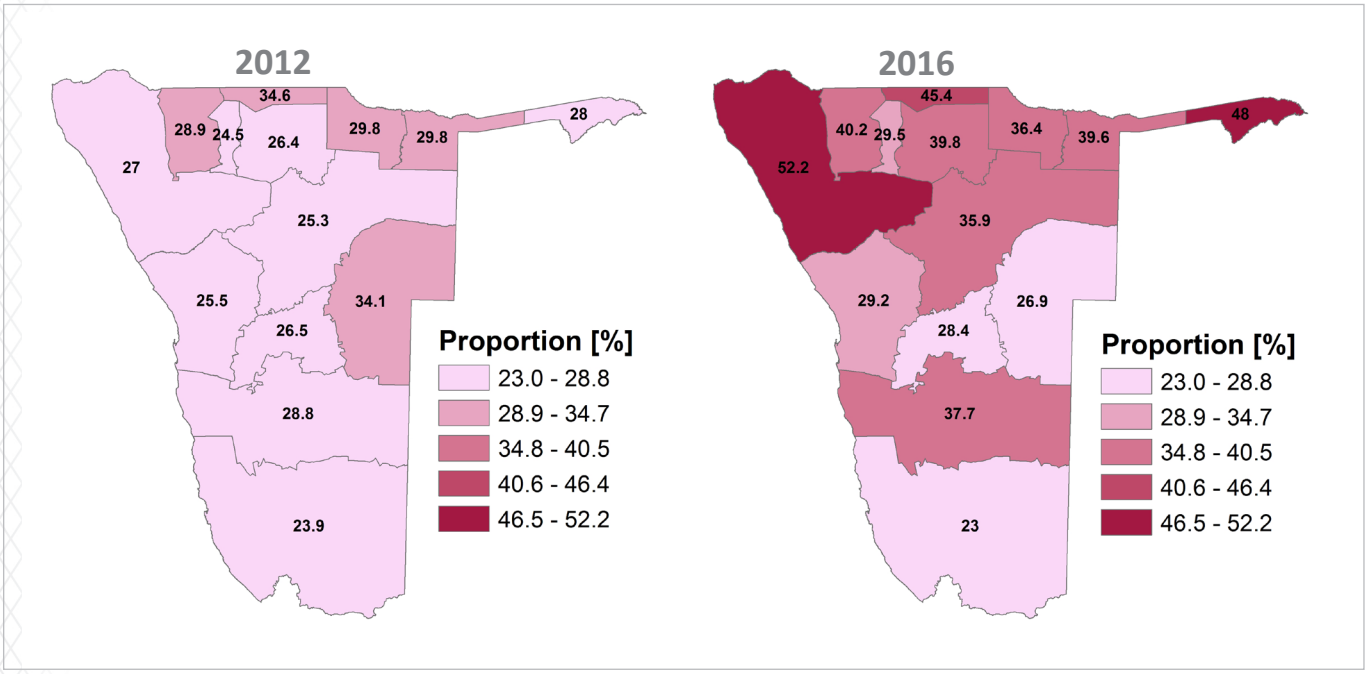
Figure 7.95 – Indicator 8.5.2 - Unemployment Rate - Country Levels

Table 7.69 - Indicator 8.5.2 - Unemployment Rate - Country Levels

Year	Total [%]	Total F [%]	Total M [%]	Urban [%]	Rural [%]
2012	27.4	31.8	22.9	28.3	26.2
2013	29.6	33.1	25.8	29.1	30.2
2014	28.1	31.7	24.3	26.2	30.2
2016	34.0	38.3	29.8	30.3	39.2

Geographic Presentation of Indicator 8.5.2 – Unemployment Rate

Source: LFS



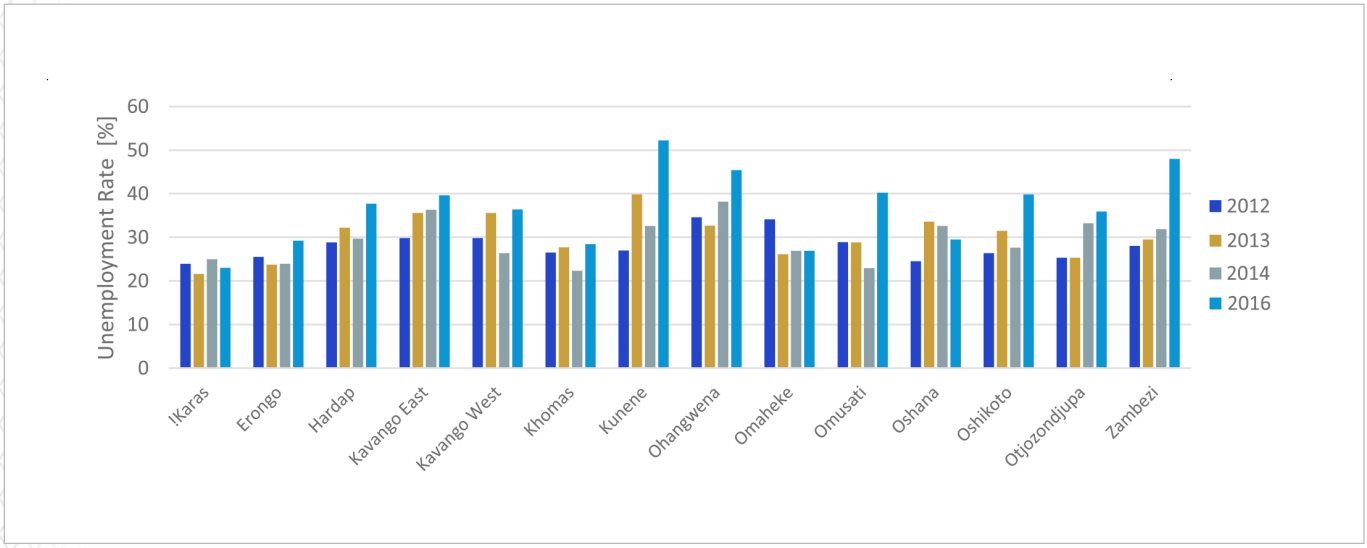


Figure 7.96 – Indicator 8.5.2 Unemployment Rate - Regions

The increase in unemployment in **2016** is in particular notable in Kunene, Zambezi and Oshikoto and Omusati Region. Furthermore the gap in unemployment raised dramatically from only **10.7** percent variation among regions in **2012** up to **29.2** percent in **2016**, Omaheke was the only region that could maintain its unemployment level from **2014**.

Target 8.6 - By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.

Indicator 8.6.1

Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training.

National Definition

Youth aged (15-24y, 15-34y) not in education and not in employment or training (NEET) in relation to total population.

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	M, F, U, R, Region
Data Provider	NSA	**Source**	LFS
Frequency	Annual	**Tier I**	

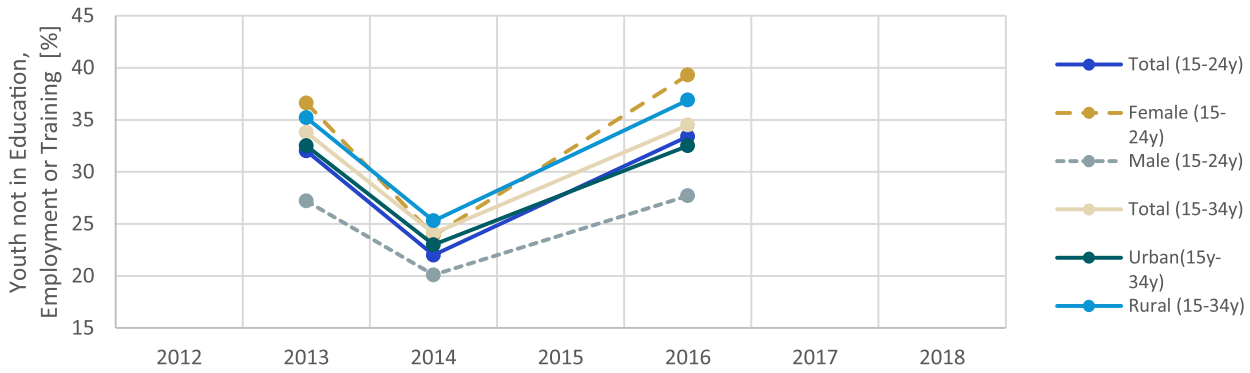


Figure 7.97 – Indicator 8.6.1 - Youth not in education, employment or training - Country Levels

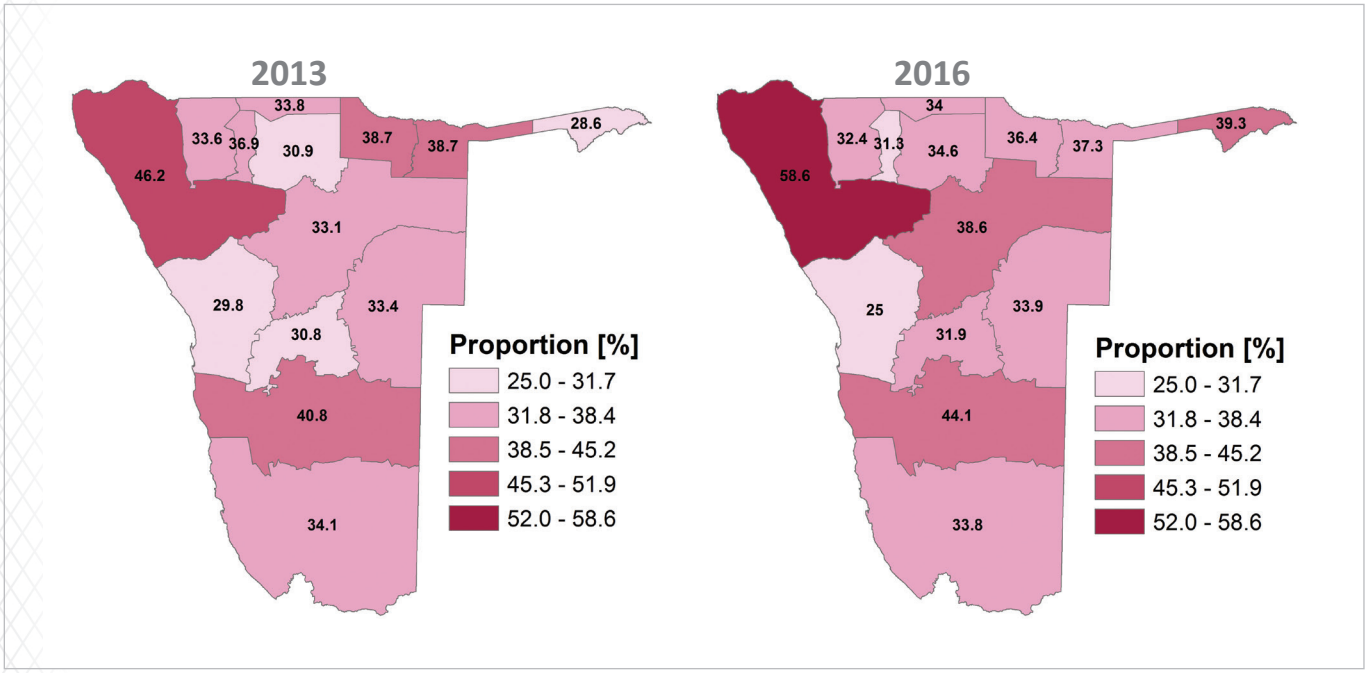
Table 7.70 - Indicator 8.6.1 - Youth not in education, employment or training - Country Levels

Year	Total (15-24yr) [%]	Female (15-24yr) [%]	Male (15-24yr) [%]	Total (15-34yr) [%]	Urban(15y-34yr) [%]	Rural (15-34yr) [%]
2013	32.0	36.6	27.2	33.8	32.5	35.2
2014	22.0	23.9	20.1	24.1	23	25.3
2016	33.4	39.3	27.7	34.5	32.5	36.9

The proportion of youth not in education, employment or training increased to **33.4** percent for youth aged **15-24** years form **22.0** percent in **2014**.The problem is more severe for women with a ratio of **39.3** percent and slightly higher in the rural area with **36.9** percent.

Geographic Presentation of Indicator 8.6.1 – Youth not in education or training

Source: LFS



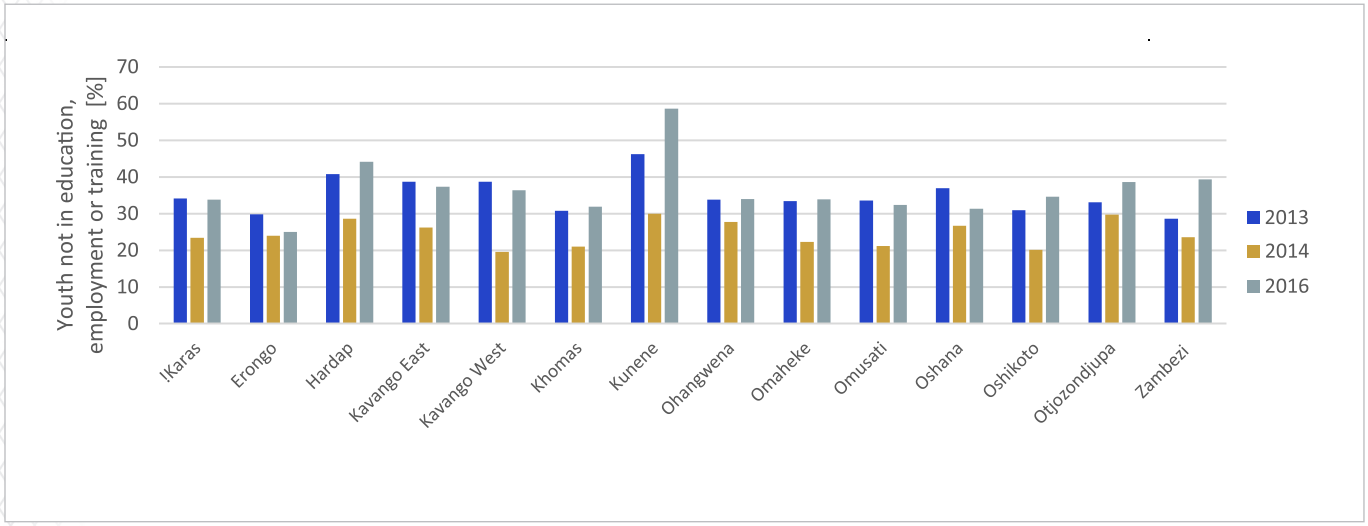


Figure 7.98 – Indicator 8.6.1 - Youth not in education, employment or training - Regions

The national trend with a decline in **2014** for the NEET proportion is visible throughout the regions. Furthermore, Kunene and Zambezi have even higher figures in **2016** than in **2013**. Due to this, the variation between regions doubled from **17.6** percent in **2013** to **33.6** percent in **2016**.

Target 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.

Indicator 8.7.1

Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age.

National Definition

Proportion of children aged 13–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age.

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	M, F
Data Provider	NSA	**Source**	Labour Statistics
Frequency	-	**Tier II**	

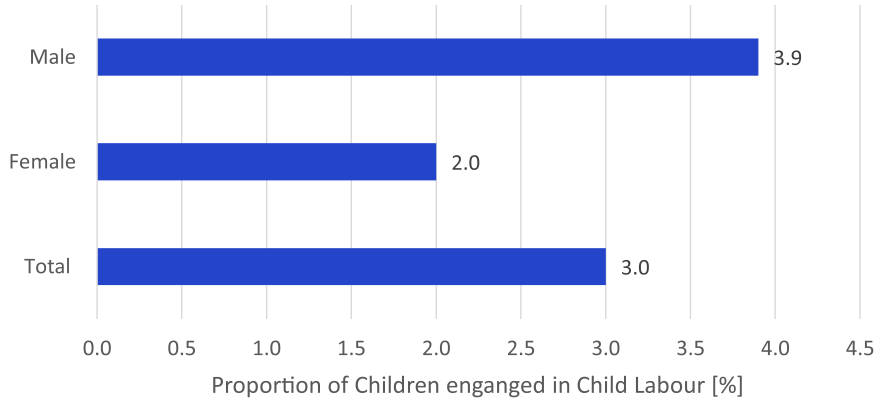


Figure 7.99 – Indicator 8.7.1 - Child Labour 2016 - Country Levels

Child Labour was only monitored in **2016**, recording a **3.0** percent. The problem is more severe among boys than girls with **3.9** percent.

Target 8.9 - By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

Indicator 8.9.1

8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate.

National Definition

Direct (D) contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP. The total (T) contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts).

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	WTTC	**Source**	Travel & Tourism Economic Impact Namibia
Frequency	Annual	**Tier II**	

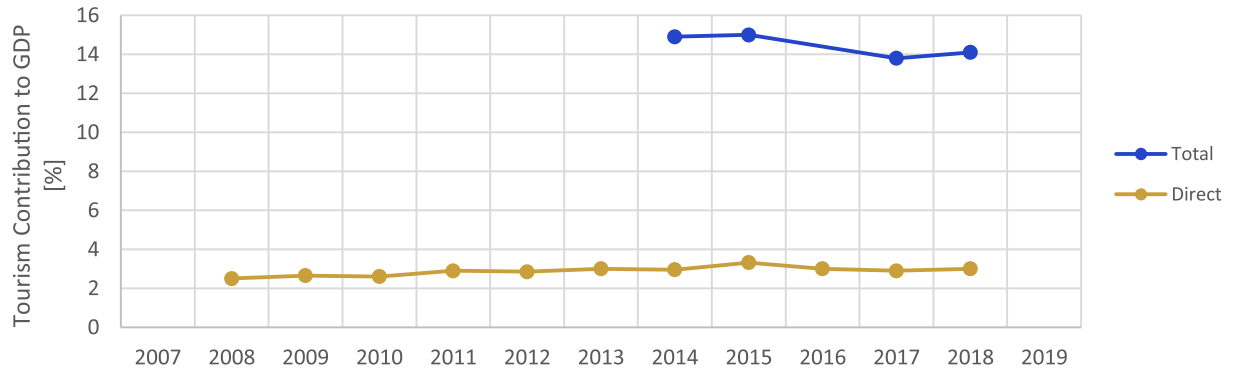


Figure 7.100 – Indicator 8.9.1 - Tourism Contribution to GDP - Country Levels

Table 7.71 - Indicator 8.9.1 - Tourism Contribution to GDP - Country Levels

Year	Total [%]	Direct [%]
2008		2.50
2009		2.65
2010		2.60
2011		2.90
2012		2.85
2013		3.00
2014	14.90	2.95
2015	15.00	3.32
2016		3.00
2017	13.80	2.90
2018	14.10	3.00

The overall contribution of the tourism sector to the GDP is high and remains stable around **14** percent, while the direct contribution is estimated to be **3** percent according to the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC).

Indicator 8.9.2

Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs.

National Definition

Direct (D) contribution to jobs. Total (T) contribution to jobs (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts).

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	WTTC	**Source**	Travel & Tourism Economic Impact Namibia
Frequency	Annual	**Tier III**	

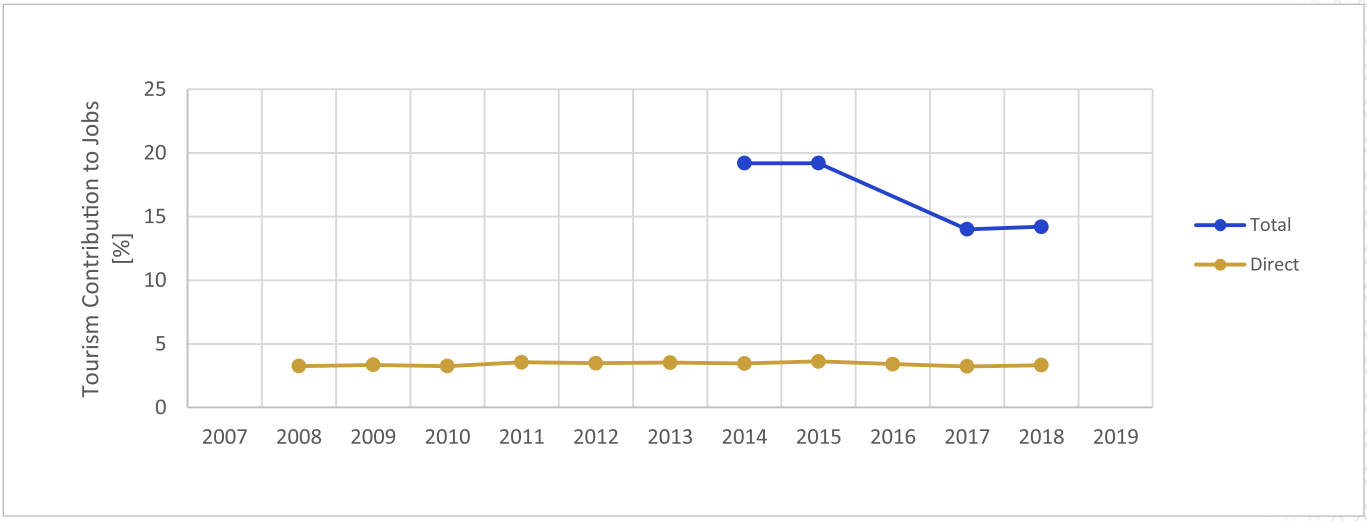


Figure 7.101 – Indicator 8.9.2 - Tourism Contribution to Jobs - Country Levels

Table 7.72 – Indicator 8.9.2 - Tourism Contribution to Jobs - Country Levels

Year	Total [%]	Direct [%]
2008		3.25
2009		3.35
2010		3.25
2011		3.55
2012		3.48
2013		3.53
2014	19.20	3.46
2015	19.20	3.62
2016		3.41
2017	14.00	3.23
2018	14.20	3.33

The overall contribution of GDP to employment through the tourism sectors generally declined between **2014** and **2018** from **19.2** percent to **14.2** percent. The direct contribution however remains stable around **3.3** percent.

Target 8.10 - Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.

Indicator 8.10.1

(a) Number of commercial banks branches per 100 ,000 adults and

(b) Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults

National Definition

(a) Number of commercial banks branches per 100 ,000 adults and

(b) Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	WTTC	**Source**	Travel & Tourism Economic Impact Namibia
Frequency	Annual	**Tier III**	

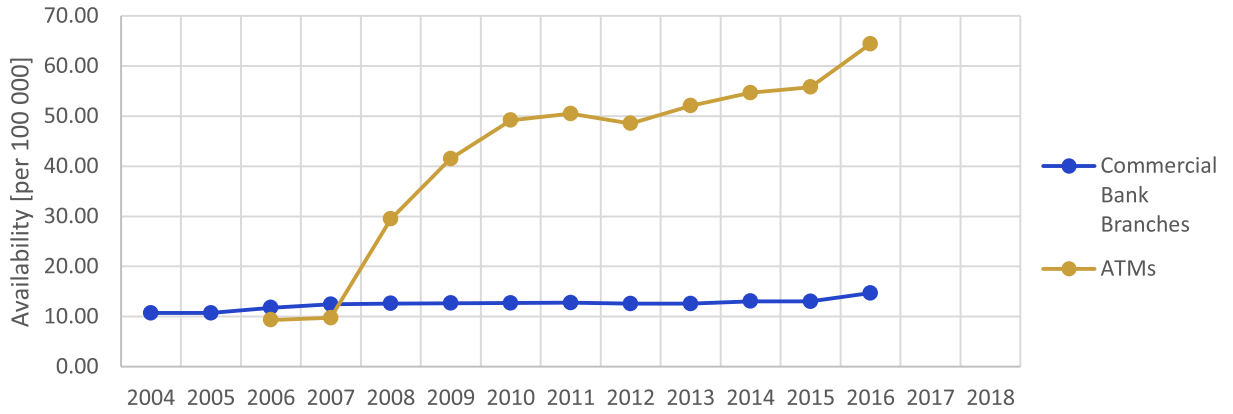


Figure 7.102 – Indicator 8.10.1 - Commercial Banks and ATM - Country Levels

Table 7.73 - Indicator 8.10.1 - Commercial Banks and ATM - Country Levels

Year	Commercial Bank Branches [per 100 000]	ATMs [per 100 000]
2004	10.7	
2005	10.7	
2006	11.8	9.3
2007	12.4	9.7
2008	12.6	29.5
2009	12.7	41.5
2010	12.7	49.2
2011	12.8	50.5
2012	12.6	48.5
2013	12.6	52.1
2014	13.0	54.7
2015	13.0	55.8
2016	14.7	64.4

The proportion of ATMs per **100 000** increased significantly in the recent years from **9.3** in **2006** to **64.4** in **2016**, while Commercial Bank Branches marginally increased to **14.7** in **2016** from **10.7** per **100 000** in **2004**.

Indicator 8.10.2

Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider.

National Definition

Proportion of eligible adults that are a) formally banked b) financially excluded.

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	NSA	**Source**	NFIS
Frequency	5 years	**Tier I**	

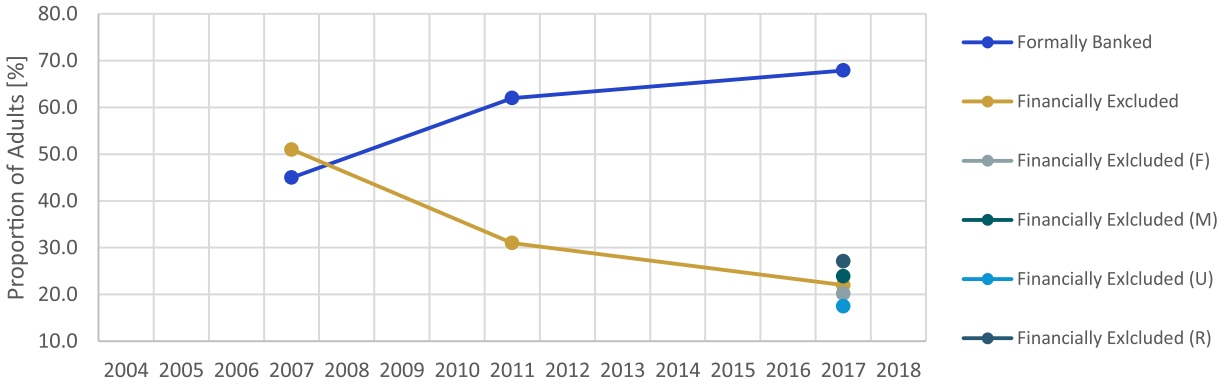


Figure 7.103 – Indicator 8.10.2 - Proportion of Adults banked or financially excluded - Country Levels

Table 7.74 – Indicator 8.10.2 - Proportion of Adults banked or financially excluded - Country Levels

Year	Formally Banked [%]	Financially Excluded [%]	Financially excluded (F) [%]	Financially excluded (M) [%]	Financially excluded (U) [%]	Financially excluded (R) [%]
2007	45.0	51.0				
2011	62.0	31.0				
2017	67.9	22.0	20.2	23.9	17.5	27.1

The proportion of the population who are financially excluded decreased to **22.0** percent in **2017** from **51.0** percent in **2007**.

Target 8.a - Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries.

Indicator 8.a.1

Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements.

National Definition

Total official flows commitments for Aid for Trade. Total official flows disbursed for Aid for Trade

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	OECD	**Source**	UN SDG Global Database
Frequency	Annual	**Tier I**	

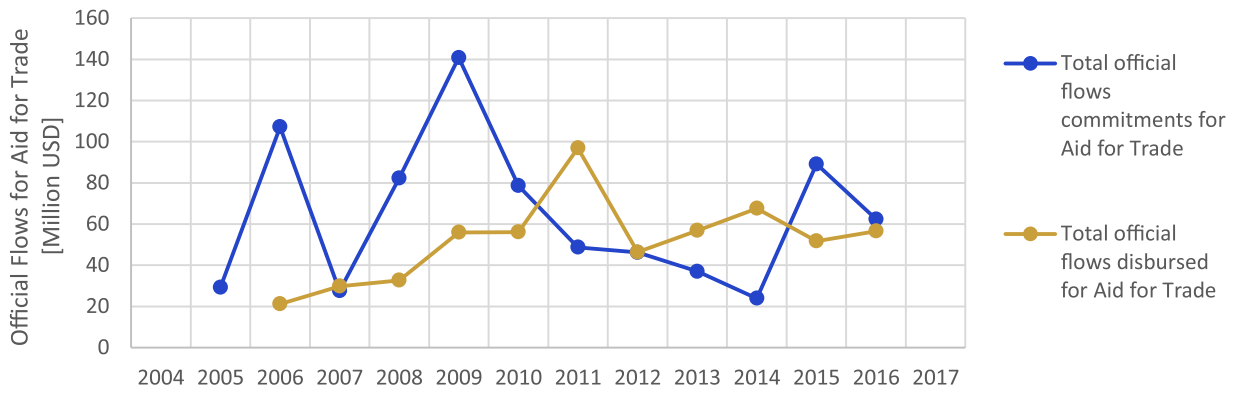


Figure 7.104 – Indicator 8.a.1 - Total official flows for Aid for Trade - Country Levels

Table 7.75 – Indicator 8.a.1 - Total official flows for Aid for Trade - Country Levels

Year	Total official flows commitments for Aid for Trade [Million USD constant 2016]	Total official flows disbursed for Aid for Trade [Million USD constant 2016]
2005	29.2	
2006	107.2	21.2
2007	27.5	29.8
2008	82.3	32.7
2009	140.8	56.0
2010	78.6	56.1
2011	48.7	96.9
2012	46.2	46.3
2013	37.0	56.9
2014	23.9	67.6
2015	89.1	51.7
2016	62.4	56.5

The official flows disbursed for aid for trade increased over time. While in 2006 the support was **21.2** Million USD it raised to **56.5** Mio USD in **2016**. Despite significant fluctuation between years the trend appears to be robust. Similarly, the committed support increased over time but with even higher fluctuation.

POLICY INDICATORS UNDER GOAL 8

Target 8.b- By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

Table 7.76 – Means of Implementation Indicators under Goal 8

Indicator	Classification	National Definition	Status 2015
8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	Tier III	Does Namibia provide the establishment of the National Youth Service and the Youth Service Fund; to provide for the management and administration of the Service; to provide for recruitment to and participation in the Service; and to provide for incidental matters.	Yes

National Implementation of a strategy for youth employment

The National Youth Service Act 6 (Parliament of the Republic of Namibia, 2005) was formed in 2005 to provide for the establishment of the National Youth Service and the Youth Service Fund as well as the management and administration of the Service and recruitment to and participation in the Service.

Objectives of the National Youth service, 2005

I. Serves as a meeting point for youth from various social and cultural backgrounds so as to enable the youth to share common experience and to encourage notions of equality.
II. Provide the youth with opportunities for further studies and training so as to enhance their opportunities of employment.
III. Contribute to the socio-economic development of Namibia and the alleviation of poverty in the country.
IV. Provide opportunities for the youth to take part in the national development of a voluntary basis.
V. Encourage patriotism, a sense of nationhood and commitment to Namibia's development

The functions of the service are to:

I. recruit youth on a voluntary basis to benefit from the Service's programmes and activities;
II. provide skills training and personal development programmes and activities for the recruits; and;
III. initiate, plan, organize, fund, manage, administer and control programmes and activities for the development of the recruits.

UNREPORTED INDICATORS UNDER GOAL 8

Table 7.77 – Unreported Indicators under Goal 8

Target	Indicator	Tier
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	8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	Tier III
	8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Tier I
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	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	Tier II
	8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	Tier III

9
INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Goal 9 - Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 9 is among the best-monitored goals in Namibia with 10 reported indicators out of 12. The contribution from local sources is however low with only 5 indicators comprised of three produced by NSA. The figures under goal 9 are all originating from different sources with 4 of them being routinely updated since 2015.

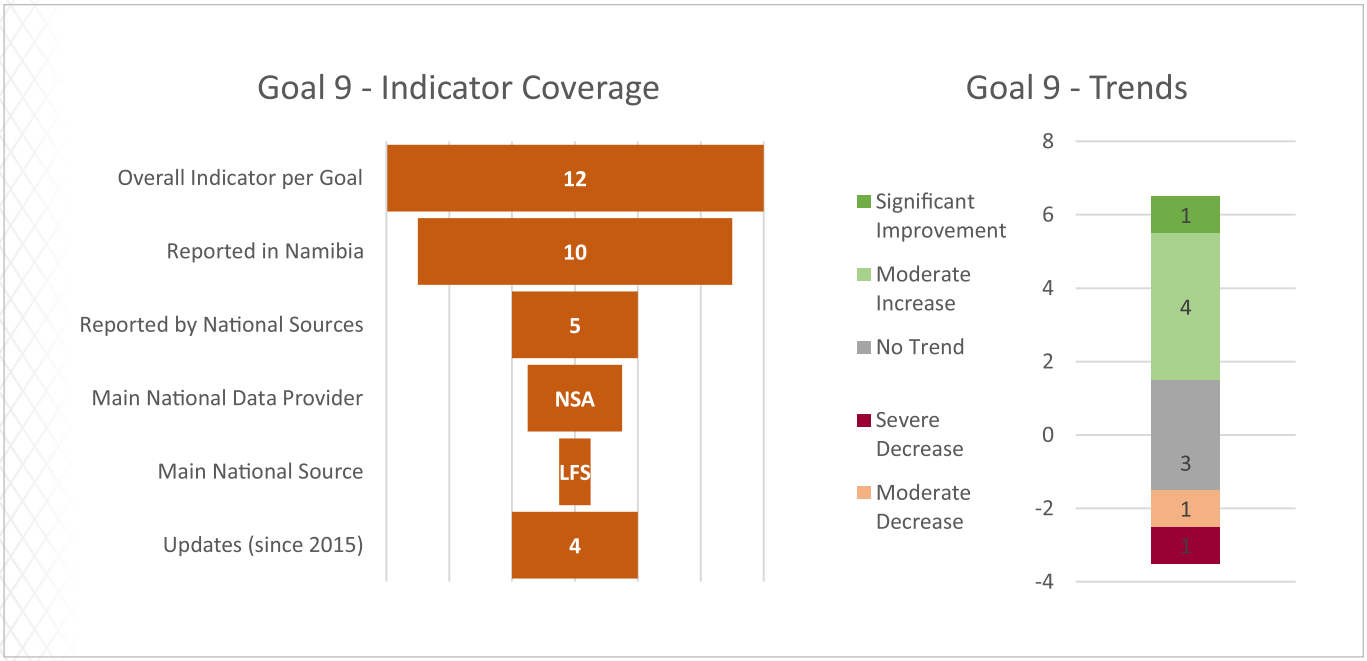
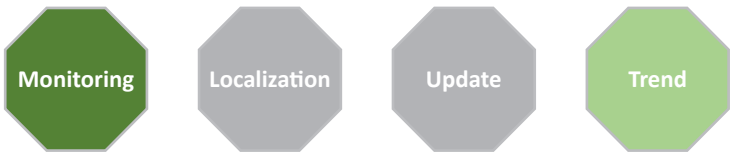


Figure 7.105 – Goal 9 in Namibia: Reporting Capacity and Trends

Most of the indicators under Goal 9 show positive trends. Among those are the contribution of manufacturing jobs to overall employment, the R&D Expenditures in relation to GDP, ODA and other official flows to infrastructure, the contribution of medium and high tech industry and the coverage of the population by mobile network. No conclusion can be derived from the change in access to roads, firms with loans or the CO2 emission intensity. Long term negative trends can be found for the GDP contribution through the manufacturing sector and the numbers of researchers in the population.

A summary table of all indicators is found in the SDGs Indicators Framework accompanying this report. Trends providing a more detailed view on the progress to build resilient infrastructure and promote sustainable industries and innovation in Namibia are presented below.



Target 9.1 - Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.

Indicator 9.1.1

Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road.

National Definition

Percentage of agricultural households who live within 2km of an all year gravel road

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	NSA	**Source**	NCA
Frequency	-	**Tier III**	

During the Namibian Census of Agriculture Survey from **2014**, the proportion of agricultural households living within 2km to an all year gravel road has been estimated to **72.5** percent**.**

An alternative future option to monitor this indicator is through the use of Geospatial information. Presented below is one approach for Omaheke Region. However, since datasets are not comprehensively available and updated in recent years no national figures can be derived.

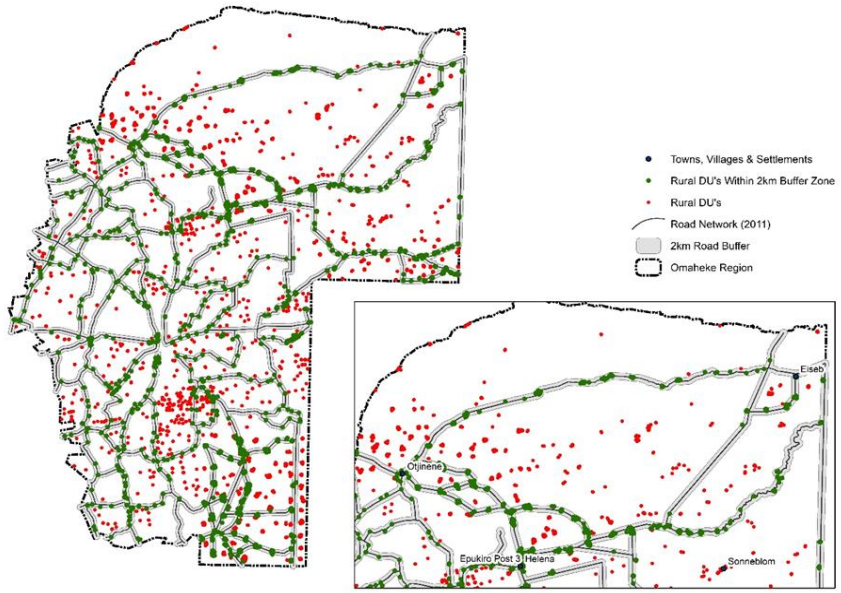


Figure 7.106 – Indicator 9.1.1 – Rural Population with Access to Roads - Omaheke 2011

The rural access index (RAI) is calculated as the rural population within a **2** km buffer of a good road divided by the total rural population. In **2011**, the index was calculated as **64.56** percent for Omaheke Region with the given DU frame and its limitations.

The presented map is produced on the internationally recommended methodology by the World Bank, which is the custodian for the indicator 9.1.1. Using the Dwelling Units (DU's) collected for the **2011** PHC, it is possible to geographically locate individual DU's which are within the **2** km buffer zone of the national road network (**2011**). The green points represent those rural DU's that are within the **2** km buffer zone and the red points represent the rural DU's that are outside the **2** km buffer zone. It is to be noted that the DU does not have a full coverage of DU's and does not have the complete population values for the DU's. It is presented here to showcase the opportunity to use geospatial data and EO data to calculate rural access. With an updated DU frame it is possible to monitor access to roads with each new road network.

Target 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.

Indicator 9.2.1

Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita.

National Definition

Manufacturing sector contribution to GDP (current prices).

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	NSA	**Source**	National Accounts
Frequency	Annual	**Tier I**	

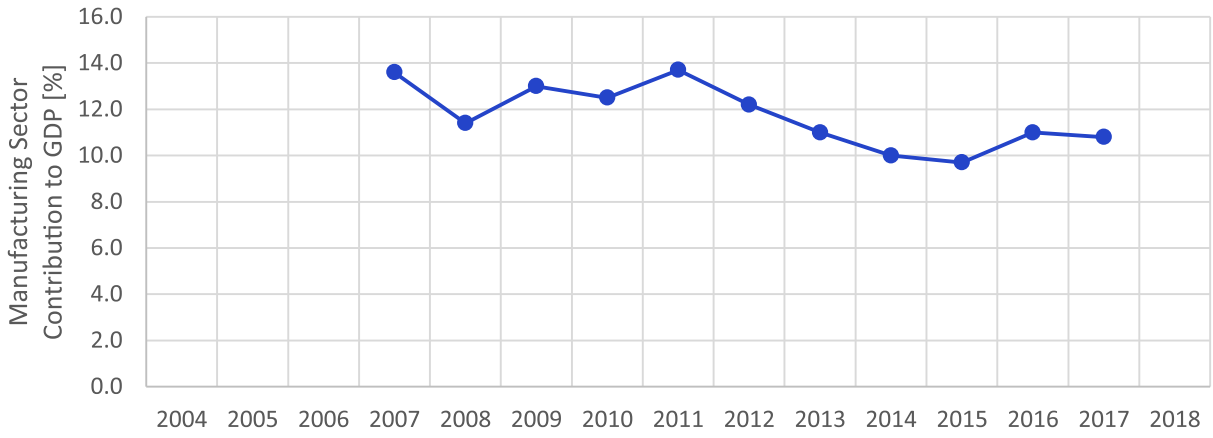


Figure 7.107 – Indicator 9.2.1 - Manufacturing Sector Contribution to GDP - Country Levels

Table 7.78 – Indicator 9.2.1 - Manufacturing Sector Contribution to GDP - Country Levels

Year	Total [%]
2007	13.6
2008	11.4
2009	13.0
2010	12.5
2011	13.7
2012	12.2
2013	11.0
2014	10.0
2015	9.7
2016	11.0
2017	10.8

The GDP contribution to the manufacturing sector was recorded to be **10.8** percent in **2017**. Generally, the trend has been declining since **2011.**

Indicator 9.2.2

Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment.

National Definition

as UN Definition

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	M, F
Data Provider	NSA	**Source**	LFS
Frequency	Annual	**Tier I**	

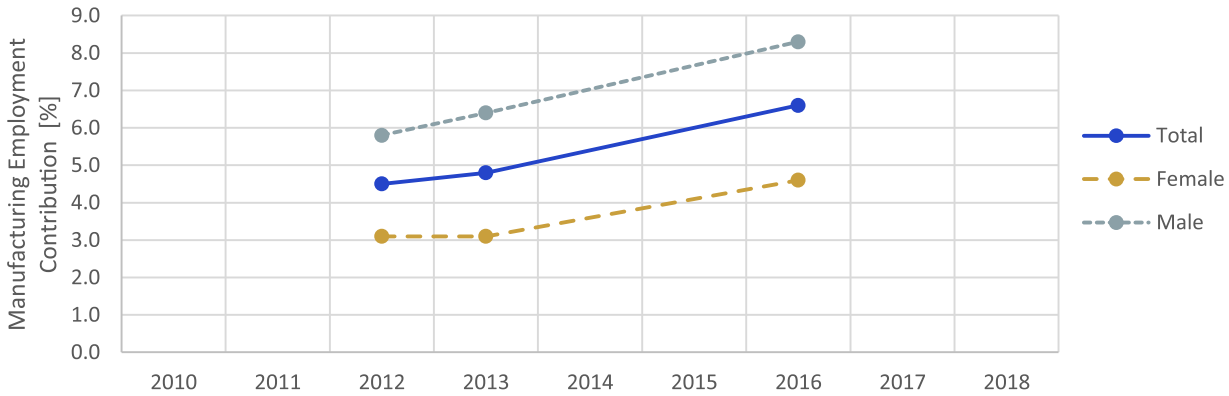


Figure 7.108 – Indicator 9.2.2 - Manufacturing Employment Contribution - Country Levels

Table 7.79 – Indicator 9.2.2 - Manufacturing Employment Contribution - Country Levels

Year	Total [%]	Female [%]	Male [%]
2012	4.5	3.1	5.8
2013	4.8	3.1	6.4
2016	6.6	4.6	8.3

The recent increase in GDP contribution (indicator 9.2.1) is aligned to the employment contribution that is estimated to have increased from **4.5** percent in **2012** to **6.6** percent in **2016**. Although similar patterns were observed for males and females, males working in the manufacturing sector appear to have doubled compared to females across the board.

Target 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.

Indicator 9.3.2

Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit.

National Definition

Firms (formal) with bank loan / line of credit (small, medium, large enterprises)

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	WB	**Source**	Enterprise Survey
Frequency	-	**Tier II**	

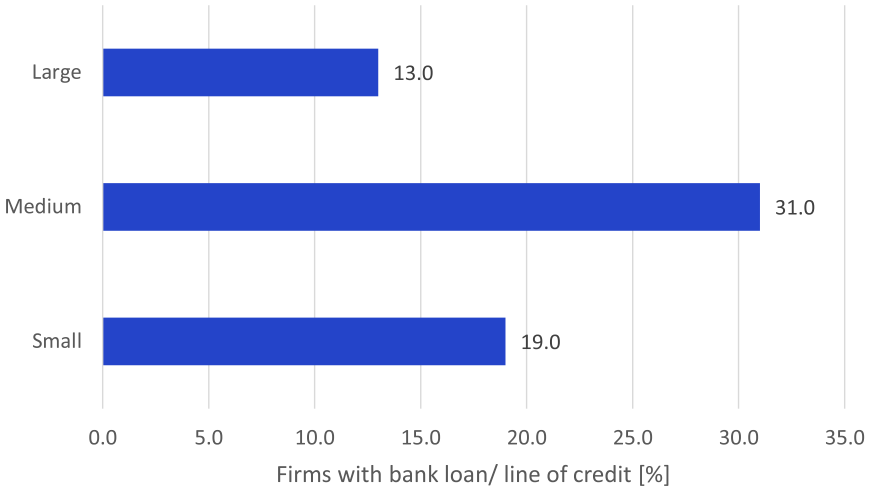


Figure 7.109 – Indicator 9.3.2 - Firms with bank loan/ line of credit in 2014 - Country Levels

Target 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.

Indicator 9.4.1

CO2 emission per unit of value added.

National Definition

a) CO2 per unit of GDP, b) total emissions in Gg CO2 Equivalent

Origin	International & National	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	UNIDO, MET	**Source**	UN SDG Global Database/ Second Biennial Update Report (BUR2) 2016
Frequency	Annual, -	**Tier I**	

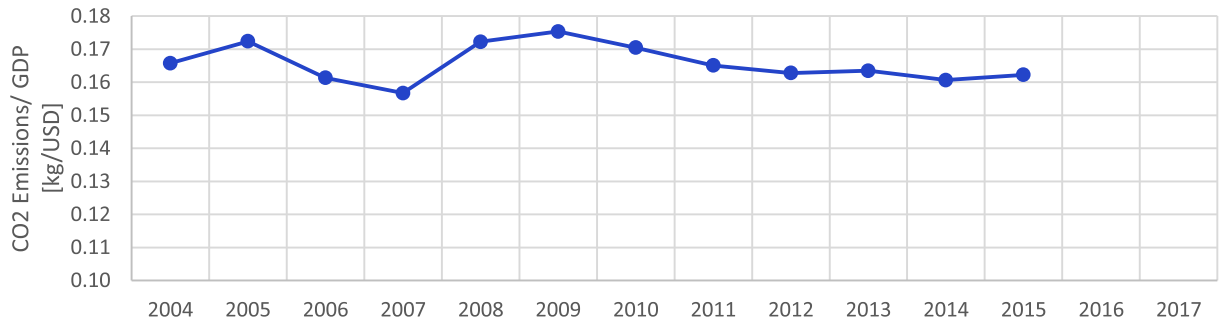


Figure 7.110 – Indicator 9.4.1 - CO2 Emissions per GDP – Country Levels

Table 7.80 – Indicator 9.4.1 - CO2 Emissions - Country Levels

Year	CO2 Emissions/ GDP [kg/ USD]	Total emissions [Gg]	Net emissions [Gg]
2004	0.166		
2005	0.172		
2006	0.161		
2007	0.157		
2008	0.172		
2009	0.175		
2010	0.170		
2011	0.165		
2012	0.163	30692	5240
2013	0.163		
2014	0.161		
2015	0.162		

The emission intensity of the Namibian economy, monitored by kg CO2/ GDP is declining since **2009**, from **0.175** to **0.162** in **2015**. The net emission of the country is estimated to be **5240** Gg of CO2 equivalent emissions in **2012**.

Target 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

Indicator 9.5.1	**National Definition**			
Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP.	UN SDG Definition			
	Origin	International/National	**Disaggregation**	-
	Data Provider	UNESCO, NCRST	**Source**	UNESCO Database, National Survey on Research and Experimental Development
	Frequency	-, -	**Tier I**	

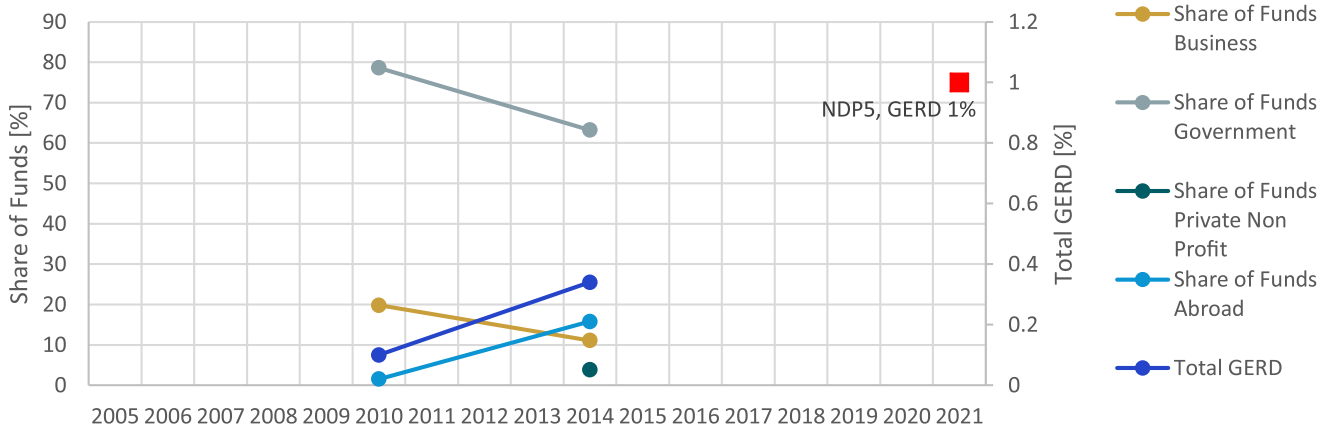


Figure 7.111 – Indicator 9.5.1 - Proportion R&D Expenditure of GDP – Country Levels

Table 7.81 – Indicator 9.5.1 - Proportion R&D Expenditure of GDP - Country Levels

Year	Total GERD [%]	Share of Funds Business [%]	Share of Funds Government [%]	Share of Funds Private Non Profit [%]	Share of Funds Abroad [%]
2010	0.1	19.8	78.6		1.5
2014	0.34	11.1	63.22	3.87	15.81

Indicator 9.5.2

Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants.

National Definition

As UN SDG Definition

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	WEF	**Source**	Global Innovation Report
Frequency	-	**Tier I**	

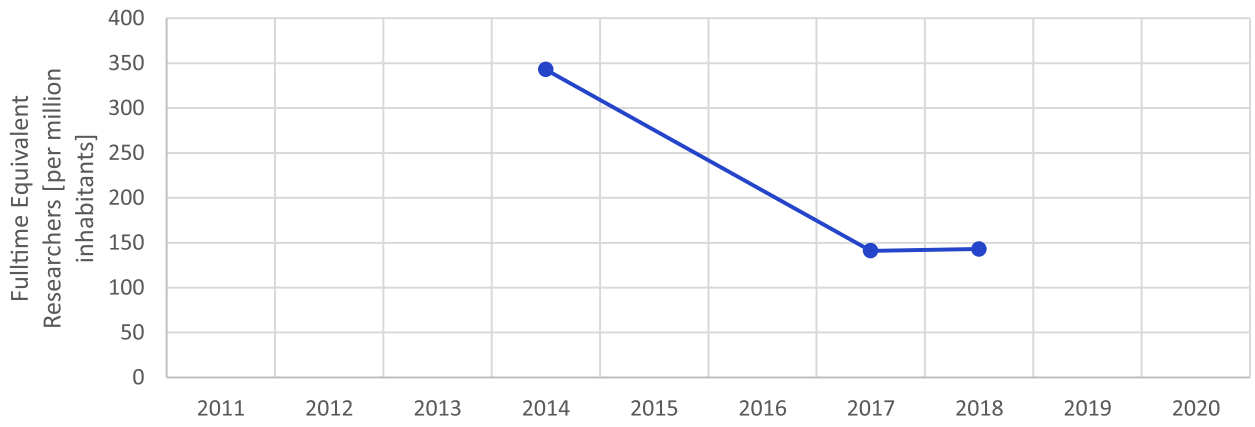


Figure 7.112 – Indicator 9.5.2 - Fulltime Equivalent Researchers per Million Inhabitants – Country Levels

Table 7.82 – Indicator 9.5.2 - Fulltime Equivalent Researchers per Million Inhabitants - Country Levels

Year	Total [per 1 Million]
2014	343
2017	141
2018	143

Target 9.a - Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.

Indicator 9.a.1

Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure.

National Definition

As UN SDG Definition

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	OECD	**Source**	UN SDG Global Database
Frequency	Annual	**Tier I**	

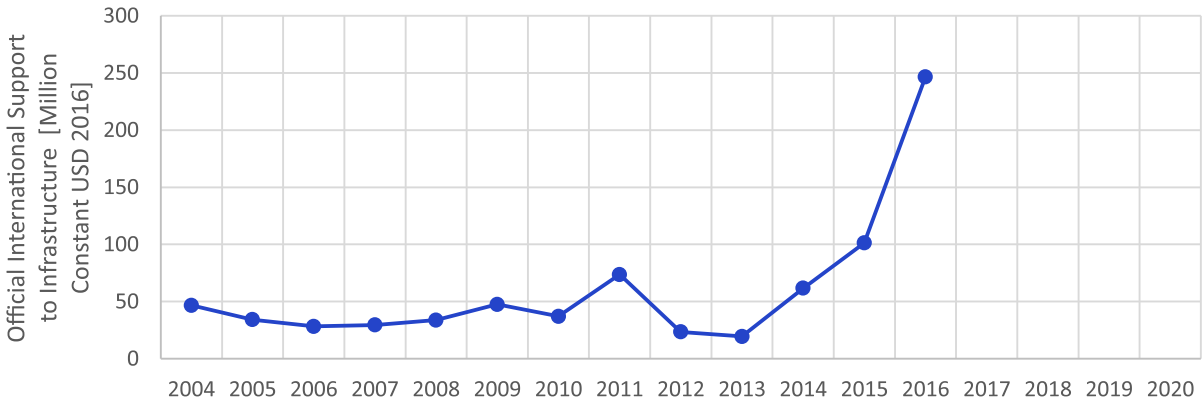


Figure 7.113 – Indicator 9.a.1 - Official International Support to Infrastructure – Country Levels

Table 7.83 – Indicator 9.a.1 - Official International Support to Infrastructure - Country Levels

Year	Total [Million USD constant 2016]
2004	46.6
2005	34.2
2006	28.3
2007	29.5
2008	33.8
2009	47.5
2010	37.1
2011	73.7
2012	23.5
2013	19.4
2014	61.7
2015	101.3
2016	246.6

Target 9.b - Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities.

Indicator 9.b.1

Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added.

National Definition

As UN SDG Definition

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	UNIDO	**Source**	UN SDG Global Database
Frequency	Annual	**Tier I**	

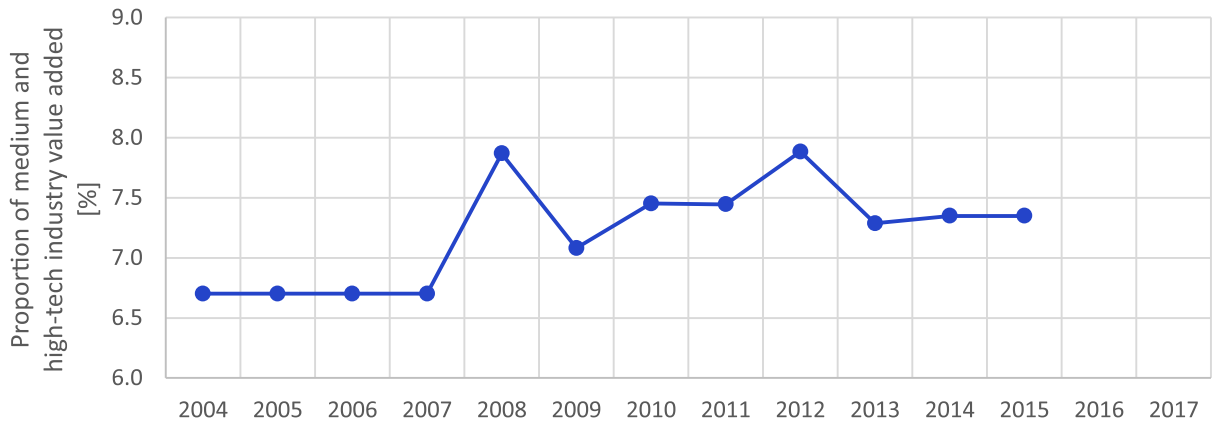


Figure 7.114 – Indicator 9.b.1 - Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added – Country Levels

Table 7.84 – Indicator 9.b.1 - Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added - Country Levels

Year	Total [%]
2004	6.70
2005	6.70
2006	6.70
2007	6.70
2008	7.87
2009	7.08
2010	7.45
2011	7.45
2012	7.88
2013	7.29
2014	7.35
2015	7.35

The contribution of medium and high-tech industry to the Namibian economy increased slightly but continuously over the last years. While it was **6.7** percent in **2004** it appears to be now stable over **7.3** percent over the last **3** years.

Target 9.c - Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

Indicator 9.c.1

Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology.

National Definition

Proportion of population covered by at least a) a 2G b) a 3G and c) a 4G mobile network

Origin	International/National	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	ITU, CRAN	**Source**	UN SDG Global Database, CRAN Data Collection Sheet
Frequency	Annual, -	**Tier I**	

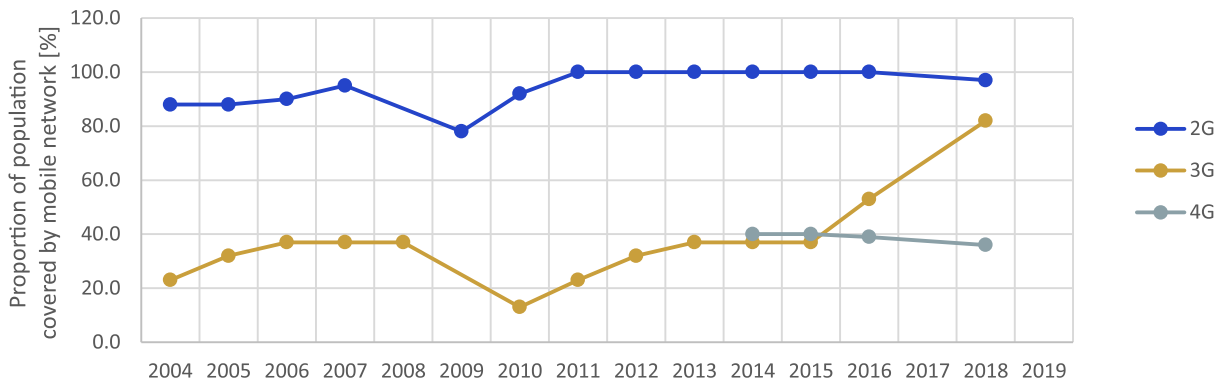


Figure 7.115 – Indicator 9.c.1 - Proportion of population covered by mobile network– Country Levels

Table 7.85 – Indicator 9.c.1 - Proportion of population covered by mobile network - Country Levels

Year	2G [%]	3G [%]	4G [%]
2004	88	23	
2005	88	32	
2006	90	37	
2007	95	37	
2008		37	
2009	78		
2010	92	13	
2011	100	23	
2012	100	32	
2013	100	37	
2014	100	37	40
2015	100	37	40
2016	100	53	39
2018	97	82	36

Full coverage for a 2G network was achieved from **2011**, while coverage for 3G increased to **82** percent in **2018**. However, the estimates for 4G coverage declined moderately from **40** percent in **2014** to **36** percent in **2018**.

Table 7.86 – Unreported Indicators under Goal 9

Target	Indicator	Tier
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	Tier I
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	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	Tier II

10
REDUCED
INEQUALITIES

Goal 10 - Reduce inequality within and among countries

Namibia is in a strong position to report on 7 out of 11 indicators regarding changes under Goal 10. Five (5) of these indicators are coming from national sources and from NSA with the 4 indicators from NHIES as the main source. Only three sources provide updated values since the start of Agenda 2030.

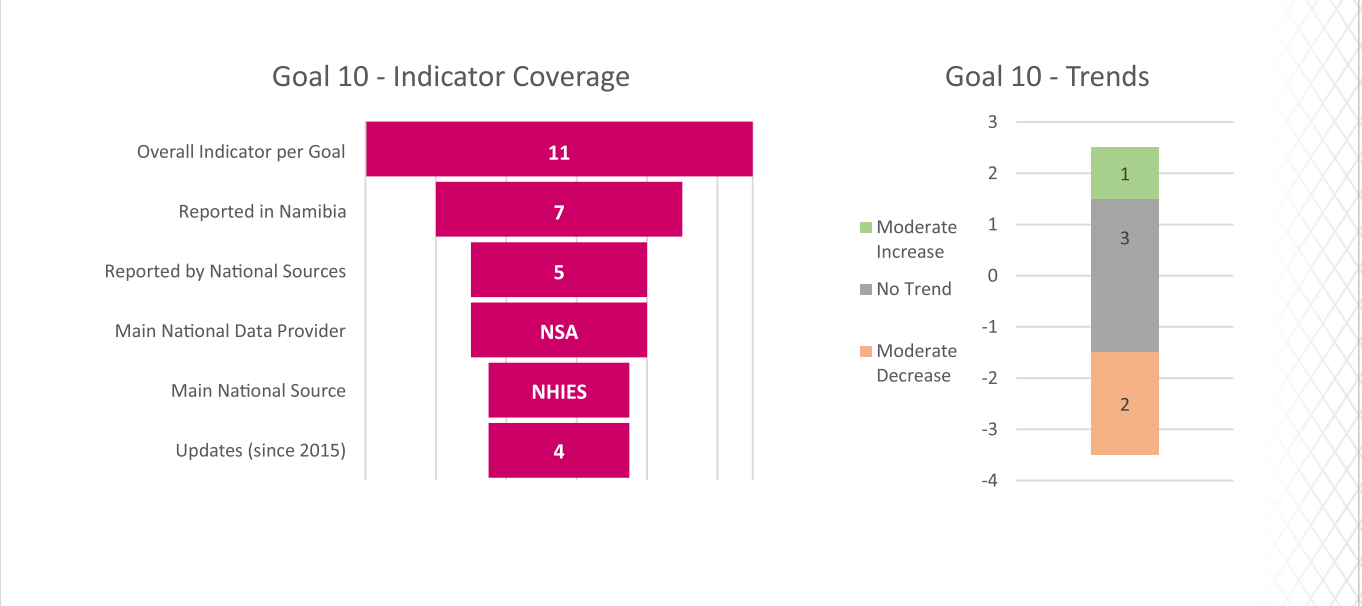


Figure 7.116 – Goal 10 in Namibia: Reporting Capacity and Trends

To assess the progress made concerning Goal 10, only the financial soundness values under indicator 10.5.1 are showing positive trends. For the people living below 50 percent of the median expenditure, the total resource flow for development and the remittance transaction costs, no trends are notable. However, for the indicator on pro-poor growth (10.1.1) and the compensation of employees' contribution to GDP a negative trend has been observed in recent years.

A summary table of all indicators is found in the SDGs Indicators Framework accompanying this report. Trends providing a more detailed view on the progress to reduce inequality within and among countries are presented below.

Monitoring Localization Update Trend

Target 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.

Indicator 10.1.1

Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population.

National Definition

a) Growth Rate of Household Expenditure per household among the bottom 40 percent of the population in relation to the overall growth rate. (Inflation adjusted).

b) Contribution to overall Expenditure by the bottom 40 % households.

Origin	National Disaggregation	-	
Data Provider	NSA	**Source**	NHIES Data
Frequency	5 years	**Tier II**	

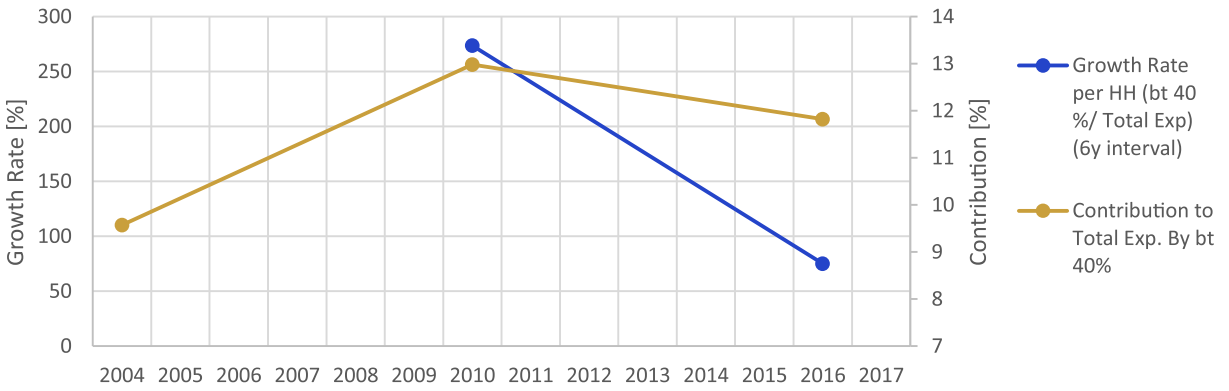


Figure 7.117 – Indicator 10.1.1 - Expenditure Patterns of the bottom 40 percent – Country Levels

Table 7.87 – Indicator 10.1.1 - Expenditure Patterns of the bottom 40 percent - Country Levels

Year	Growth Rate per HH (bottom 40 percent/ Total Exp) (6y interval) [%]	Contribution to Total Exp. By bottom 40 percent [%]
2004		9.6
2010	273.6	13.0
2016	75.0	11.8

Indicator 10.1.1 is designed to monitor the economic growth of the households among the bottom **40** percent of the expenditure distribution in relation to the overall economic expenditure growth. Between **2004** and **2010** this ratio was **273.6** percent, meaning the bottom **40** percent had relatively more economic growth than the overall population and therefore Namibian growth was considered to be "pro-poor". This growth resulted in a higher share to total expenditures, which increased from **9.6** percent in **2004** to **13** percent in **2010**. Unfortunately, this trend reversed between **2010** and **2016**, where the growth of the bottom **40** percent was only **75** percent of the overall growth, meaning the growth was not pro-poor. Consequently, the share of total expenditures decreased again to only **11.8** percent in **2016**.

Target 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.

Indicator 10.2.1

Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities.

National Definition

a) Proportion of Population (Individuals) below 50% of Median Expenditure.

b) Parity Index Female/ Male out of the affected population .

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	NSA	**Source**	NHIES Data
Frequency	5 years	**Tier II**	

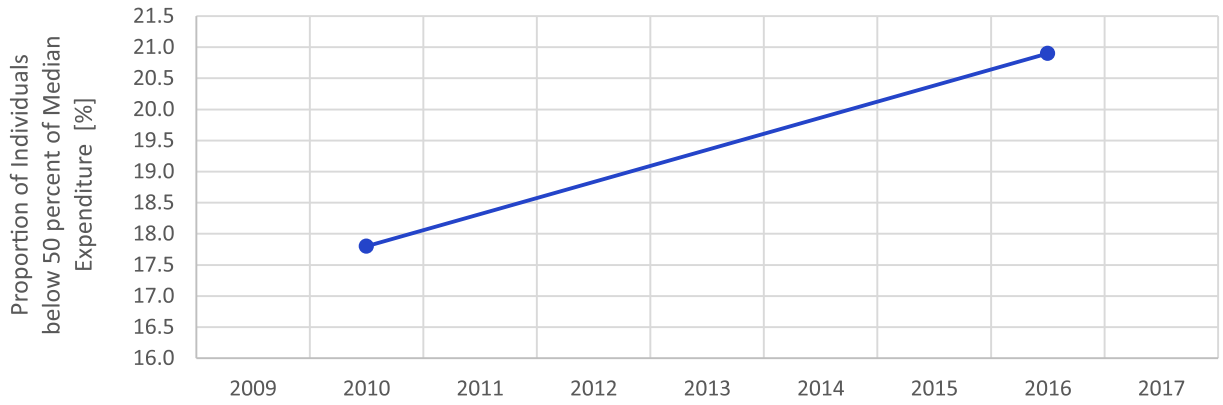


Figure 7.118 – Indicator 10.2.1 - Proportion of Individuals below 50 percent of Median Expenditure – Country Levels

Table 7.88 – Indicator 10.2.1 - Proportion of Individuals below 50 percent of Median Expenditure - Country Levels

Year	Total [%]	Parity Index
2010	17.8	1.1
2016	20.9	1.1

The amount of people living below **50** percent of the median expenditure increased from **17.8** percent in **2010** to **20.9** percent in **2016**. This means that more people of the overall population moved to this lower class of the expenditure distribution. The parity index between men and women remained the same in the observed period.

Target 10.4 - Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.

Indicator 10.4.1

Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers.

National Definition

Compensation of employees N$/ GDP (current market prices) N$

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	NSA	**Source**	National Accounts
Frequency	Annual	**Tier II**	

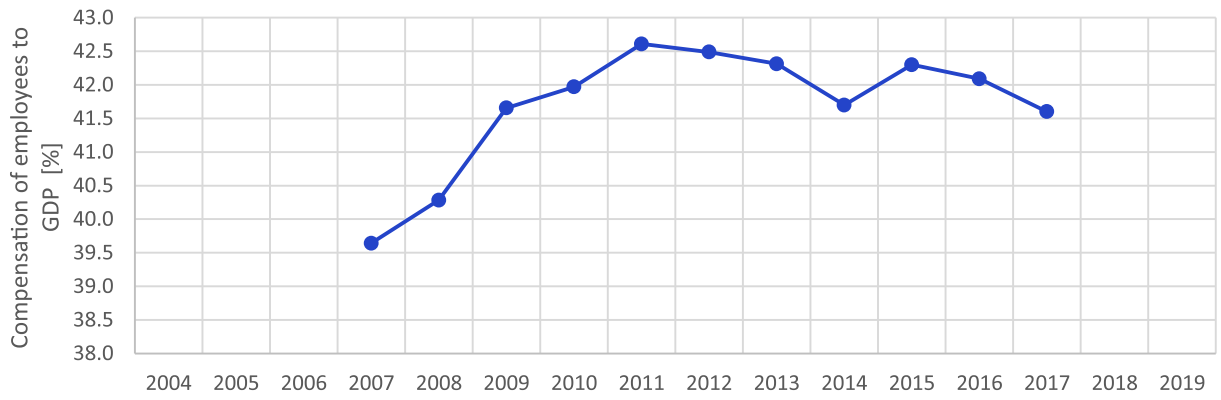


Figure 7.119 – Indicator 10.4.1 - Compensation of employees to GDP - Country Levels

Table 7.89 – Indicator 10.4.1 - Compensation of employees to GDP - Country Levels

Year	Total [%]
2007	39.6
2008	40.3
2009	41.7
2010	42.0
2011	42.6
2012	42.5
2013	42.3
2014	41.7
2015	42.3
2016	42.1
2017	41.6

The ratio between employee compensation to overall GDP was recorded to be **41.6** percent in **2017**. However, the overall trend has been raising from 39.6 percent in **2007**, peaking in **2011** to **42.6** percent.

Target 10.5 - Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations.

Indicator 10.5.1

Financial Soundness Indicator

National Definition

a) Capital Adequacy Ratio (Tier 1 leverage ratio; Tier 1 RWCR)
b) Asset Quality Ratio (NPL/gross loans; Total Provision/ NPLs)
c) Profitabilty Ratio (Return on Equity)
d) Liquidity Ratio (Liquid Assets to total Assets)

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	NAMFISA	**Source**	Namibia Financial Stability Report
Frequency	Annual	**Tier III**	

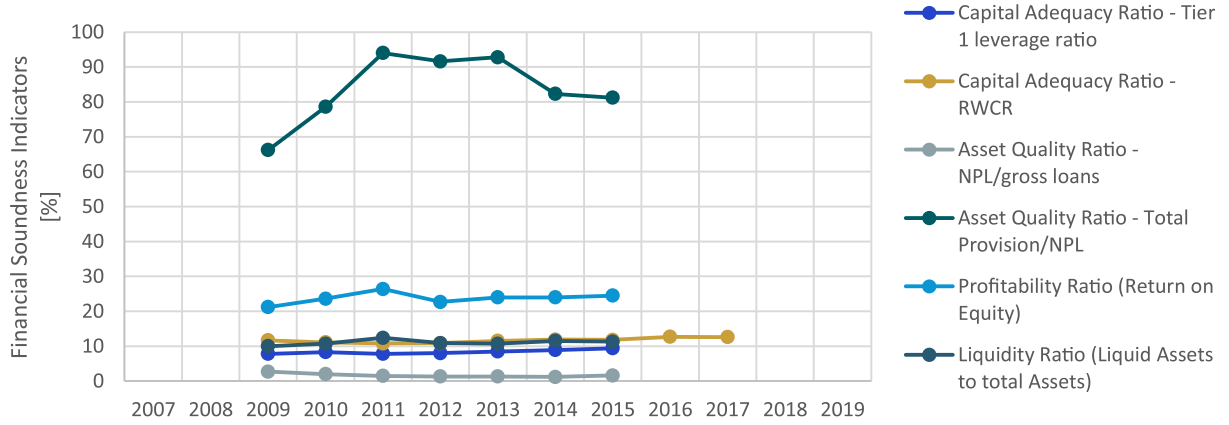


Figure 7.120 – Indicator 10.5.1 - Financial Soundness Indicators - Country Levels

Table 7.90 – Indicator 10.5.1 - Financial Soundness Indicators - Country Levels

Year	Capital Adequacy Ratio - Tier 1 leverage ratio [%]	Capital Adequacy Ratio – RWCR [%]	Asset Quality Ratio - NPL/gross loans [%]	Asset Quality Ratio - Total Provision/NPL [%]	Profitability Ratio (Return on Equity) [%]	Liquidity Ratio (Liquid Assets to total Assets) [%]
2009	7.8	11.7	2.7	66.2	21.2	10.0
2010	8.3	11.1	2.0	78.6	23.6	10.7
2011	7.8	10.8	1.5	94	26.4	12.4
2012	8.0	10.9	1.3	91.6	22.7	10.9
2013	8.5	11.5	1.3	92.8	24	10.7
2014	8.9	11.9	1.2	82.3	24	11.5
2015	9.4	11.8	1.6	81.2	24.5	11.3
2016		12.7				
2017		12.6				

Target 10.b - Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes.

Indicator 10.b.1	**National Definition**		
Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	Total Assistance for Development ODA FDI		
	Origin	National	**Disaggregation-**
	Data Provider	NAMFISASource	Namibia Financial Stability Report
	Frequency	Annual	**Tier III**

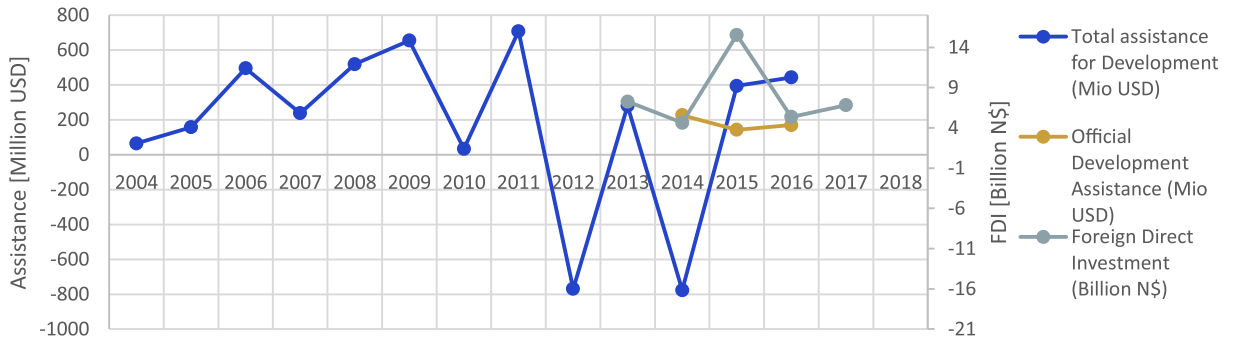


Figure 7.121 – Indicator 10.b.1 - Total Assistance for Development, ODA, FDI in Namibia- Country Levels

Table 7.91 – Indicator 10.b.1 - Total Assistance for Development, ODA, FDI in Namibia- Country Levels

Year	Total assistance for Development [Million USD]	Official Development Assistance [Million USD]	Foreign Direct Investment [Billion N$]
2004	65.0		
2005	157.7		
2006	495.1		
2007	237.7		
2008	519.5		
2009	654.5		
2010	33.6		
2011	708.1		
2012	-769.2		
2013	280.2		7.26
2014	-777.0	226.2	4.63
2015	394.2	142.4	15.54
2016	443.2	170.0	5.36
2017			6.82

Target 10.c - By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent.

Indicator 10.c.1	**National Definition**			
Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	UN SDG Definition			
	Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	-
	Data Provider	WB	**Source**	UN SDG Global Database
	Frequency	-	**Tier II**	

The World Bank estimate of **2017** for the magnitude of transaction costs of remittances towards Namibia is given as **27.6** percent of the amount remitted.

Policy Indicators under Goal 10

Target 10.7- Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.

Table 7.92 – Means of Implementation Indicators under Goal 10

Indicator	Classification	National Definition	Status 2015
10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies	Tier III	Has Namibia implemented a Migration Policy	No

Even though not yet implemented, Namibia has validated a National Labour Migration Policy in May 18, 2017 aiming to strengthening rules and regulations for effective and efficient administration of labour migration and optimizing the benefits of labour migration on development.

The policy also aims at ensuring the sound development and implementation of labour migration system, which can have a positive impact on human resource development, economic growth and decent work in Namibia.

The Namibia Labour Migration Policy is aligned with the SADC Regional Labour Migration Policy Framework, the SADC Labour Migration Action Plan and Article 19 of the Protocol on Employment and Labour dedicated specifically to labour migration and migrant workers.

UNREPORTED INDICATORS UNDER GOAL 10

Table 7.93 – Unreported Indicators under Goal 10

Target	Indicator	Tier
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	10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	Tier III
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	10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	Tier I
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination	Tier III
10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	Tier I

11
SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES

Goal 11 - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

From the 15 overall indicators under Goal 11, Namibia is able to report on 8 indicators from which 5 are originating from national sources. The main national data provider is NSA with 3 indicators. Only two sources provide an update since the beginning of the implementation of the Agenda 2030. Both happen to be international sources.

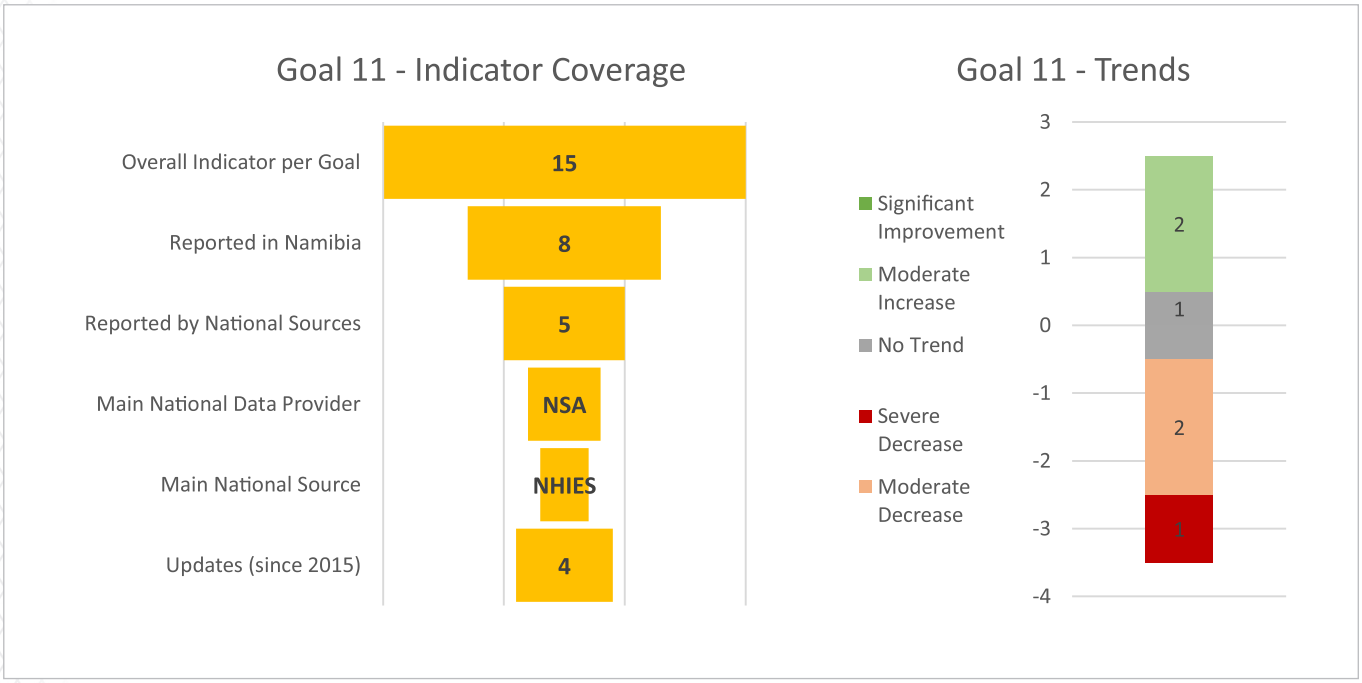


Figure 7.122 – Goal 11 in Namibia: Reporting Capacity and Trends

The trends for indicators under Goal 11 are almost balanced. Positive trends are visible for the proportion of people living in improvised houses, the overall spending on natural heritage and affected people by natural disasters. Not as promising appear the trends for the economic impact of natural disasters and the extent of mean levels of Particulate Matter (PM2.5). No trends are visible for the spatial access of population to public transport services.

A summary table of all indicators is found in the SDGs Indicators Framework accompanying this report. Trends and regional patterns providing a more detailed view on the progress to create sustainable and inclusive settlements in Namibia are presented below.

Monitoring Localization Update Trend

Target 11.1 - By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.

Indicator 11.1.1

Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing.

National Definition

Proportion of improvised houses / overall houses

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	U,R, Region
Data Provider	NSA	**Source**	PHC, NIDS
Frequency	5 years	**Tier I**	

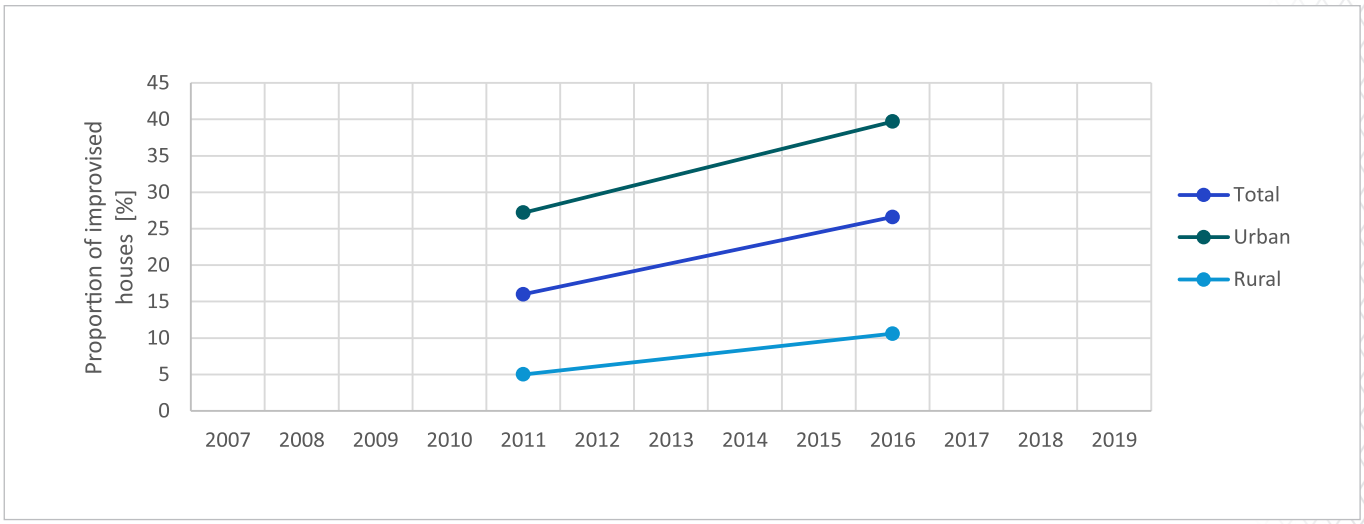


Figure 7.123 – Indicator 11.1.1 - Proportion of improvised houses / overall houses- Country Levels

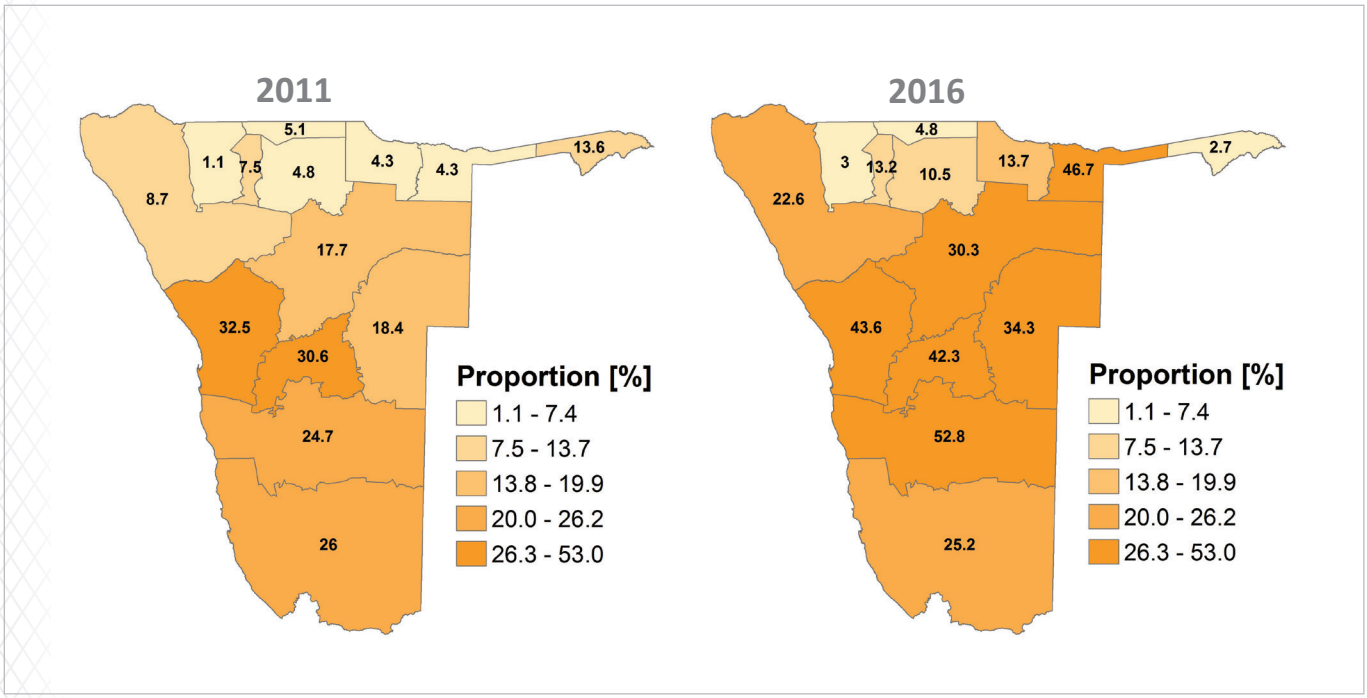
Table 7.94 – Indicator 11.1.1 - Proportion of improvised houses / overall houses - Country Levels

Year	Total [%]	Urban [%]	Rural [%]
2011	16.0	27.2	5.0
2016	26.6	39.7	10.6

The proportion of improvised houses (shacks) increased significantly from **16** percent in **2011** to **26.6** percent in **2016**. The trend is visible in urban and rural areas.

Geographic Presentation of Indicator 11.1.1 – Proportion of improvised houses

Source: PHC, NIDS



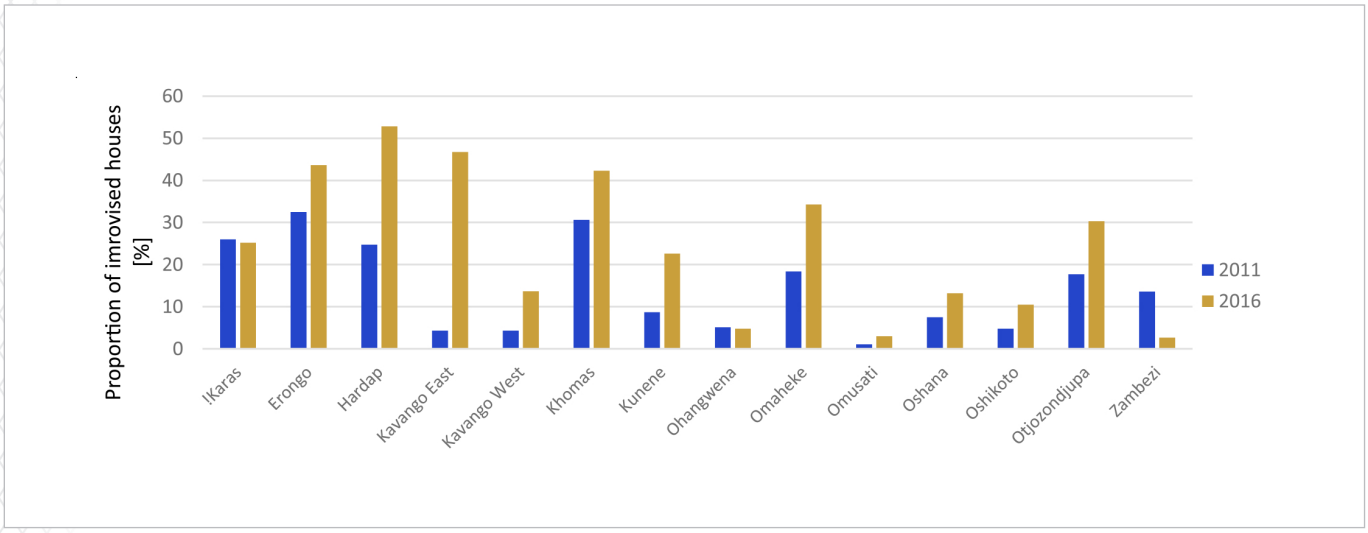


Figure 7.124 – Indicator 11.1.1 - Proportion of improvised houses / overall houses – Regions

Target 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.

Indicator 11.2.1

Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities.

National Definition

Percent of households within a distance of less than 1km to public transport.

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	U, R, Region
Data Provider	NSA	**Source**	NHIES
Frequency	5 years	**Tier I**	

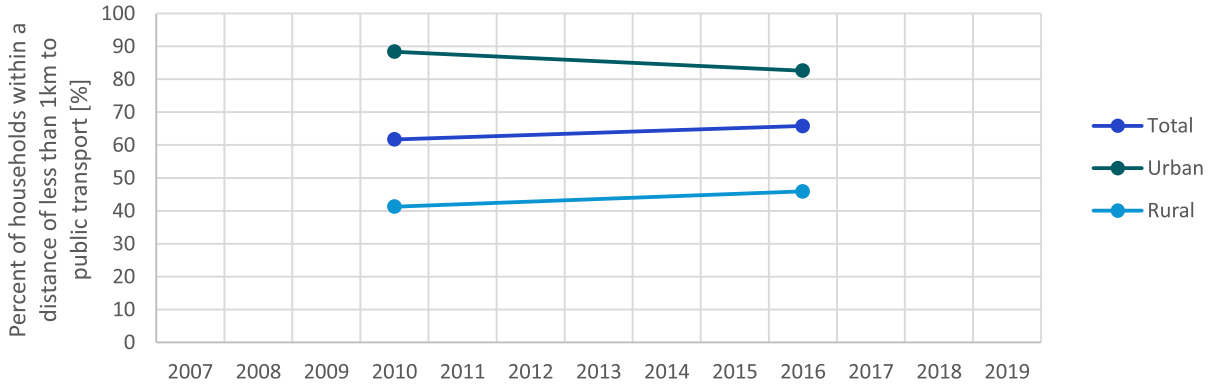


Figure 7.125 – Indicator 11.2.1 - Percent of households within a distance of less than 1km to public transport- Country Levels

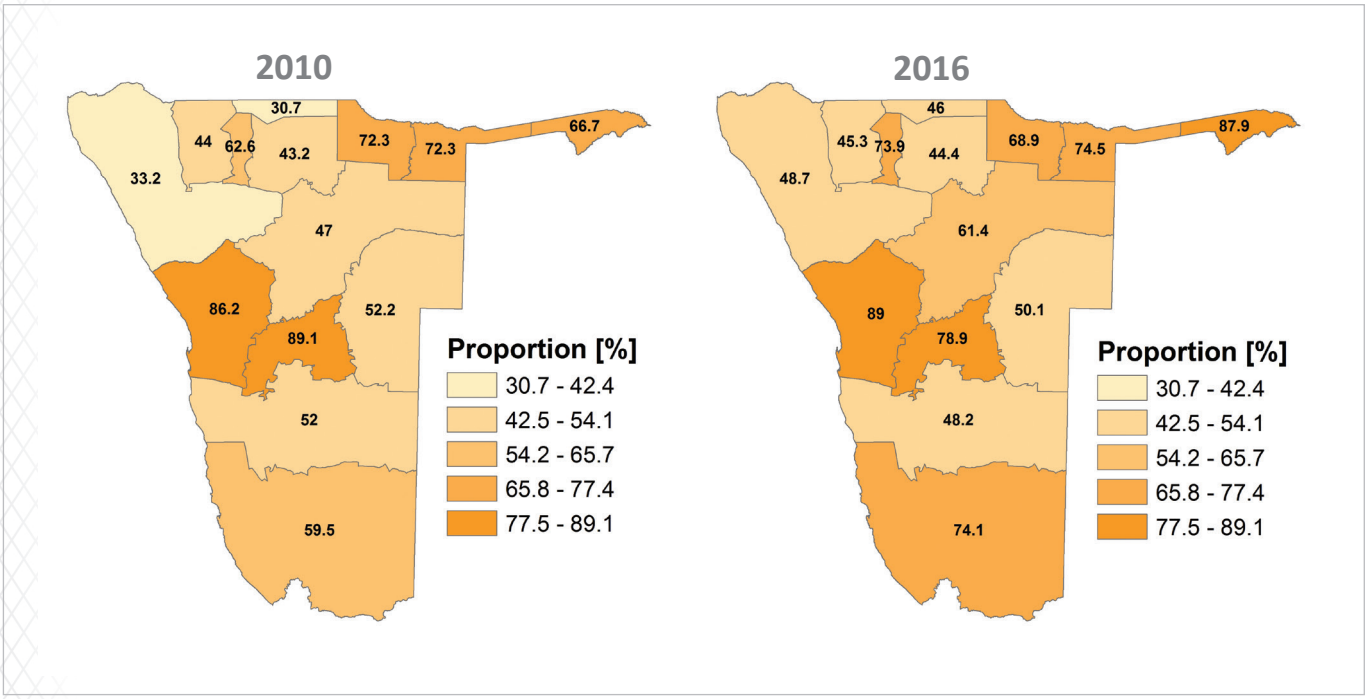
Table 7.95 – Indicator 11.2.1 - Percent of households within a distance of less than 1km to public transport - Country Levels

Year	Total [%]	Urban [%]	Rural [%]
2010	61.7	88.4	541.7
2016	25.8	82.6	45.9

The proportion of households having access to public transport within the distance of **1**km increased from **61.7** percent in **2010** to **65.8** percent in **2016**. This is driven by the improvement in the rural areas where the proportion increased to **45.9** percent in **2016**.

Geographic Presentation of Indicator 11.2.1 – Percent of households within a distance of less than 1km to public transport

Source: NHIES



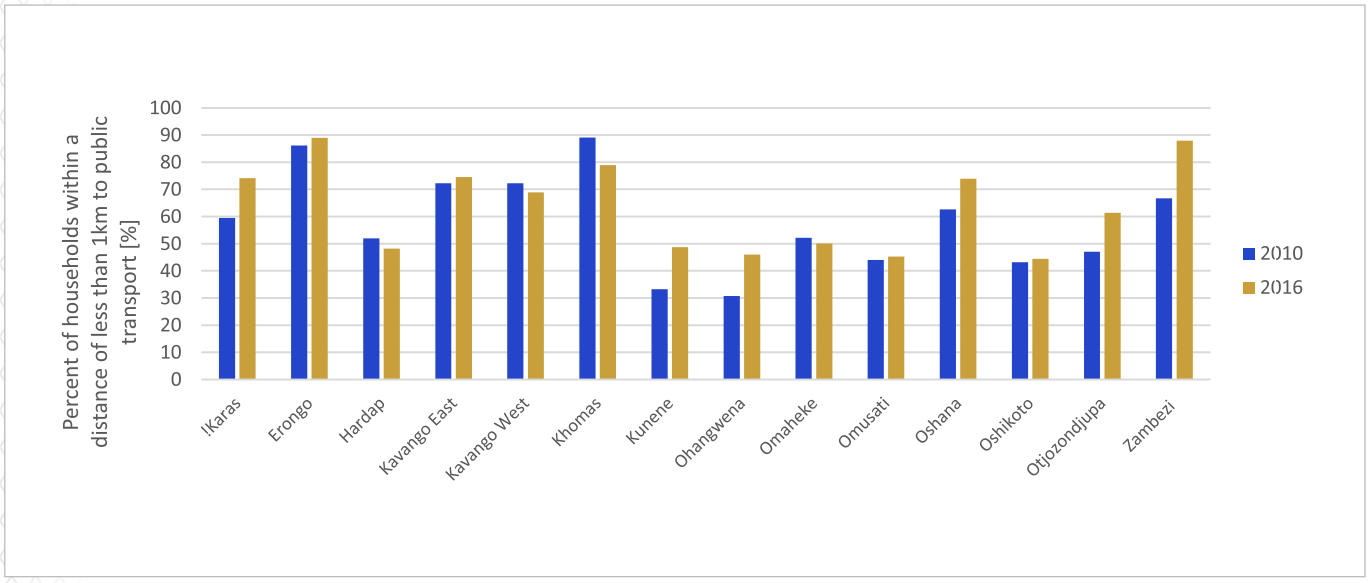


Figure 7.126 – Indicator 11.2.1 - Percent of households within a distance of less than 1km to public transport

2016 - Regions

Target 11.4 - Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.

Indicator 11.4.1

Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship).

National Definition

a) Total and b) Government c) Private d) GEF e) US Gov f) GER Gov g) WWF h) Others Real Biodiversity Expenditure per capita (N$ in 2013 prices) in Namibia.

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	MET	**Source**	Biodiversity Expenditure Review
Frequency	-	**Tier III**	

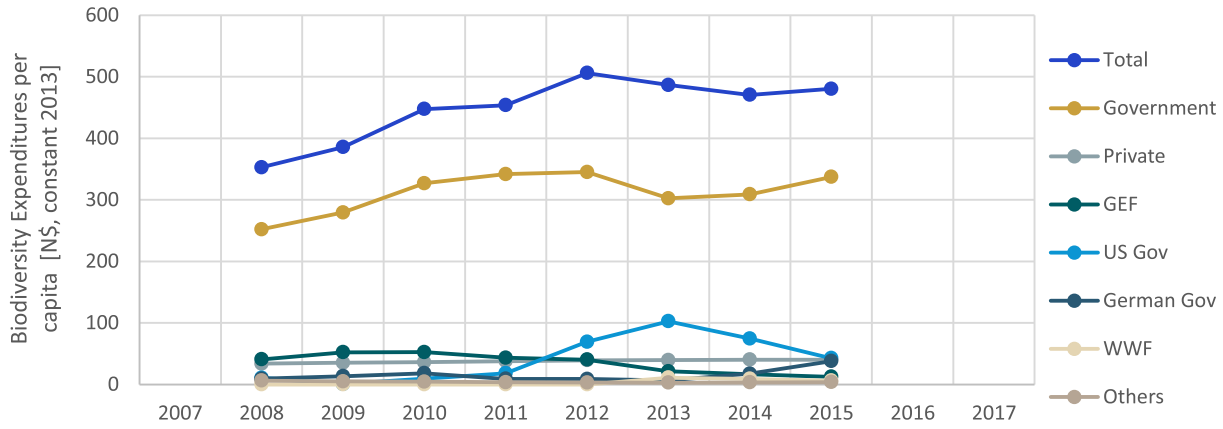


Figure 7.127 – Indicator 11.4.1 - Biodiversity Expenditures per capita - Country Levels

Table 7.96 – Indicator 11.4.1 - Biodiversity Expenditures per capita - Country Levels

Year	Total [N$]	Government [N$]	Private [N$]	GEF [N$]	US Gov [N$]	German Gov [N$]	WWF [N$]	Others [N$]
2008	352.8	252.0	33.8	40.8	10.9	9.2	0.0	6.1
2009	385.8	279.3	35.2	52.3	0.7	13.3	0.0	5.0
2010	447.6	326.9	36.1	52.5	9.4	18.1	0.0	4.5
2011	453.8	341.8	37.8	43.3	18.3	9.1	0.0	3.5
2012	506.0	345.2	39.4	40.2	69.3	8.8	0.0	3.1
2013	486.5	302.5	39.6	21.3	102.7	6.6	11.0	2.9
2014	470.6	308.9	40.2	16.9	74.6	17.5	9.1	3.4
2015	480.4	337.2	40.1	12.4	42.7	37.9	6.1	3.9

Biodiversity expenditures per capita increased since 2008 from N$ **352.8** to N$ **480.4** in **2015**. The overall changes are mainly driven by the government expenditures since then. Between **2012** and **2014** it was driven by the support of the United States Government. While this support decreased in 2015 to N$ **42.7**, additional support of N$ **37.9** was provided by the German Government.

Target 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.

Indicator 11.5.1	**National Definition**	
Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population.	As 1.5.1	

Indicator 11.5.2	**National Definition**	
Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters.	As 1.5.2	

Target 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.

Indicator 11.6.2	**National Definition**			
Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted).	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) (population weighted)			
	Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	U
	Data Provider	WHO	**Source**	UN SDG Global Database
	Frequency	-	**Tier I**	

The WHO estimates for the annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (PM**2.5**) are **22.6** µg/m3 (all areas) and **21.0** µg/m3 (in cities) in **2016**. These values are above the WHO guideline value of **10** µg/m3.

POLICY INDICATORS UNDER GOAL 11

Target 11.b - By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.

Table 7.97 – Means of Implementation Indicators under Goal 11*

Indicator	Classification	National Definition	Status 2015
11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	Tier I	Disaster Risk Management Framework in place in Namibia	Yes
11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Tier II	Disaster Risk Management Framework in place on regional, local, constituency and settlement level	Yes

* See background information on policy indicators under Goal 1

UNREPORTED INDICATORS UNDER GOAL 11

Table 7.98 – Unreported Indicators under Goal 11

Target	Indicator	Tier
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	Tier II
	11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	Tier III
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	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities	Tier II
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	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Tier III
	11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	Tier III
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city	Tier III
11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials	Tier III

12
RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION

Goal 12 - Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

The monitoring capacity for Goal 12 is relatively weak in comparison to other goals. Only 3 out of 13 indicators are tracked, all of them from national sources and none of them updated since 2015.

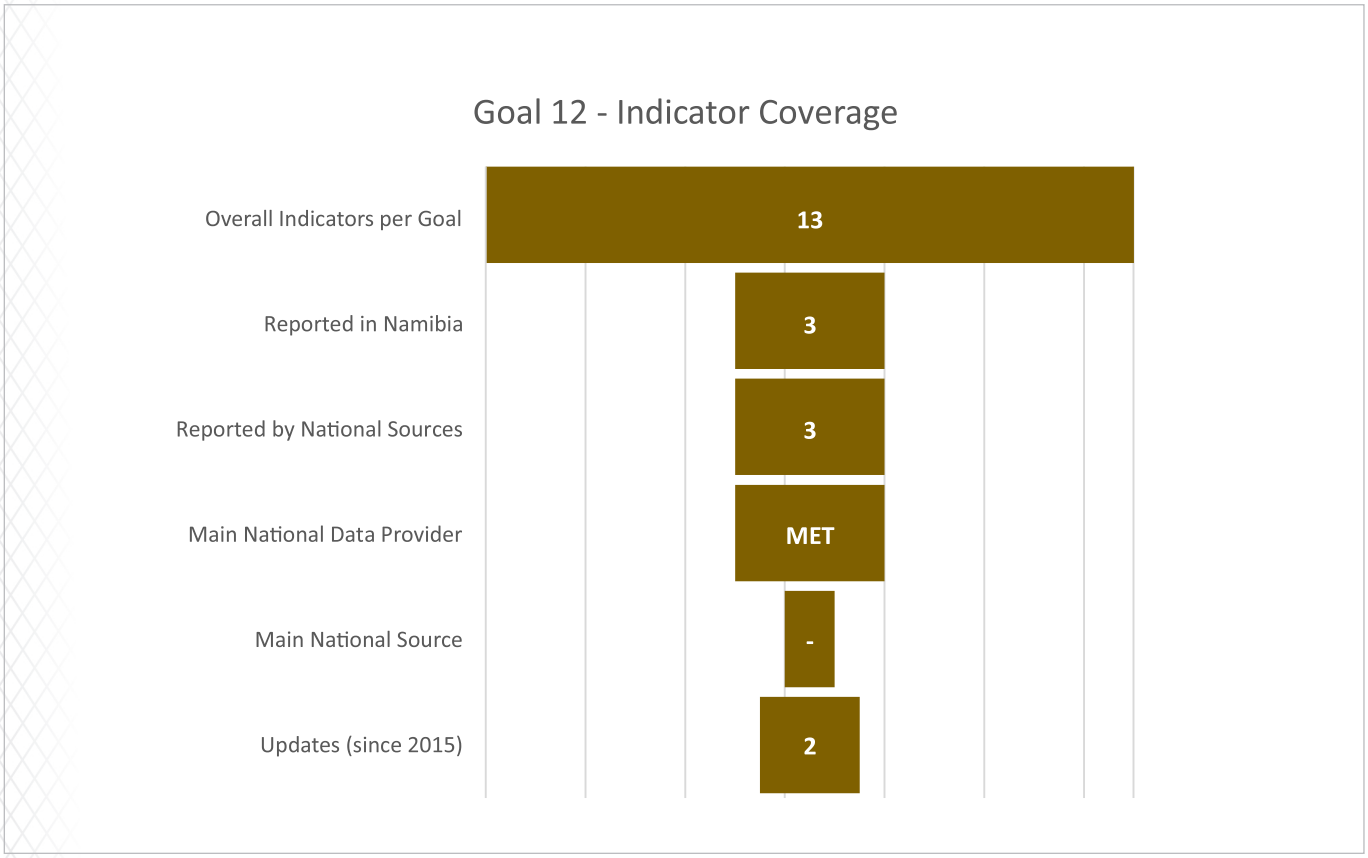


Figure 7.128 – Goal 12 in Namibia: Indicator Coverage and Trends

No conclusions can be drawn as no indicator has provided enough data points to display any trend regarding Goal 12.

A summary table of all indicators is found in the SDGs Indicators Framework accompanying this report.

Monitoring Localization Update Trend

POLICY INDICATORS UNDER GOAL 12

Target 12.1 - Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.

Table 7.99 – Means of Implementation Indicators under Target 12.1

Indicator	Classification	National Definition	Status 2017
12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies	Tier II	Does Namibia have a sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies?	No

Target 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.

Table 7.100 – Means of Implementation Indicators under Target 12.4

Indicator	Classification	National Definition	Status 2015
12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement	Tier I	Multilateral Environmental Agreements on hazardous waste and chemicals that Namibia has joined	4 (Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm and Minimata conventions)

Target 12.b - Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

Table 7.101 – Means of Implementation Indicators under Target 12.b

Indicator	Classification	National Definition	Status 2016
12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools	Tier III	Does Namibia have a sustainable tourism strategy with an agreed monitoring system	yes

The National Sustainable Tourism Growth and Investment Promotion Strategy (2016 – 2026)

The key objective of the National Sustainable Tourism Growth and Investment Promotion Strategy (Ministry of Environment and Tourism, 2016) is to transform Namibia into the most competitive tourism destination in Africa. Thus being competitive in training and skills development; be the country of choice for prospective investors; achieving high levels of interaction between stakeholders and in the development of more innovative, market-driven tourism products and in aggressive and tactical tourism marketing.

Table 7.102 – Unreported Indicators under Goal 12

Target	Indicator	Tier
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	Tier III
	12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Tier I
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	12.3.1 Global food loss index	Tier III
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	12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	Tier III
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	Tier III
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	Tier III
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	Tier III
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	Tier III
12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies	Tier III
12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels	Tier III

13
CLIMATE
ACTION

Goal 13 - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Under Goal 13 Namibia can report on 5 out of 8 indicators, all originating from national sources. However, as most of the covered indicators are policy indicators only one updated progress indicator is available since 2015.

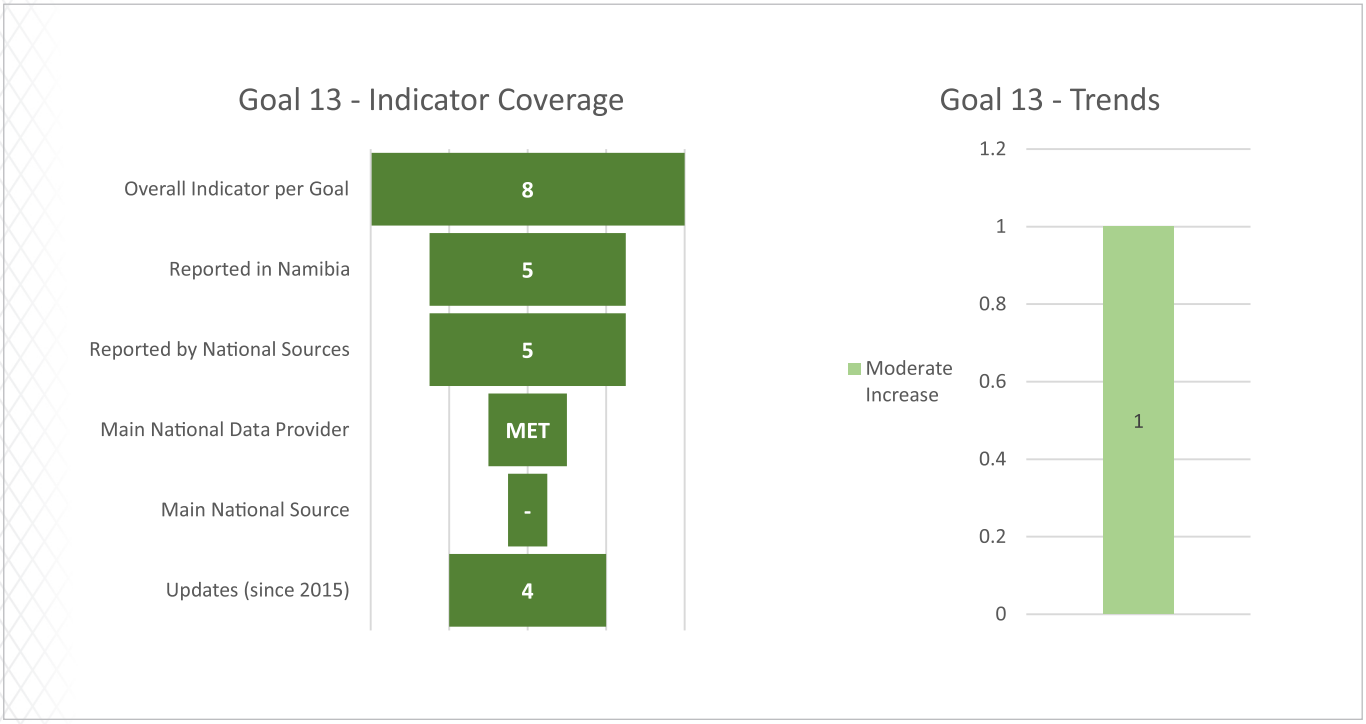


Figure 7.129 – Goal 13 in Namibia: Indicator Coverage and Trends

The only indicator showing any trend under goal 13 is the reduction of affected population by natural disaster in recent years. No other trends can be documented concerning Namibia's effort to combat climate change and its impacts.

A summary table of all indicators is found in the SDGs Indicators Framework accompanying this report.

Monitoring | Localization | Update | Trend

Target 13.1 - Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.

Indicator 13.1.1	National Definition	
Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	As 1.5.1	

POLICY INDICATORS UNDER GOAL 13

Target 13.1 - Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.

Table 7.103 – Means of Implementation Indicators under Target 13.1*

Indicator	Classification	National Definition	Status 2015
13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	Tier I	Disaster Risk Management Framework in place	Yes
13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Tier II	Disaster Risk Management Framework in place on regional, local, constituency and settlement level	Yes

* See Background information on policy indicators under Goal 1

Target 13.2 - Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.

Table 7.104 – Means of Implementation Indicators under Target 13.2

Indicator	Classification	National Definition	Status 2015
13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)	Tier III	Has Namibia communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/ plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)	Yes

The National Policy on Climate Change aims to manage climate change response in a way that recognizes the national developmental goals and promotes integration and coordination of programmes of various sector organizations, so that benefits to the country as a whole are maximized and negative impacts minimized.

Namibia strives for the excellence to address climate change as a challenge by responding in a timely, effective and appropriate manner via exploring adaptation and mitigation approaches relevant to different sectors at local, regional and national level in order to improve the quality of life of its citizens.

The developed policy aims at addressing the issues of climate change through the following objectives:

To develop and implement appropriate strategies and actions that will lower the vulnerability of Namibians and various sectors to the impacts of climate change.

I. To develop action and strategies for climate change mitigation.
II. To integrate climate change effectively into policies, institutional and development frameworks in recognition of the cross-cutting nature of climate change.
III. To enhance capacities and synergies at local, regional and national levels and at individual, institutional and systemic levels to ensure successful implementation of climate change response activities.
IV. To provide, secure and adequate funding resources for effective adaptation and mitigation investments on climate change and associated activities (e.g. capacity building, awareness and dissemination of information.

Further information on the implementation of the National Policy on Climate Change (Ministry of Environment and Tourism, 2011) can be found in National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (Ministry of Environment and Tourism, 2013) and Intended National Determined Contribution (INDC) (Government of the Republic of Namibia, 2015).

Target 13.3 - Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

Table 7.105 – Means of Implementation Indicators under Target 13.3

Indicator	Classification	National Definition	Status 2015
13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions	Tier III	Does Namibia communicate to the UNFCCC	yes

The latest communication towards the UNFCCC is realized through the Third National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Government of the Republic of Namibia, 2015).

UNREPORTED INDICATORS UNDER GOAL 13

Table 7.106 – Unreported Indicators under Goal 13

Target	Indicator	Tier
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula	Tier III
13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment	Tier III
13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	Tier III

14
LIFE BELOW
WATER

Goal 14 - Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Monitoring capacity under goal 14 is currently low with 4 out of 10 indicators being reported on. However, it is understood that more information is available in the country with its elaborate administration of the marine resources. Unfortunately, this information was not made available to be included in this report despite numerous requests. From the 4 reported indicators, 3 are originating from national sources with the Ministry of Fishery and Marine Resources (MFMR) as the main data provider.

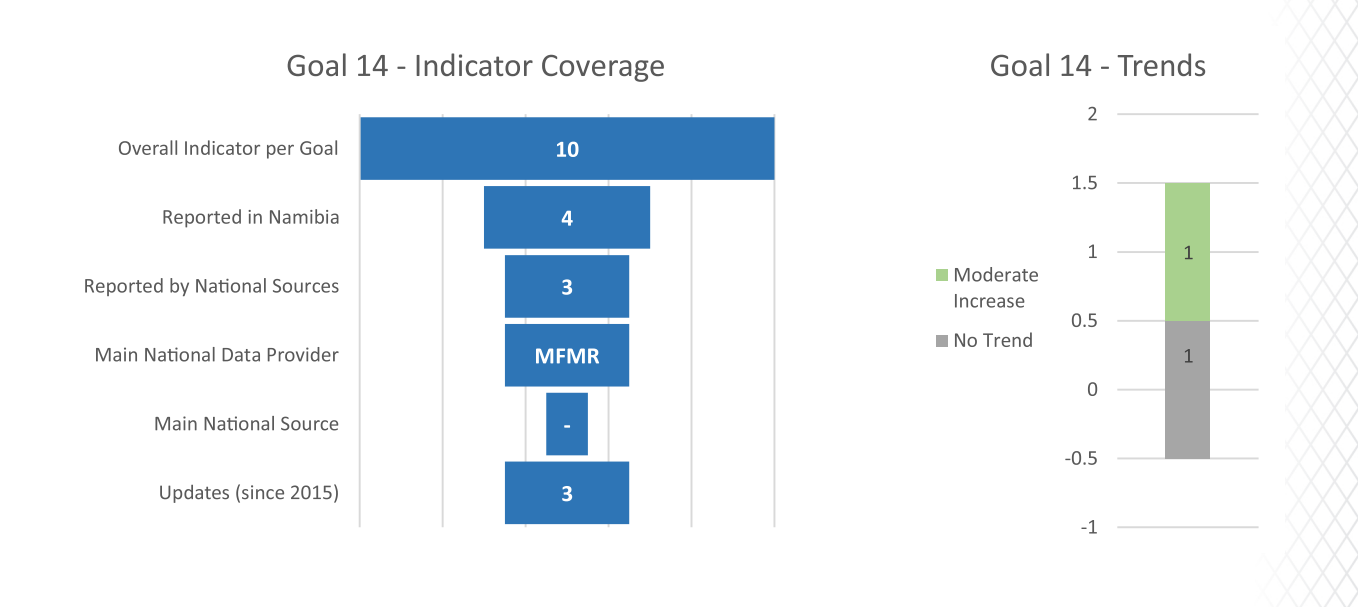


Figure 7.130 – Goal 14 in Namibia: Indicator Coverage and Trends

No trend is visible for the change of marine acidity (indicator 14.3.1) measured at a dedicated spot at the coast. Meanwhile a promising trend regarding the extent of protected marine areas in the country is reported.

A summary table of all indicators is found in the SDGs Indicators Framework accompanying this report. Trends providing a more detailed view on the progress to sustainable ocean management in Namibia are presented below.

Monitoring | Localization | Update | Trend

Target 14.3 - Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.

Indicator 14.3.1

Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations.

National Definition

Percentage Area of Low Oxygen Water (area of water column £0.5ml/l O2) on the shelf off Walvis Bay.

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	MFMR	**Source**	Annual Report
Frequency	Annual	**Tier III**	

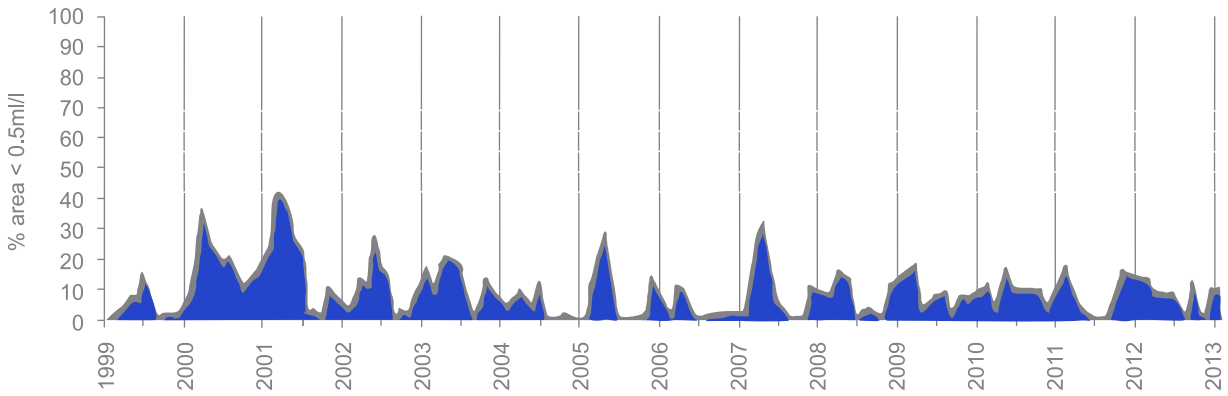


Figure 7.131 – Indicator 14.3.1 - Percentage Area of Low Oxygen Water - Country Levels

Low Oxygen Water as measured only on the shelf of Walvis Bay is subject to seasonal changes. However, peak values above **20** percent appear to be less probable from **2008** to **2013** in comparison to values at the beginning of the century.

Target 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.

Indicator 14.5.1

Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

National Definition

a) Coverage of protected Marine Area with respect to Total Marine Area
b) Average proportion of Marine Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas (%)

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	MFMR	**Source**	Annual Report
Frequency	Annual	**Tier III**	

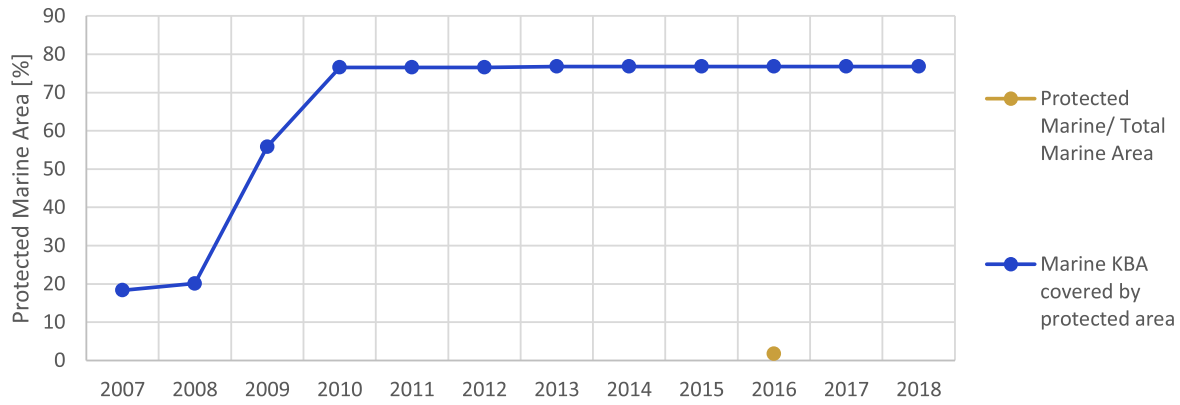


Figure 7.132 – Indicator 14.5.1 - Protected Marine Area - Country Levels

Table 7.107 – Indicator 14.5.1 - Protected Marine Area - Country Levels

Year	Protected Marine/ Total Marine Area [%]	Marine KBA covered by protected area [%]
2004		18.4
2005		18.4
2006		18.4
2007		18.4
2008		20.1
2009		55.9
2010		76.6
2011		76.6
2012		76.6
2013		76.8
2014		76.8
2015		76.8
2016	1.7	76.8
2017		76.8
2018		76.8

Namibia continuously increased its protected marine area over time, from only **18.4** percent coverage in **2004** to a consistent **76.8** percent since **2013**.

POLICY INDICATORS UNDER GOAL 14

Target 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 negotiation3.

Table 7.108 – Means of Implementation Indicators under Target 14.6

Indicator	Classification	National Definition	Status 2015
14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	Tier III	Namibian Policy to implement International Instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.	yes

Namibia's National Plan of Action to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU Fishing) was established in 2007 (Parliament of the Republic of Namibia, 2007). The policy focus areas of the Action Plan are:

I. Development and implementation of national plans of action in support of the various FAO international plans of action, relating to, inter alia, IUU fishing, sea birds, fishing capacity and sharks.
II. Introduction of a national satellite –based Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) to provide for real time monitoring of vessel movement and activities, and to assist in curbing IUU fishing activities within and outside the EEZ by Namibian flagged vessels. The introduction of the VMS is intended also to enable Namibia to comply with requirements by international fisheries management organizations to which Namibia is a contracting party.
III. Enforce port state responsibilities over all vessels visiting Namibian ports and implement measures to take legal action against vessels that engage in Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing.
IV. Enforce flag state responsibilities over all vessels flying the Namibian flag in respect to national fisheries legislation as well as management and conservation measures laid down in international plans of action, conventions and agreements for the conservation of marine resources to which Namibia is a party.

Target 14.c - Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want".

Table 7.109 – Means of Implementation Indicators under Target 14.c

Indicator	Classification	National Definition	Status 2015
14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources	Tier III	UN Convention on the Law of the Sea adopted in Namibia. UNCLOS Fish Stocks Agreement adopted in Namibia Marine Resource Act (no. 27 of 2000) in place	Yes

The Marine Resource Act (Parliament of the Republic of Namibia, 2000) and the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone of Namibia Act 3 (Parliament of the Republic of Namibia, 1990) were developed to provide for the conservation of the marine ecosystem and the responsible utilization, conservation, protection and promotion of marine resources on a sustainable basis; for that purpose to provide for the exercise of control over marine resources.

Together with the National Plan of Action against the IUU fishing, the policies aim to strengthen Namibia's position as a leading fishing nation and to contribute towards the achievement of the economic, social and conservation goals for the benefits of all Namibians.

UNREPORTED INDICATORS UNDER GOAL 14

Table 7.110 – Unreported Indicators under Goal 14

Target	Indicator	Tier
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	14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density	Tier III
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	14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches	Tier III
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 feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	Tier I
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	14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries	Tier III
14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	Tier II
14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	Tier III

15
LIFE
ON LAND

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

The monitoring capacity under Goal 15 is the highest in Namibia among the 17 goals. Data is produced for 12 out of 14 indicators with 8 of them by national sources. The main data provider is the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) covering 7 out of these 8 indicators. The capacity to provide frequent information to monitor changes in the levels of the indicators is evenly high with 7 updated values since 2015.

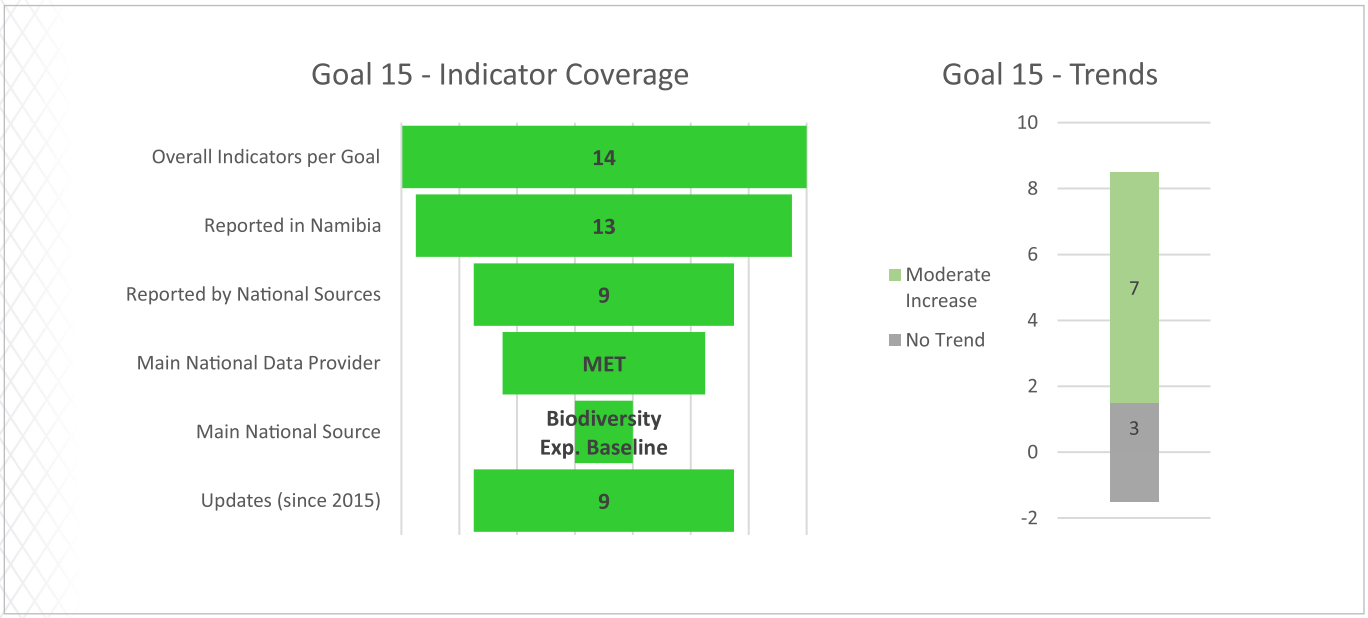
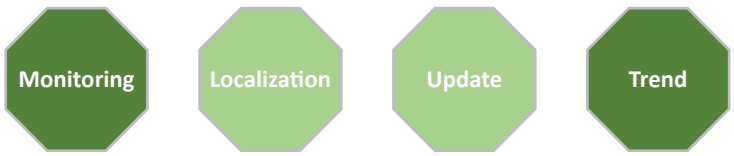


Figure 7.133 – Goal 15 in Namibia: Indicator Coverage and Trends

The majority of indicators under goal 15 show positive trends. The country appears to be in a promising condition to protect its freshwater and mountain biodiversity sites. Its Red List Index rating, the reduction of illegal rhino and elephant killing and the increase in spending on biodiversity programs are indicating successful efforts to protect the countries wildlife. Despite information collected, no distinct trends are visible for the extent of forest area in the country, its sustainable management and the progress towards the national Aichi Biodiversity Target 2.

A summary table of all indicators is found in the SDGs Indicators Framework accompanying this report. Trends and regional patterns providing a more detailed view on the progress to protect and restore Namibia's terrestrial ecosystem are presented below.



Target 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.

Indicator 15.1.1

Forest area as a proportion of total land area.

EARTH OBSERVATIONS FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

National Definition

a) As UN SDG Definition b) Tree Covered Area (ESA CCI LC)

Origin	International/ National	**Disaggregation -,**	Region
Data Provider	FAO, TrendsEarth1	**Source**	UN SDG Global (trends.earth/d ocs/en/)
Frequency	-, Annual	**Tier I**	

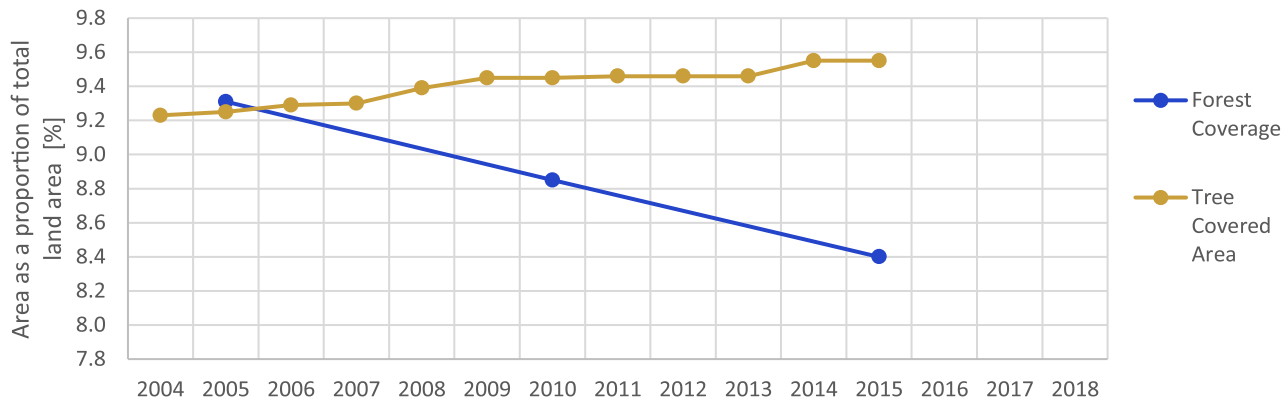


Figure 7.134– Indicator 15.1.1 - Forest area as a proportion of total land area - Country Levels

Table 7.111 Indicator 15.1.1 - Forest area as a proportion of total land area - Country Levels

Year	Forest Area [%]	Tree Covered Area [%]
2004		9.2
2005	9.3	9.2
2006		9.3
2007		9.3
2008		9.4
2009		9.4
2010	8.9	9.5
2011		9.5
2012		9.5
2013		9.5
2014		9.5
2015	8.4	9.5

The proportion of forest coverage released from FAO and originating from MAWF monitoring are slightly decreasing from **9.3** percent in **2005** to **8.4** percent in **2015**.

Geographic Presentation of Indicator 15.1.1 – Tree Covered Area

Source: TrendsEarth

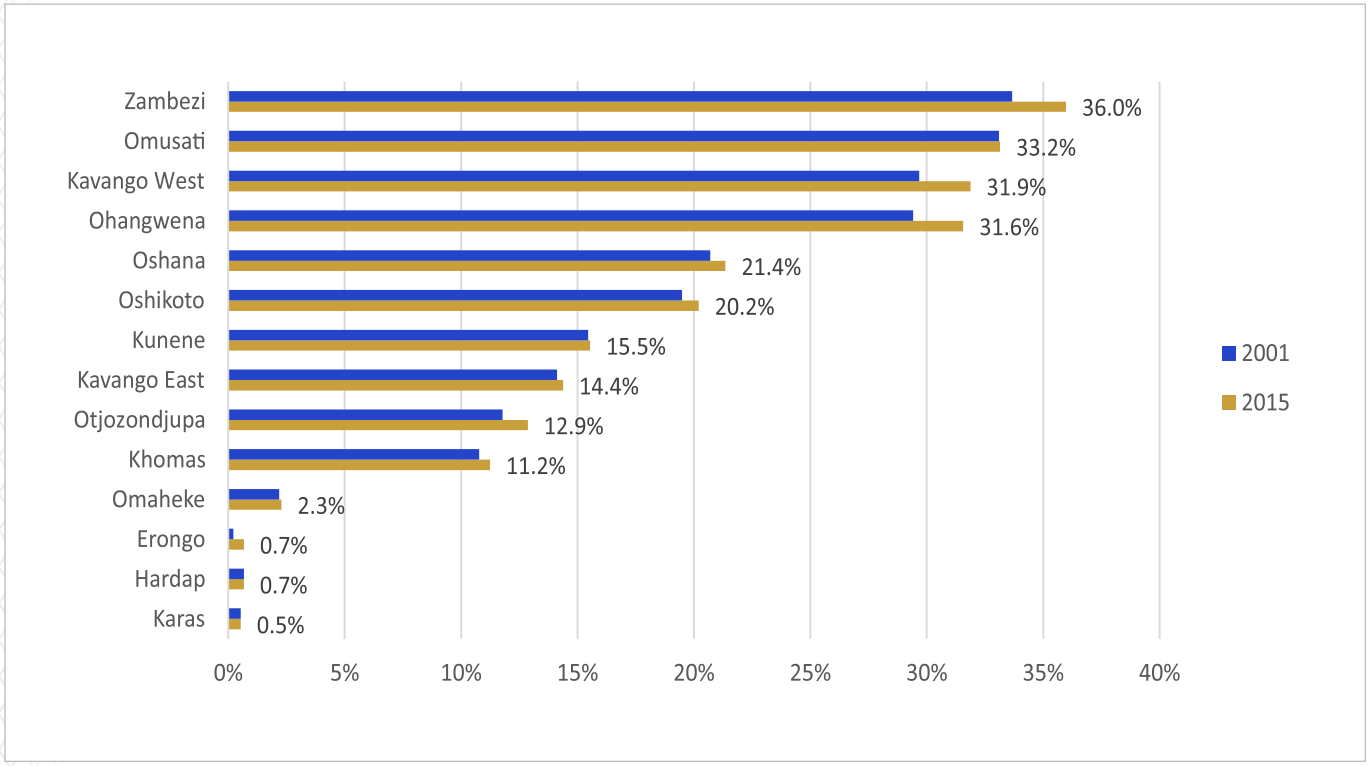


Figure 7.135 – Indicator 15.1.1 - Tree-Covered area as a proportion of total land area - Regions

Indicator 15.1.2

Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type.

National Definition

a) Proportion of important sites for freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas.

b) Proportion of important sites for terrestrial biodiversity that are covered by protected areas

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	UNEP-WCMC	**Source**	UN SDG Global Database
Frequency	Annual	**Tier I**	

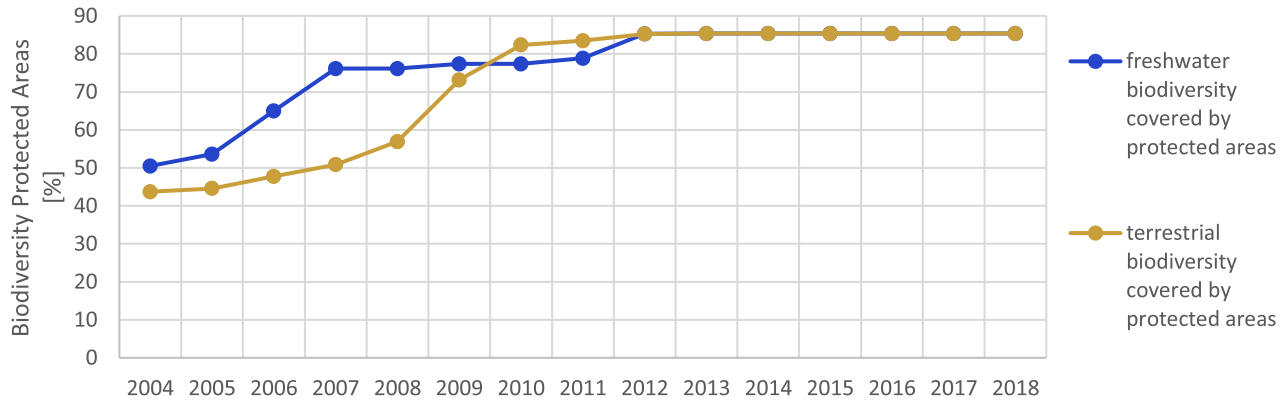


Figure 7.136 – Indicator 15.1.2 - Biodiversity Protected Areas - Country Levels

Table 7.112 – Indicator 15.1.2 - Biodiversity Protected Areas - Country Levels

Year	Freshwater biodiversity covered by protected areas [%]	Terrestrial biodiversity covered by protected areas [%]
2004	50.5	43.7
2005	53.6	44.6
2006	65.0	47.7
2007	76.1	50.8
2008	76.1	56.9
2009	77.4	73.2
2010	77.4	82.4
2011	78.9	83.5
2012	85.3	85.2
2013	85.4	85.4
2014	85.4	85.4
2015	85.4	85.4
2016	85.4	85.4
2017	85.4	85.4
2018	85.4	85.4

In line with the increased coverage of protected marine areas, Namibia's key biodiversity areas are more and more protected. Since **2004** the freshwater biodiversity areas that are protected increased from **50.5** percent to **85.4** percent in **2018**. A similar trend is visible for the terrestrial biodiversity areas where the coverage increased from **43.7** percent in **2004** to equally **85.4** percent in **2018**.

Target 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 reforestation globally.

Indicator 15.2.1

Progress towards sustainable forest management.

National Definition

a) Forest Area under formal and sustainable Management .
b) Proportion of forest area within legally established protected areas.
c) Forest area certified under an independently verified certification scheme .

Origin	National/International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	MAWF, FAO	**Source**	MAWF Accountability Report, UN SDG Global Database
Frequency	-, Annual	**Tier I**	

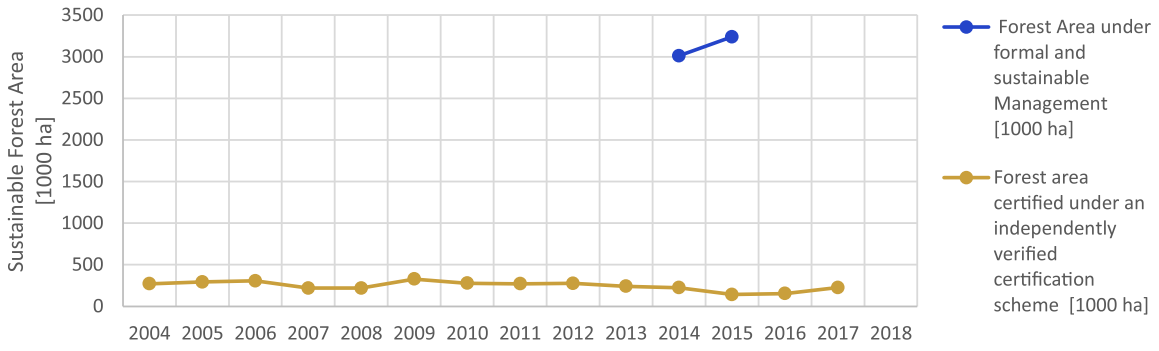


Figure 7.137 – Indicator 15.2.1 - Sustainable Forest Area - Country Levels

Table 7.113 – Indicator 15.2.1 - Sustainable Forest Area - Country Levels

Year	Forest under formal and sustainable Management [1000 ha]	Forest certified under an independently verified certification scheme [1000 ha]	Proportion of forest area within legally established protected areas [%]
2004		270.7	
2005		292.2	9.96
2006		306.5	
2007		219.6	
2008		219.6	
2009		327.9	
2010		277.3	9.96
2011		270.0	
2012		275.2	
2013		240.8	
2014	3010.9	224.3	
2015	3238.5	142.5	9.96
2016		152.9	
2017		225.5	

The proportion of forest area within protected areas remains constant since **2005** at **9.96** percent. A coherent conclusion whether Namibia improved in its effort to increase the amount of sustainable forest is difficult due to the opposing trends of increased Sustainable Forest Management area and a decrease or stagnation of forest under an independent certification scheme.

Target 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.

Indicator 15.3.1

Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area

EARTH OBSERVATIONS FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

National Definition

Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area

Origin	National/International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	MAWF, FAO	**Source**	MAWF Accountability Report, UN SDG Global Database
Frequency	-, Annual	**Tier I**	

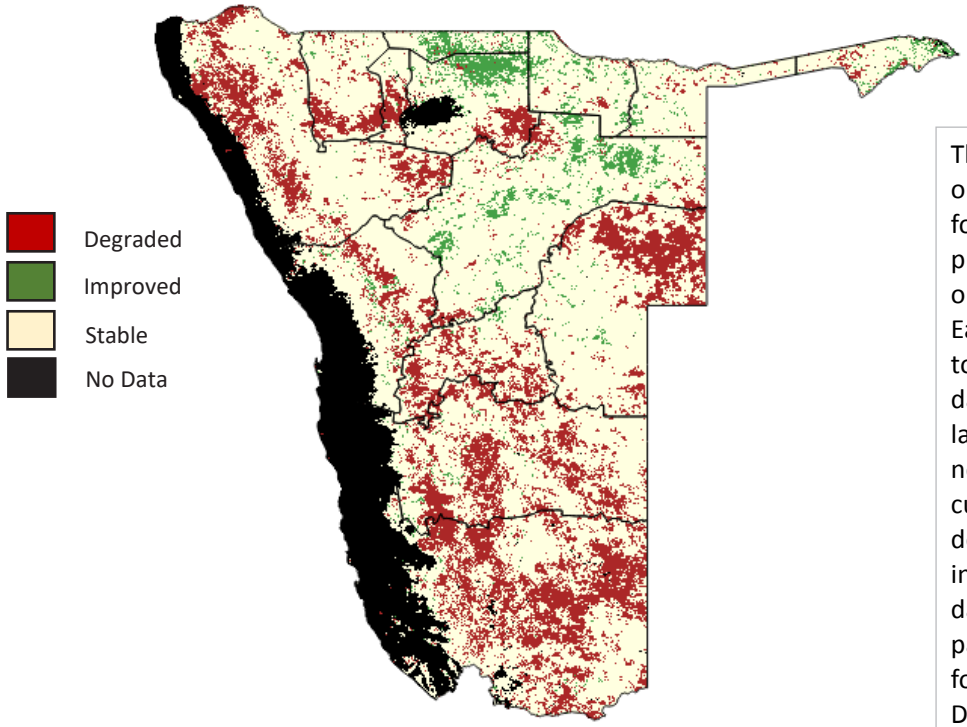


Figure 7.138 – Indicator 15.3.1 - Land Degradation 2000-2015 - Country Levels

Table 7.114 – Indicator 15.3.1 - Land Degradation 2000-2015 – Country Level

	Area [sq km]	Proportion of total land area [%]
Total land area:	817,056	100.00
Land area improved:	31,117	3.8
Land area stable:	530,463	64.9
Land area degraded:	156,967	19.2
Land area with no data:	98,509	12.1

The presented map is based on the UNCCD definition for degraded land. It is presented to showcase the opportunity of using new Earth Observation solutions to monitor environmental data such as degraded land with little resources needed. Since there is currently no national definition on degraded land in Namibia, the presented data generally indicate patterns and trends to foster in depth analysis. Data shows that land degradation is severe in Namibia with an estimated **19.2** percent of the land area degraded between **2000** and **2015**. Since the methodology is subject to further discussion, no significance is given to the actual absolute values presented here. However, trends and patterns are considered to be valuable input to monitor changes on land conditions.

Geographic Presentation of Indicator 15.3.1 – Land Degradation

Source: TrendsEarth

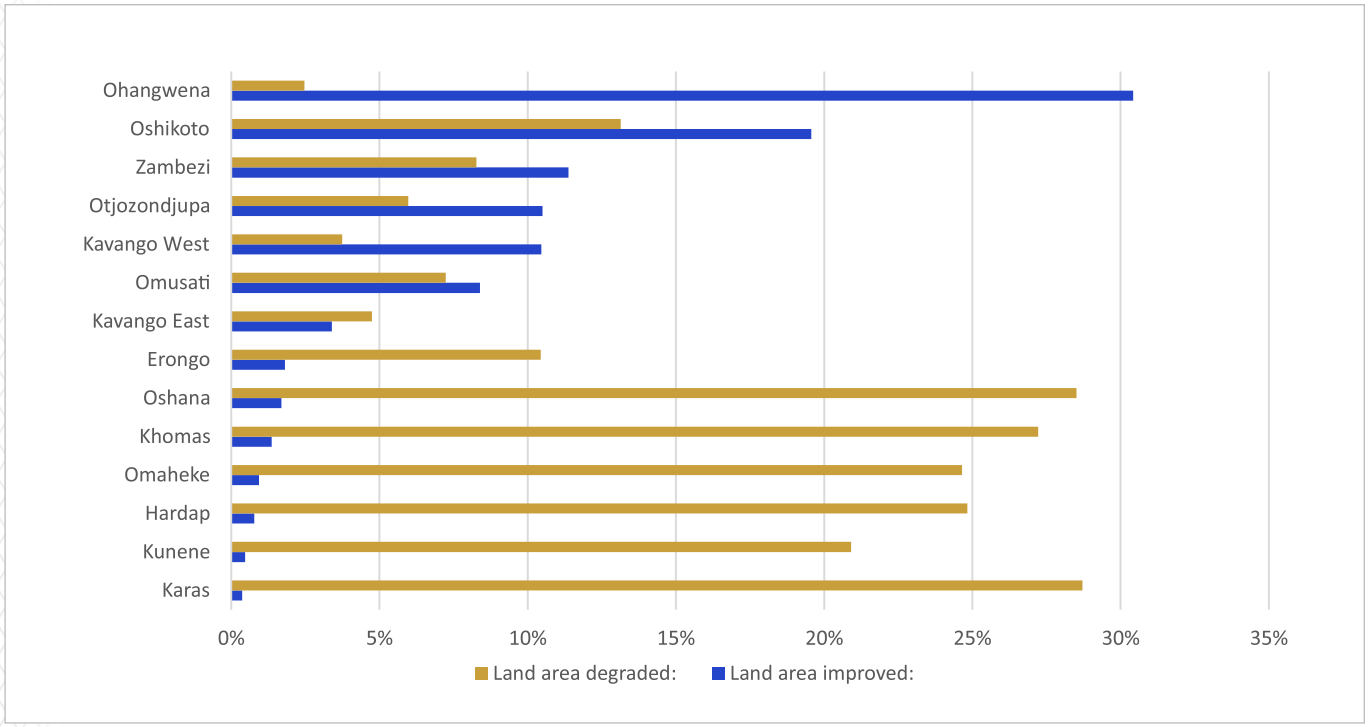


Figure 7.139 – Indicator 15.3.1 - Land Degradation 2000 - 2015 - Regions

Target 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.

Indicator 15.4.1

Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity.

National Definition

Average proportion of Mountain Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	UNEP	**Source**	UN SDG Global Database
Frequency	Annual	**Tier I**	

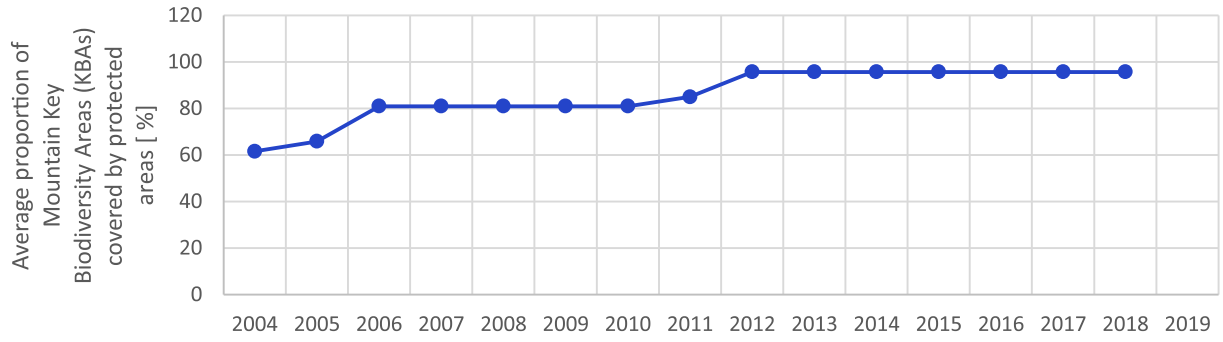


Figure 7.140 – Indicator 15.4.1 - Average proportion of Mountain Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas - Country Levels

Table 7.115 – Indicator 15.4.1 - Average proportion of Mountain Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas - Country Levels

Year	Total [%]
2004	61.6
2005	65.8
2006	80.9
2007	80.9
2008	80.9
2009	80.9
2010	80.9
2011	85.0
2012	95.7
2013	95.7
2014	95.7
2015	95.7
2016	95.7
2017	95.7
2018	95.7

Similar to other Key Environmental Areas in Namibia, the proportion of Mountain Key Biodiversity Areas covered by protected area increased from **61.6** percent in **2004** to a constant **95.7** percent since **2012**.

Target 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.

Indicator 15.5.1

Red List Index.

National Definition

UN SDG Definition.

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	IUCN	**Source**	UN SDG Global Database
Frequency	Annual	**Tier I**	

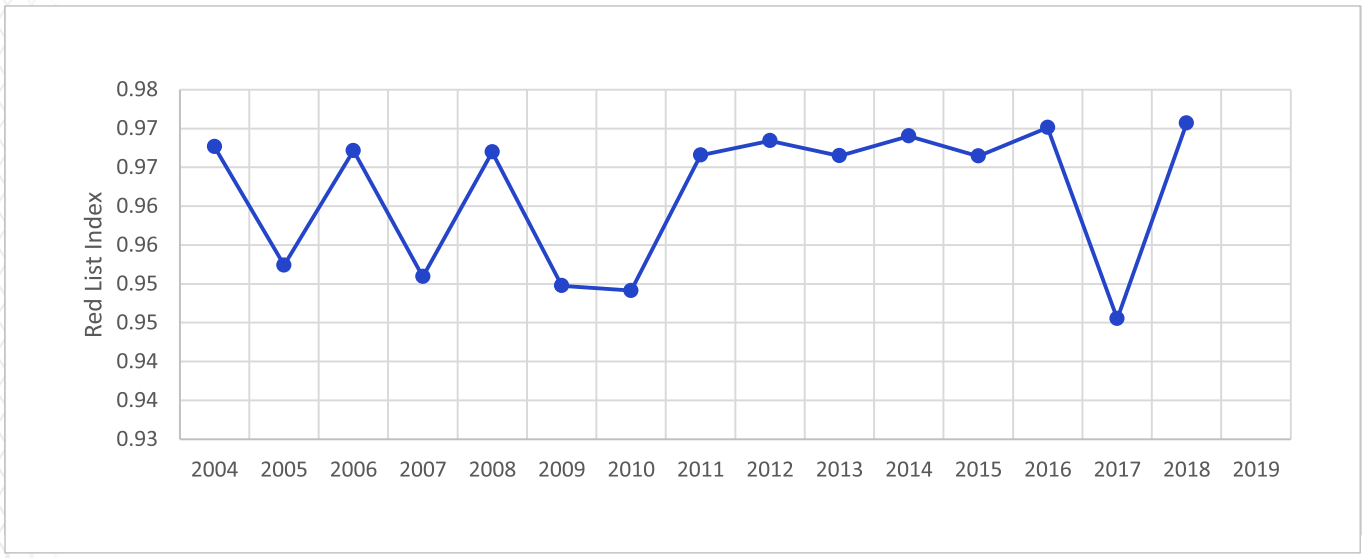


Figure 7.141 – Indicator 15.5.1 - Red List Index - Country Levels

Table 7.116 – Indicator 15.5.1 - Red List Index - Country Levels

Year	Score
2004	0.968
2005	0.952
2006	0.967
2007	0.951
2008	0.967
2009	0.950
2010	0.949
2011	0.967
2012	0.968
2013	0.966
2014	0.969
2015	0.966
2016	0.970
2017	0.946
2018	0.971

The Red List Index as indicator of the changing state of biodiversity ranges from 0 (all species have gone extinct) to 1 (all species are qualified as least concern). Since monitoring started in **2004**, the values in Namibia alternated between **0.95** and **0.98** over the years.

Target 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.

Indicator 15.7.1

Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked.

National Definition

Numbers of illegal Rhino and Elephant killings combined.

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	MET	**Source**	MET Data Collection Sheet
Frequency	Annual	**Tier II**	

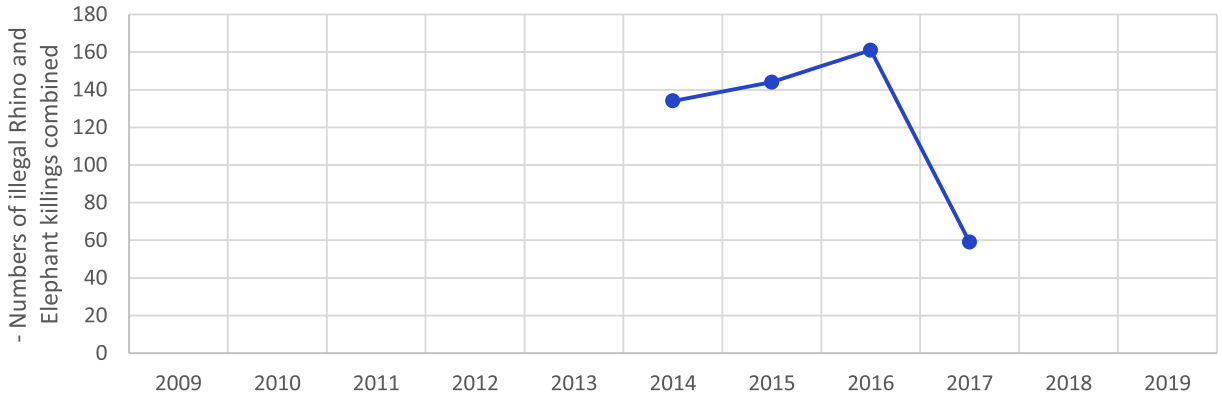


Figure 7.142 – Indicator 15.7.1 - Numbers of illegal Rhino and Elephant killings combined - Country Levels

Table 7.117 – Indicator 15.7.1 - Numbers of illegal Rhino and Elephant killings combined - Country Levels

Year	Rhino and Elephant killings combined
2014	134
2015	144
2016	161
2017	59

The extent of poaching is a crucial indicator in Namibia. After an increase from **2014** to **2016**, the number of rhino and elephant killings went down to **59** per year in **2017**.

Target 15.9 - By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.

Indicator 15.9.1

Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020

National Definition

Rough Progress towards Aichi Target

Origin	**National**	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	MET	**Source**	MET Data Collection Sheet
Frequency	Annual	**Tier II**	

A rough estimation by MET on the progress towards the National Targets of the Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 has led to an estimate of **20** percent in **2014**.

Target 15.a - Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.

Target 15.b - Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems.

Indicator 15.a.1 & 15.b.1

Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems.

National Definition

As 11.4.1

Target 15.c - Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities.

Indicator 15.c.1

Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked.

National Definition

As 15.7.1

POLICY INDICATORS UNDER GOAL 15

Target 15.6 - Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed.

Table 7.118 – Means of Implementation Indicators under Target 15.6

Indicator	Classification	National Definition	Status 2017
15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	Tier I	Has Namibia adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits (Stakeholder definition: Access to Biological and genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge Act of 2017)	yes

Following independence, the Ministry of Environment and Tourisms (previously Wildlife Conservation and Tourism) was established with a mandate to ensure environmental protection and equal distribution of wildlife resources, including biodiversity conservation, in the country.

Act 2 of 2017 - Access to Biological and genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge (Parliament of the Republic of Namibia, 2017) - provides for conservation, evaluation and sustainable use of biological and genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge to:

I. Maintain and improve their diversity as a means of sustainable life support systems.
II. Recognize, protect and support the inalienable rights of local communities over their genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.
III. Provide arrangements and procedures including measures for accessing biological or genetic resources of Namibia and associated traditional knowledge, their products and derivatives for purposes regulated under this Act subject to the prior informed consent of rights holders and mutually agreed terms.
IV. Develop and promote appropriate mechanisms for fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.

Target 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.

Table 7.119 – Means of Implementation Indicators under Target 15.8

Indicator	Classification	National Definition	Status 2018
15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	Tier II	Policy or Programme in place to control alien invasive species in Namibia	no

Namibia's Fifth National Report to the Convention on Biodiversity (Ministry of Environment and Tourism, 2014) indicates that currently no dedicated programme is in place to control alien invasive species in the country.

UNREPORTED INDICATORS UNDER GOAL 15

Table 7.120 – Unreported Indicators under Goal 15

Target	Indicator	Tier
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	15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index	Tier I

16
PEACE AND JUSTICE
STRONG INSTITUTIONS

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

The monitoring capacity for Goal 16 is moderate in the country with 11 indicators out of 23 covered. However, more effort is needed to localize the monitoring and use national sources as only 5 indicators are currently produced at national level. The production system is diverse with no major data provider and the capacity for timeliness reporting is limited with only 3 sources providing updates since 2015.

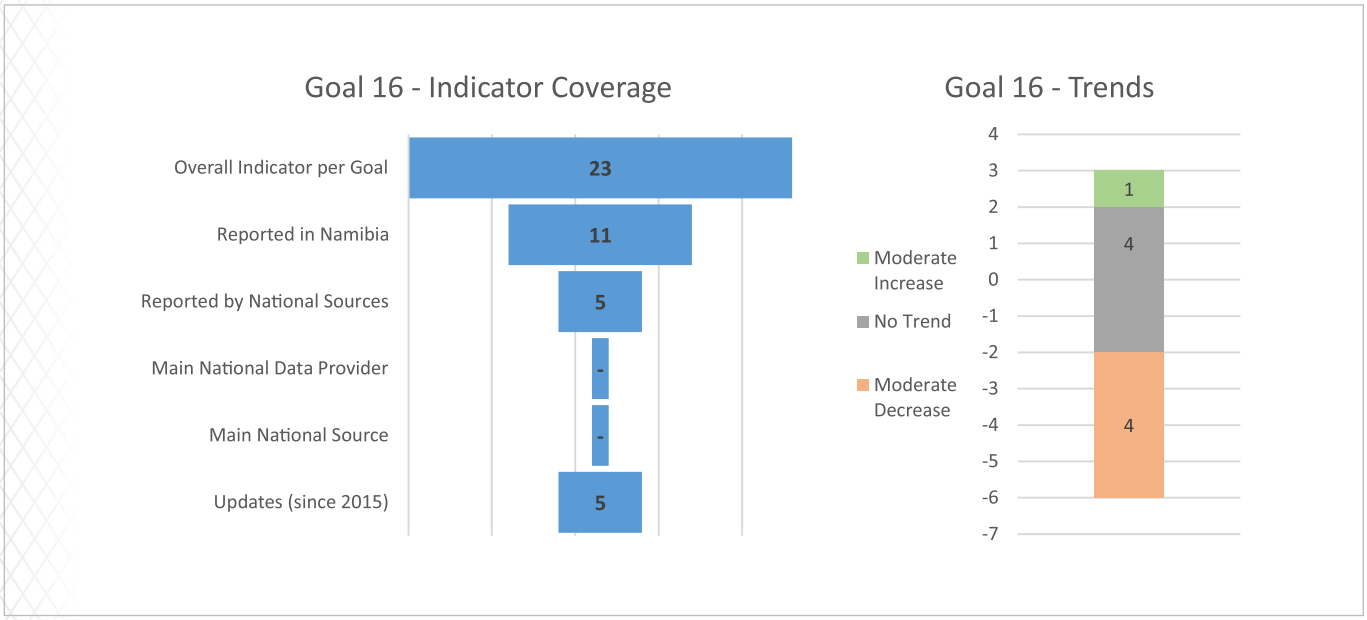
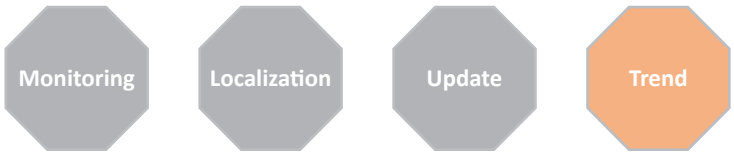


Figure 7.143 – Goal 16 in Namibia: Indicator Coverage and Trends

The progress on Goal 16 is worrying since the majority of indicators show negative trends. A decline can be seen in the number of victims of intentional homicide (even though no recent data is available; the proportion of people feeling unsafe in their neighbourhood; the perceived corruption of leaders and the birth registration of children under 5-years of age. No trend is visible for extent of sexual violence against young women, the extent of un-sentenced detainees, bribery requests communicated to firms and the rating for freedom of expression and the rule of law in the country. Progress can be observed regarding the execution rate of government spending in the financial years.

A summary table of all indicators is found in the SDGs Indicators Framework accompanying this report. Trends providing a more detailed view on the progress to promote a peaceful and inclusive society in Namibia are presented below.



Target 16.1 - Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.

Indicator 16.1.1

Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age.

National Definition

UN SDG Definition

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	M, F
Data Provider	UNOCD	**Source**	UN SDG Global Database
Frequency	-	**Tier I**	

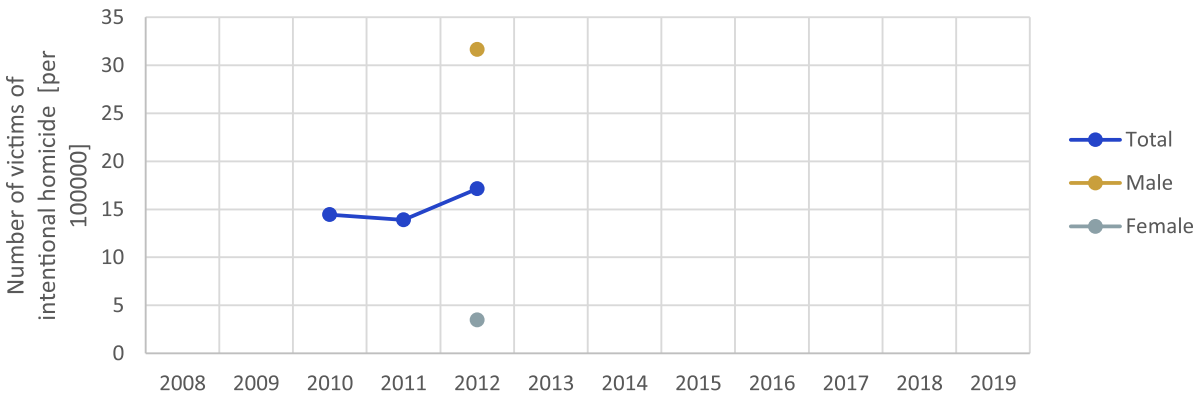


Figure 7.144 – Indicator 16.1.1 - Number of victims of intentional homicide - Country Levels

Table 7.121 – Indicator 16.1.1 - Number of victims of intentional homicide - Country Levels

Year	Total [per 100 000]	Male [per 100 000]	Female [per 100 000]
2010	14.45		
2011	13.90		
2012	17.14	31.70	3.48

The number of victims of intentional homicide has not been updated since **2012**. Therefore, the presented data shows only the magnitude of the problem with a latest figure of **17.14** per **100 000** in **2012**. The problem is higher for males (**31.7** per **100 000**) than females (**3.48** per **100 000**).

Indicator 16.1.4

Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live.

National Definition

Proportion of population that felt safe walking in the neighborhood in the past year. (“Never” felt unsafe).

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	Afrobarometer	**Source**	www.afrobarometer.org
Frequency	3 years	**Tier II**	

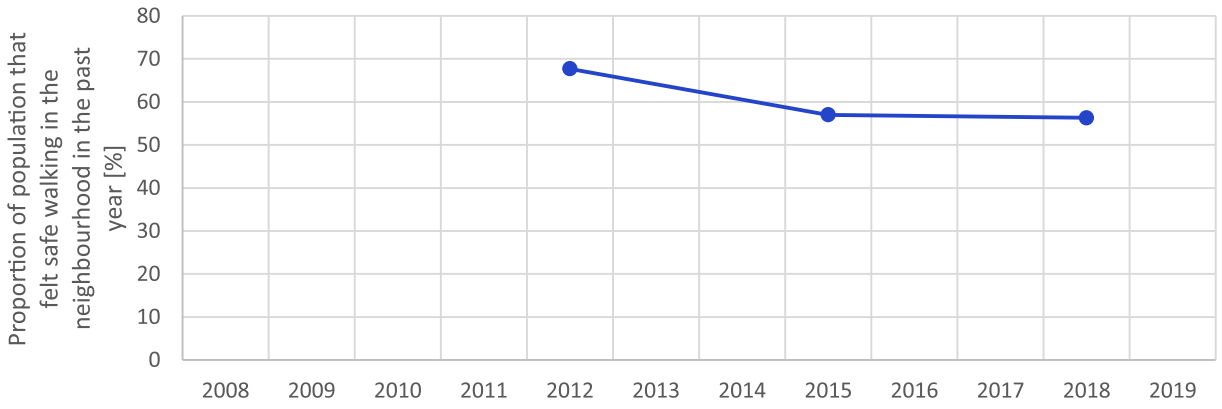


Figure 7.145 – Indicator 16.1.4 - Proportion of population that felt safe walking in the neighbourhood in the past year - Country Levels

Table 7.122 – Indicator 16.1.4 - Proportion of population that felt safe walking in the neighborhood in the past year - Country Levels

Year	Total [%]
2012	67.7
2015	57.0
2018	56.3

The proportion of Namibians feeling safe walking alone in their neighborhood in the past year is declining from **67.7** percent in **2012** to **56.3** percent in **2018**.

Target 16.2 - End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.

Indicator 16.2.3

Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18.

National Definition

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have experienced sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	MOHSS	**Source**	NDHS
Frequency	5 years	**Tier I**	

The last available figures are from the NDHS in **2013** and indicate a proportion of **4.5** percent of young women who experienced sexual violence in the last year.

Target 16.3 - Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.

Indicator 16.3.2

Un-sentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population.

National Definition

Pre-trial detainees & remand prisoners as percentage of total prison population including pre-trial prisoners detained in police holding cells at a given day.

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	WPB	**Source**	www.prisonstudies.org
Frequency	-	**Tier I**	

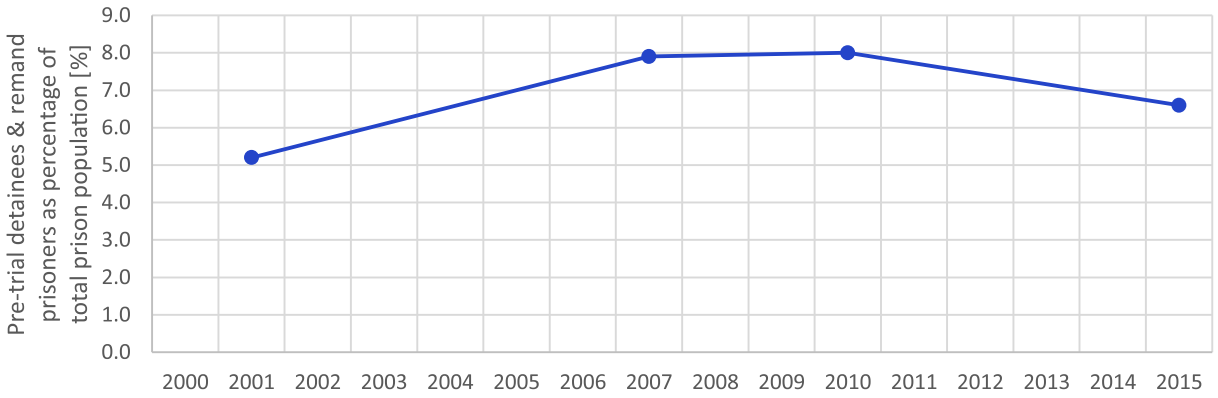


Figure 7.146 – Indicator 16.3.2 - Pre-trial detainees & remand prisoners as percentage of total prison population - Country Levels

Table 7.123 – Indicator 16.3.2 - Pre-trial detainees & remand prisoners as percentage of total prison population - Country Levels

Year	Pre-trial/remand imprisonment to total prison pop [%]
2001	5.2
2007	7.9
2010	8.0
2015	6.6

The number of detainees and remand prisoners in relation to the overall prison population increased between **2001** and **2010** from **5.2** to **8.0** percent. However, in **2015**, the percentage fell again to **6.6** percent.

Target 16.5 - Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.

Indicator 16.5.1

Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months.

National Definition

Proportion of people that think a) Government officials b) traditional leaders have been involved in corruption.

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	Afrobarometer	**Source**	www.afrobarometer.org
Frequency	-	**Tier II**	

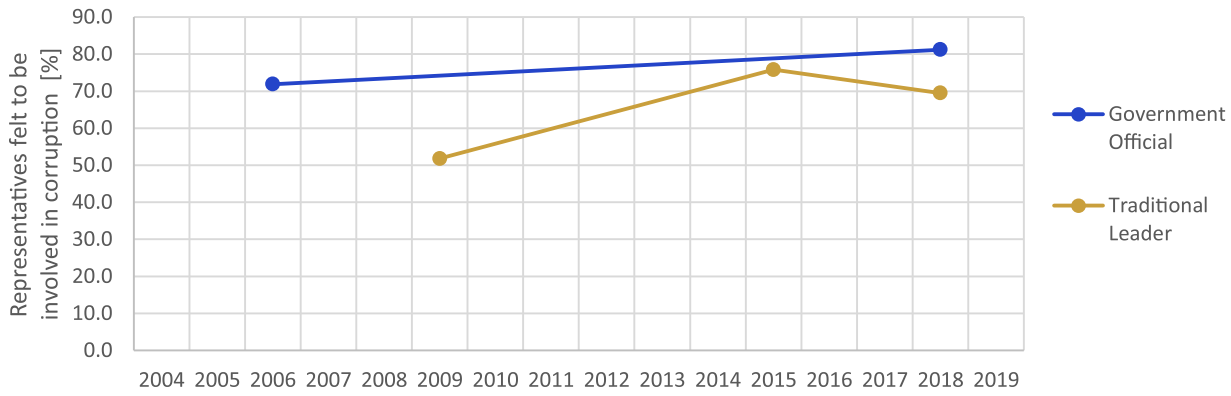


Figure 7.147 – Indicator 16.5.1 - Representatives felt to be involved in corruption - Country Levels

Table 7.124 – Indicator 16.5.1 - Representatives felt to be involved in corruption - Country Levels

Year	Government Official [%]	Traditional Leader [%]
2006	71.9	
2009		51.8
2015		75.8
2018	81.2	69.5

The perceived corruption in Namibia, according to Afrobarometer, increased from **71.9** percent in **2006** to **81.2** percent in **2018** for government officials. Traditional leaders receive a better reputation with **69.5** percent perceived to be involved in corruption. Despite the recent decline from **75.8** percent in **2015** the level is still higher than in **2009** where it was **51.8** percent.

Indicator 16.5.2

Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months.

National Definition

Proportion of firms experiencing at least one bribe payment request.

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	WB	**Source**	UN SDG Global Database
Frequency	-	**Tier II**	

The World Bank released a figure for the proportion of firms with bribery payments request of **9.1** percent in **2014**.

Target 16.6 - Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

Indicator 16.6.1

Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)

National Definition

Total Expenditure for FY, Total Execution Rate

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	WB	**Source**	UN SDG Global Database
Frequency	-	**Tier II**	

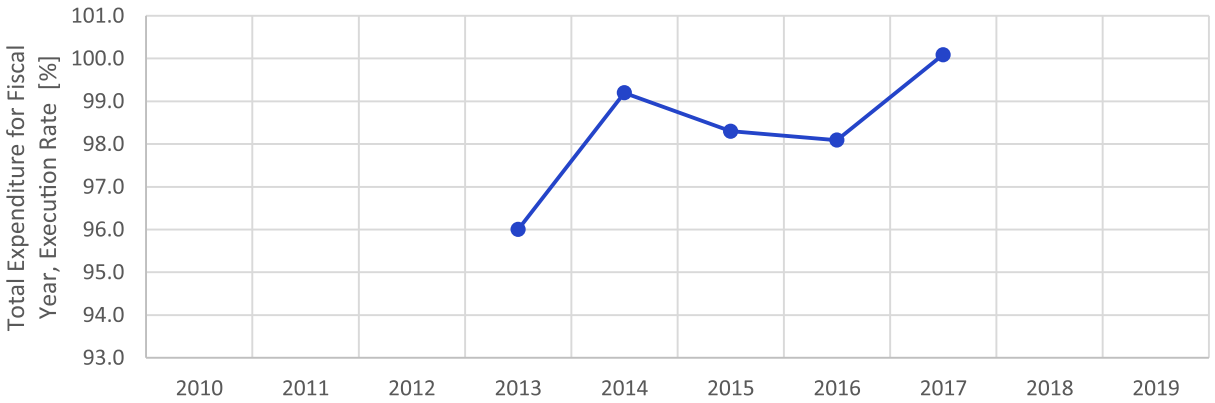


Table 7.125 – Indicator 16.6.1 - Total Expenditure for Fiscal Year, Execution Rate - Country Levels

Year	Total [%]
2013	96.0
2014	99.2
2015	98.3
2016	98.1
2017	100.1

The execution rate (ratio of assigned budget to spent budget per fiscal year) of the Namibian government increased continuously from **96** percent in **2013** to **100.1** percent in **2017.**

Target 16.9 - By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

Indicator 16.9.1

Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age .

National Definition

a) Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age.

b) Registered birth by age of registration below 5 years out of total registered births.

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	NSA	**Source**	NIDS
Frequency	5 years	**Tier I**	

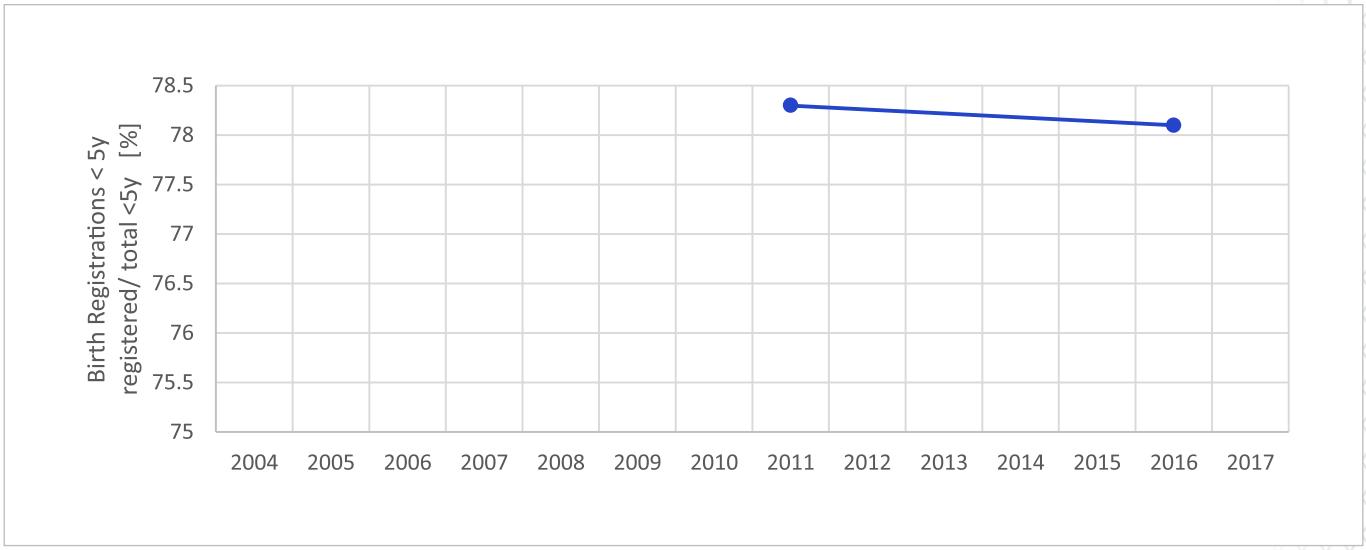


Figure 7.149 – Indicator 16.9.1 - Birth Registrations - Country Levels

Table 7.126 – Indicator 16.9.1 - Birth Registrations - Country Levels

Year	< 5y registered/ total <5y [%]
2011	78.3
2016	78.1

Target 16.10- Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.

Indicator 16.10.1

Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months.

National Definition

a) Freedom of Expression and Belief (D)

b) Rule of Law (F)

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	Freedom house	**Source**	freedomhouse.org
Frequency	Annual	**Tier I**	

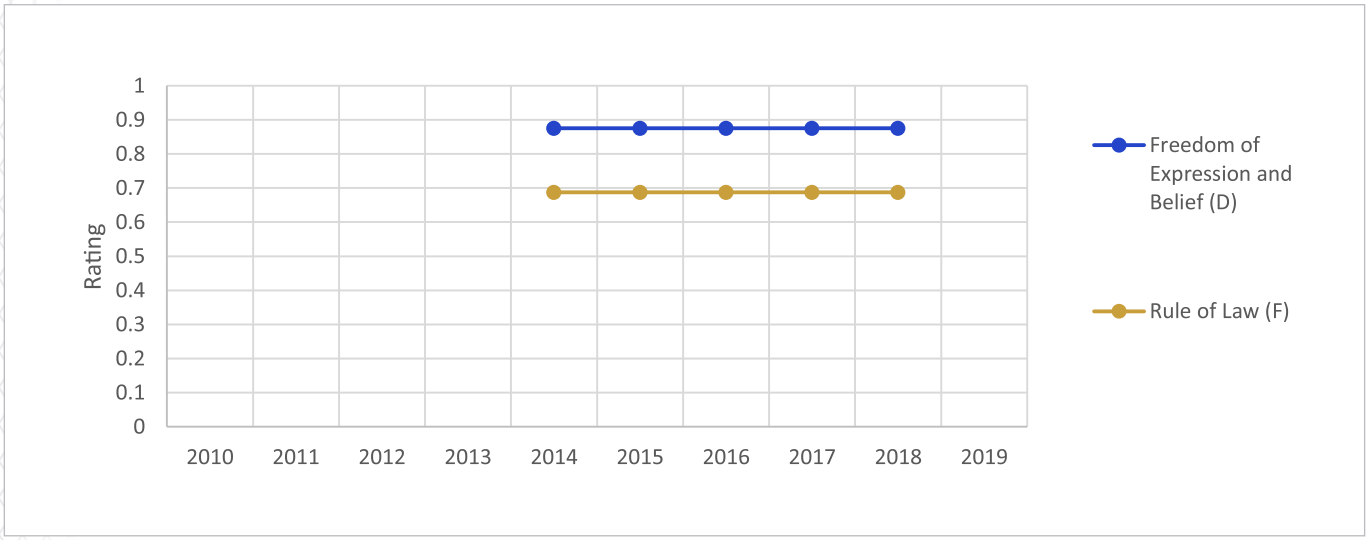


Figure 7.150 – Indicator 16.10.1 - Rating Freedom of Expression and Belief (D), Rule of Law (F) - Country Levels

Table 7.127 – Indicator 16.10.1 - Rating Freedom of Expression and Belief (D), Rule of Law (F) - Country Levels

Year	Freedom of Expression and Belief (D)	Rule of Law (F)
2014	0.875	0.69
2015	0.875	0.69
2016	0.875	0.69
2017	0.875	0.69
2018	0.875	0.69

The ratings of the Freedom House rated subgroups such as Freedom of Expression and Belief (D) and Rule of Law (F) didn't change in Namibia in the last **5** years.

POLICY INDICATORS UNDER GOAL 16

Target 16.10 - Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.

Table 7.128 – Means of Implementation Indicators under Target 16.10

Indicator	Classification	National Definition	Status 2018
16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	Tier II	Does Namibia has policies in place that guarantee full and equal public access to information	Partly

A performance agreement (Ministry of Information Communication and Technology, 2017) signed by the government through the Ministry of information and communication technology aims at providing and giving public access to information.

It states that the ICT development, access and use for an inclusive ICT Smart Namibia shall be accelerated to enhance unhindered access to information for an informed nation and improve public service delivery. However, no dedicated policy to guarantee full public access to information is currently in place.

Target 16.a - Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.

Table 7.129 – Means of Implementation Indicators under Target 16.a

Indicator	Classification	National Definition	Status 2015
16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	Tier I	Does a National Human Rights Institution exist?	Yes

The Office of the Ombudsman of Namibia promotes and protect human rights, fair and effective administration, combat misappropriation or misuse of public resources and protect the environment and natural resources of Namibia through the independent investigation and resolution of complains and through raising public awareness.

UNREPORTED INDICATORS UNDER GOAL 16

Table 7.130 – Unreported Indicators under Goal 16

Target	Indicator	Tier
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause	Tier III
	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	Tier II
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	Tier II
	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	Tier II
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	Tier II
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	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)	Tier III
	16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments	Tier III
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent	16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services	Tier III
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions	Tier III
	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	Tier III
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	Tier I
16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	Tier III

17
PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS

Goal 17 - Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Finance

The monitoring capacity for Goal 17 is represented by 18 out of 25 indicators. The localization of data production is moderate with 10 out of these 18 indicators monitored nationally. The main data provider is NSA contributing 7 indicators to the monitoring system. The capacity for timely provision of data is high with 10 sources providing updates since 2015.

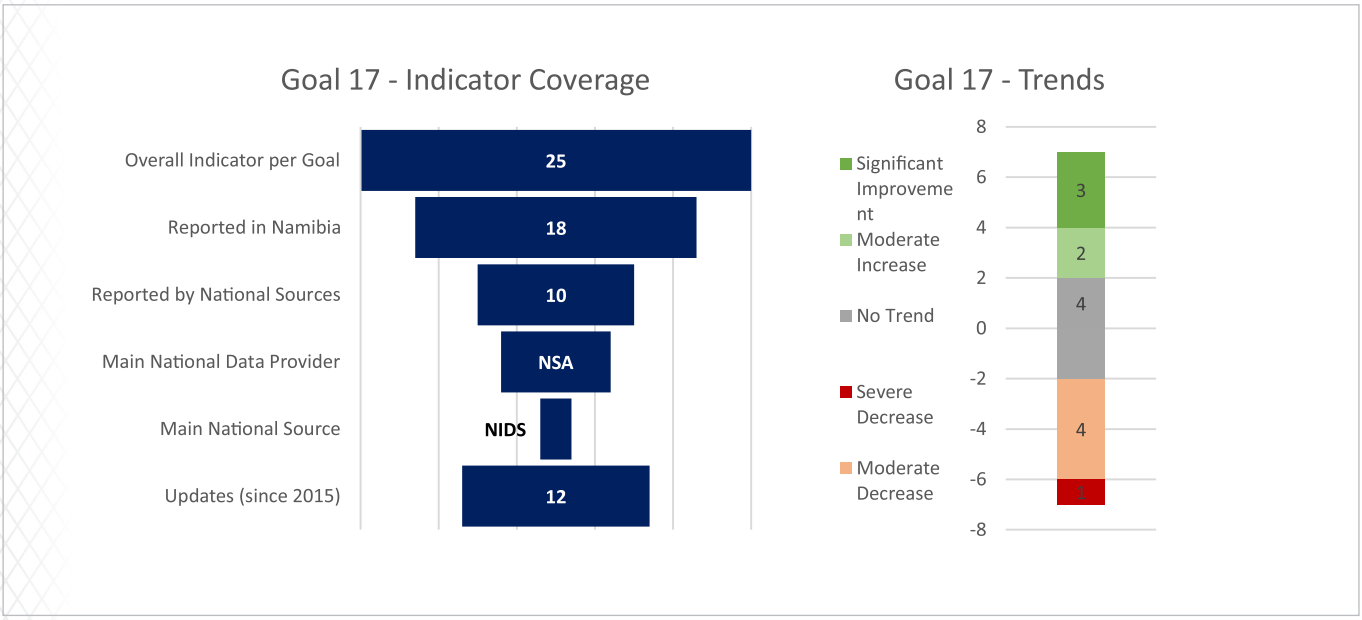
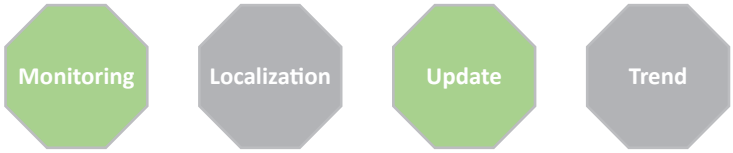


Figure 7.151 – Goal 17 in Namibia: Indicator Coverage and Trends

The change in the country regarding Goal 17 is not distinct as equal number of indicators show positive and negative trends. Among the positive changes are an increase in internet subscriptions, the reduction in Sub-Saharan Africa trade tariffs, the extent of public private partnerships programs, the support to strengthen statistical capacity in the country and the production of regular large scale demographic statistics.

No trends are visible for the overall international support to Namibia, the significance of remittances to GDP, the utilization of the internet in the population and the average tariffs that Namibia is facing. Negative trends are prominent in the fields of macro-economic indicators such as government revenue in proportion to GDP, the contribution of domestic tax to the domestic budget, the extent of national debt in proportion to exports, the international support for capacity building for national planning and Namibia's overall exported values.

A summary table of all indicators is found in the SDGs Indicators Framework accompanying this report. Trends and regional patterns providing a more detailed view on the progress to strengthen the means of implementation of Agenda 2030 in Namibia are presented below.



Target 17.1 - Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.

Indicator 17.1.1

Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source.

National Definition

Government Revenue a) tax and b) total in Fiscal Year (FY) in proportion to GDP per FY.

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	BON	**Source**	Annual Report
Frequency	Annual	**Tier I**	

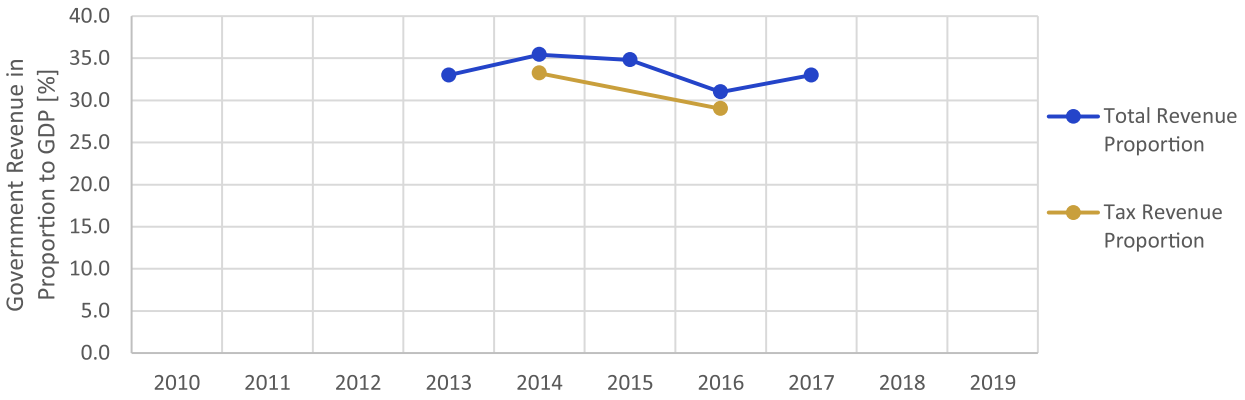


Figure 7.152 – Indicator 17.1.1 - Government Revenue in Proportion to GDP- Country Levels

Table 7.131 – Indicator 17.1.1 - Government Revenue in Proportion to GDP - Country Levels

Year	Total Revenue Proportion [%]	Tax Revenue Proportion [%]
2014	35.43	33.23
2015	34.80	
2016	30.99	29.02
2017	33.00	

The Government total revenue in relation to GDP decreased from 35.4 percent in 2014 to 33 percent in 2017, while tax revenues reduced to 29.02 percent in 2017 from 33.23 percent in 2014.

Indicator 17.1.2

Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes.

National Definition

Share of Government Income through domestic Property Income, domestic Taxes on Production and Imports and domestic Taxes on Income and Wealth to GDP at current prices .

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	NSA	**Source**	National Accounts
Frequency	Annual	**Tier I**	

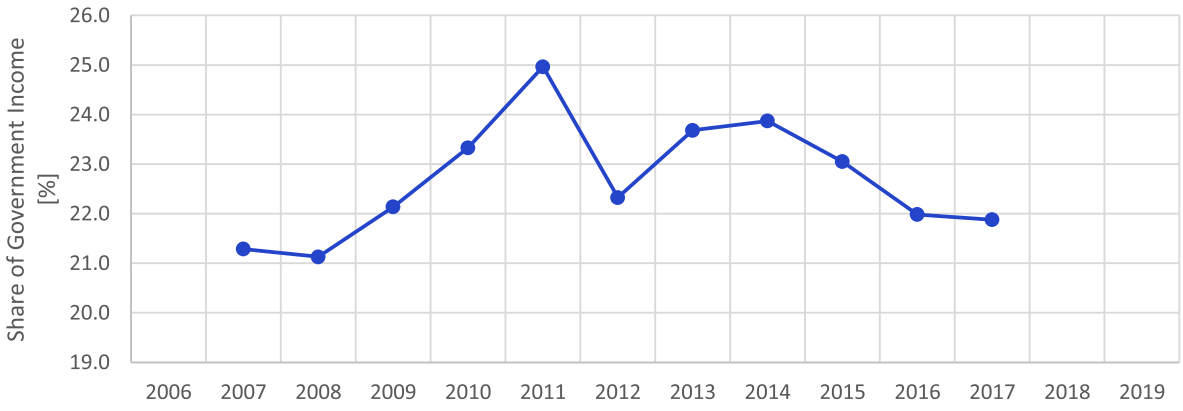


Figure 7.153 – Indicator 17.1.2 - Share of Government Income- Country Levels

Table 7.132 – Indicator 17.1.2 - Share of Government Income - Country Levels

Year	Share of Government Income [%]
2007	21.29
2008	21.13
2009	22.14
2010	23.33
2011	24.97
2012	22.33
2013	23.68
2014	23.87
2015	23.05
2016	21.98
2017	21.88

The share of government income through domestic revenues is substantially lower than the overall revenue (see indicator **17.1.1**). Similarly to the overall revenues, domestic revenues originating from property income and all taxes also declined from **24.97** percent in **2011** to **21.88** percent in **2017**.

Target 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 gross national income for official development assistance (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.

Indicator 17.2.1

Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI).

National Definition

a) Net ODA to Namibia b) Net ODA/GNI in Namibia

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	OECD	**Source**	OECD Web database
Frequency	-	**Tier I**	

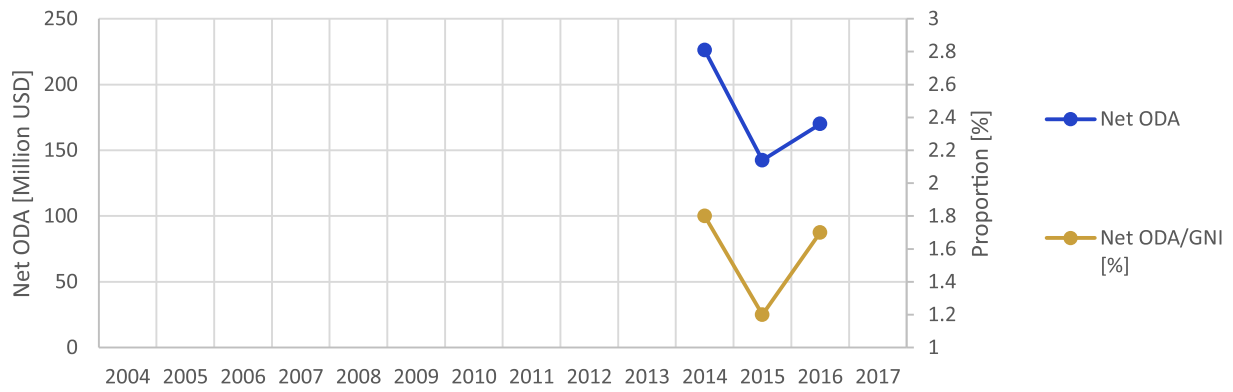


Figure 7.154 – Indicator 17.2.1 - ODA to Namibia- Country Levels

Table 7.133 – Indicator 17.2.1 - ODA to Namibia - Country Levels

Year	Net ODA [Million USD]	Net ODA/GNI [%]
2014	226.2	1.8
2015	142.4	1.2
2016	170.0	1.7

The Official Development Assistance to Namibia went from **225.2** Million USD in **2014** to only **170.0** Million USD in 2016. The significance of these net ODA to the overall economy in Namibia (measured through GNI) is stable in the same period with **1.7** percent.

Target 17.3 - Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.

Indicator 17.3.2

Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP.

National Definition

Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP (in USD).

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	WB	**Source**	UN SDG Global Database
Frequency	Annual	**Tier I**	

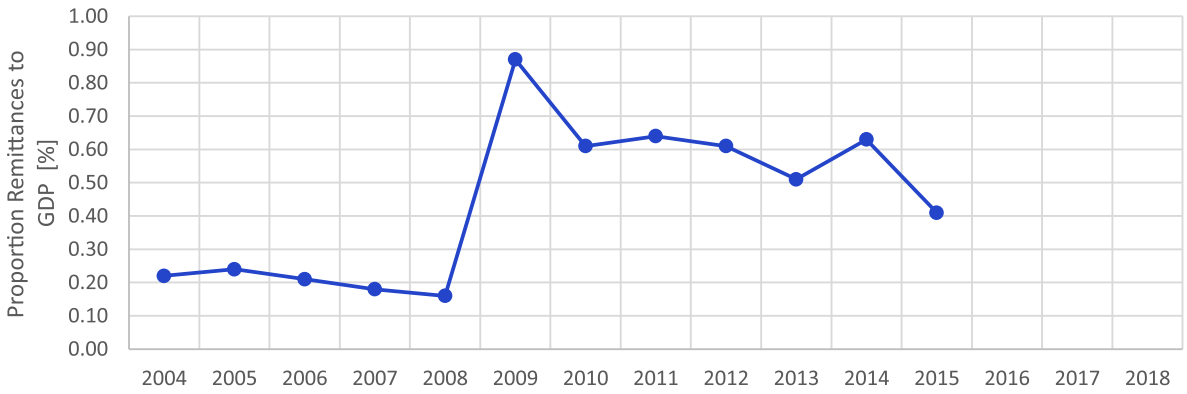


Figure 7.155 – Indicator 17.3.2 - Proportion Remittances to GDP - Country Levels

Table 7.134 – Indicator 17.3.2 - Proportion Remittances to GDP - Country Levels

Year	Total [%]
2004	0.22
2005	0.24
2006	0.21
2007	0.18
2008	0.16
2009	0.87
2010	0.61
2011	0.64
2012	0.61
2013	0.51
2014	0.63
2015	0.41

If long term trends are considered, remittances play an increasing role concerning the overall GDP. While in **2004** the proportion was **0.22** percent, the level peaked in **2009** to **0.87** percent and was **0.41** percent in **2015**.

Target 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.

Indicator 17.4.1

Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services.

National Definition

a) Debt Service in relation to Exports b) Foreign Debt Service in relation to exports.

Origin	National, International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	BON, AfDB	**Source**	Annual Report, Statistical Yearbook
Frequency	Annual	**Tier I**	

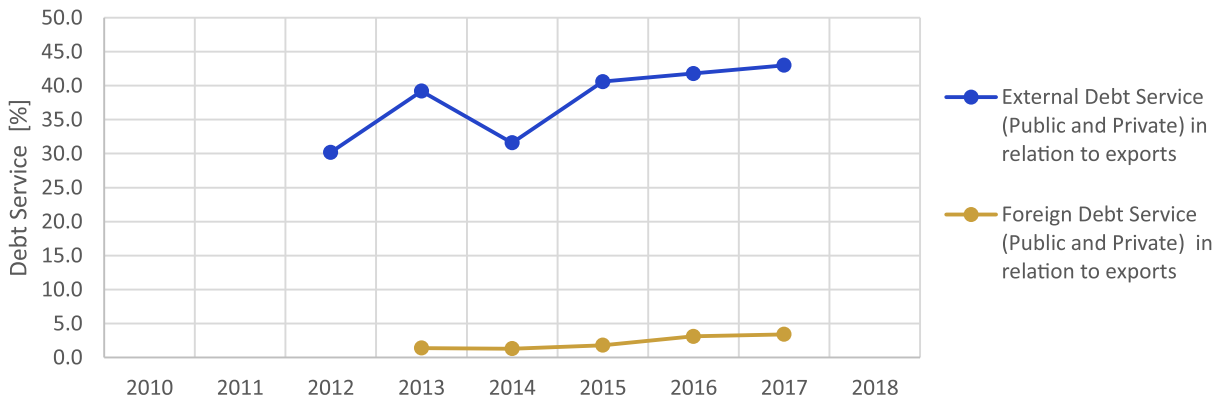


Figure 7.156 – Indicator 17.4.1 - Debt Service - Country Levels

Table 7.135 – Indicator 17.4.1 - Debt Service - Country Levels

Year	Debt Service in relation to Exports [%]	Foreign Debt Service in relation to exports [%]
2012	30.2	
2013	39.2	1.4
2014	31.6	1.3
2015	40.6	1.8
2016	41.8	3.1
2017	43.0	3.4

Namibia's debt, expressed through the debt service in relation to exports, increased since **2012** from **30.2** percent to **43** percent in **2017**. Similarly, foreign debt service increased from **1.4** percent in **2013** to **3.4** percent in **2017**.

Target 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.

Indicator 17.6.2

Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed.

National Definition

As UN SDG Definition

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	ITU	**Source**	WB Web Database[5]
Frequency	Annual	**Tier I**	

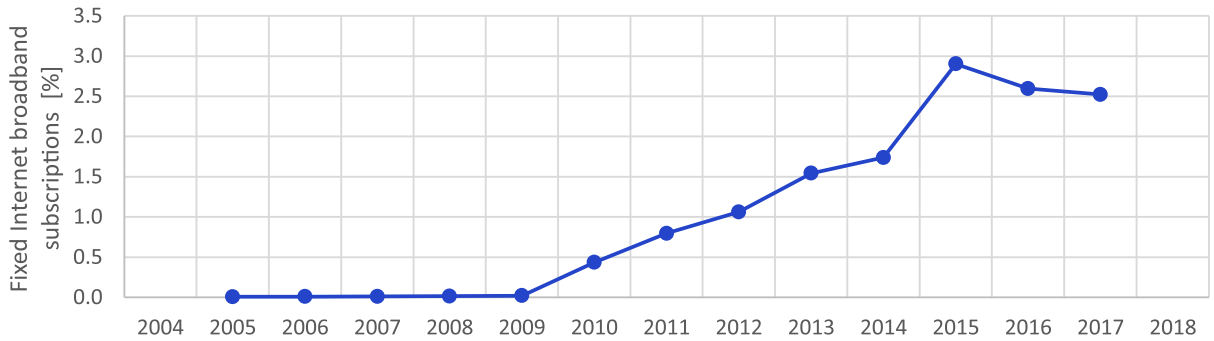


Figure 7.157 – Indicator 17.6.2 - Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions - Country Levels

Table 7.136 – Indicator 17.6.2 - Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions - Country Levels

Year	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions [%]
2005	0.007
2006	0.010
2007	0.012
2008	0.015
2009	0.022
2010	0.434
2011	0.795
2012	1.062
2013	1.543
2014	1.738
2015	2.903
2016	2.595
2017	2.522

The utilization of the internet in Namibia increased as expected between 2005 and **2014**. However the number of fixed broadband internet subscriptions are still low with only **2.5** percent of the population engaged in **2017**.

[5] https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IT.NET.BBND.P2?locations=NA

Target 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.

Indicator 17.8.1

Proportion of individuals using the Internet.

National Definition

Percent of population aged 15 years and above who used internet in the last 3 months

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	U, R
Data Provider	NSA	**Source**	NIDS
Frequency	5 years	**Tier I**	

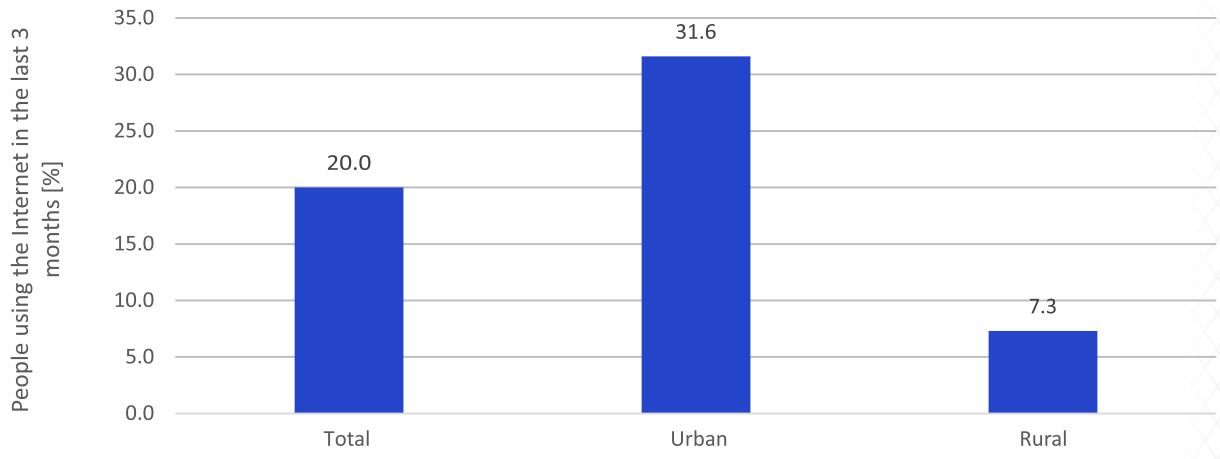


Figure 7.158 – Indicator 17.8.1 - People using the Internet in the last 3 months - Country Levels

The accessibility to the internet monitored through the utilization rate in the last **3** months was estimated to be **20** percent in **2016**. While in the urban areas **31.6** percent of the adult population used the internet in the previous three months, only **7.3** percent of the Namibians living in rural areas did so.

Target 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.

Indicator 17.9.1

Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries.

National Definition

Gross disbursements of total ODA and other official flows from all donors for capacity building and national planning.

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	OECD	**Source**	UN SDG Global Database
Frequency	Annual	**Tier I**	

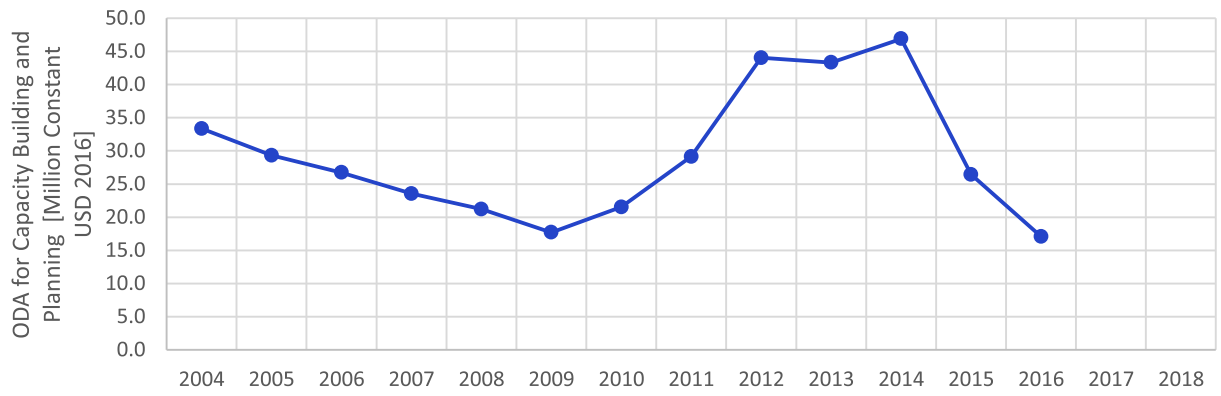


Figure 7.159 – Indicator 17.9.1 - ODA for Capacity Building and Planning - Country Levels

Table 7.137 – Indicator 17.9.1 - ODA for Capacity Building and Planning - Country Levels

Year	Total [Million USD const 2016]
2004	33.37
2005	29.33
2006	26.73
2007	23.56
2008	21.21
2009	17.70
2010	21.53
2011	29.14
2012	44.02
2013	43.33
2014	46.90
2015	26.44
2016	17.08

The trend for Official Development Assistance for capacity building and planning is recorded to be **17.08** Million USD in **2016** after numerous fluctuations since **2004** when it stood at **33.37** Million USD.

Target 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.

Indicator 17.10.1

Worldwide weighted tariff-average.

National Definition

Trade- weighted average tariffs by major sector in Sub- Saharan Africa (SSA) a) Agriculture b) Manufacturing c) Natural Resources.

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	UNCTAD	**Source**	UNCTAD Database
Frequency	-	**Tier I**	

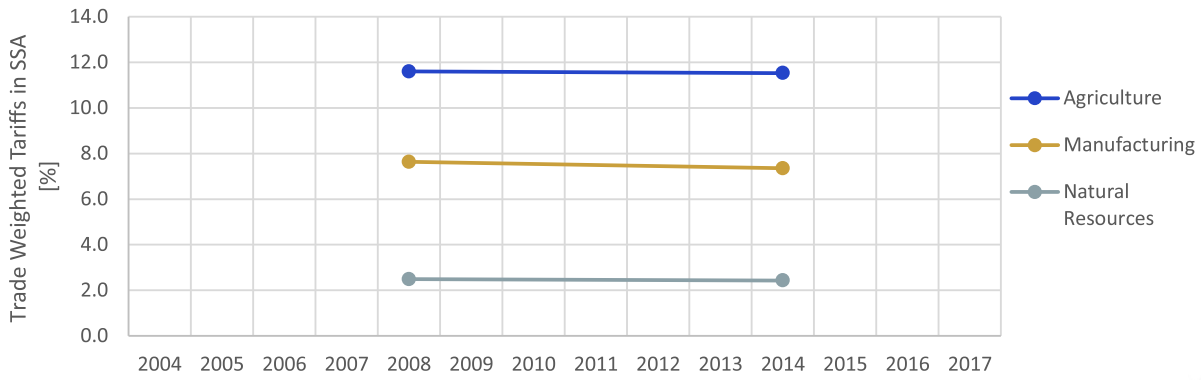


Figure 7.160– Indicator 17.10.1 - Trade Weighted Tariffs in SSA - Country Levels

Table 7.138– Indicator 17.10.1 - Trade Weighted Tariffs in SSA - Country Levels

Year	Agriculture [%]	Manufacturing [%]	Natural Resources [%]
2008	11.60	7.6	2.49
2014	11.53	7.35	2.43

Trade-weighted average tariffs in SSA remained stable since **2008** and **2014** for all the three major sectors namely Agriculture, Manufacturing and Natural Resources.

Target 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.

Indicator 17.11.1

Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports.

National Definition

a) Namibia Total Exports b) Namibia Export of Services.

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	NSA	**Source**	National Accounts
Frequency	Annual	**Tier III**	

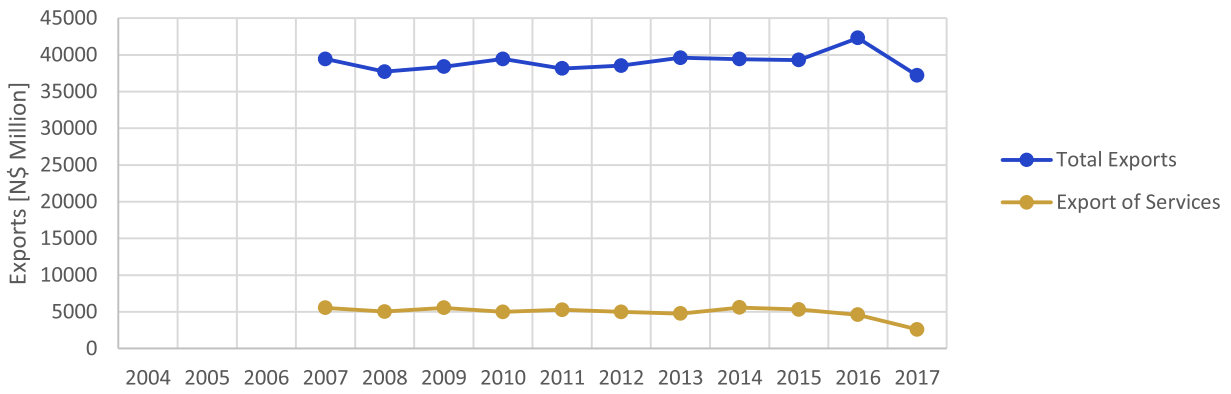


Figure 7.161 – Indicator 17.11.1 - Namibia Exports - Country Levels

Table 7.139 – Indicator 17.11.1 - Namibia Exports - Country Levels

Year	Total Exports [const 2010 N$ Million]	Export of Services [const 2010 N$ Million]
2007	39,430	5,532
2008	37,713	5,024
2009	38,385	5,547
2010	39,447	4,982
2011	38,148	5,282
2012	38,531	4,989
2013	39,610	4,750
2014	39,421	5,583
2015	39,283	5,309
2016	42,305	4,603
2017	37,184	2,595

Namibia exports, overall and services, do not show a significant trend between **2007** and **2015** even though annual fluctuation is visible. However, in **2016**, exports of services started to decline from N$ **5,309** Million to only N$ **2,595** Million in **2017**. The number for the overall exports followed from **2016** and has reduced from N$ **42,305** Million to N$ **37,184** Million.

Target 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.

Indicator 17.12.1

Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States.

National Definition

Average tariffs faced by Namibia a) Agriculture b) Arms c) Clothing d) Industry e) Textile: MAX: average of MFN rates; MIN: average of preferential rates or MFN rates.

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	ITC	**Source**	Provided by ITC SDG focal point
Frequency	Annual	**Tier I**	

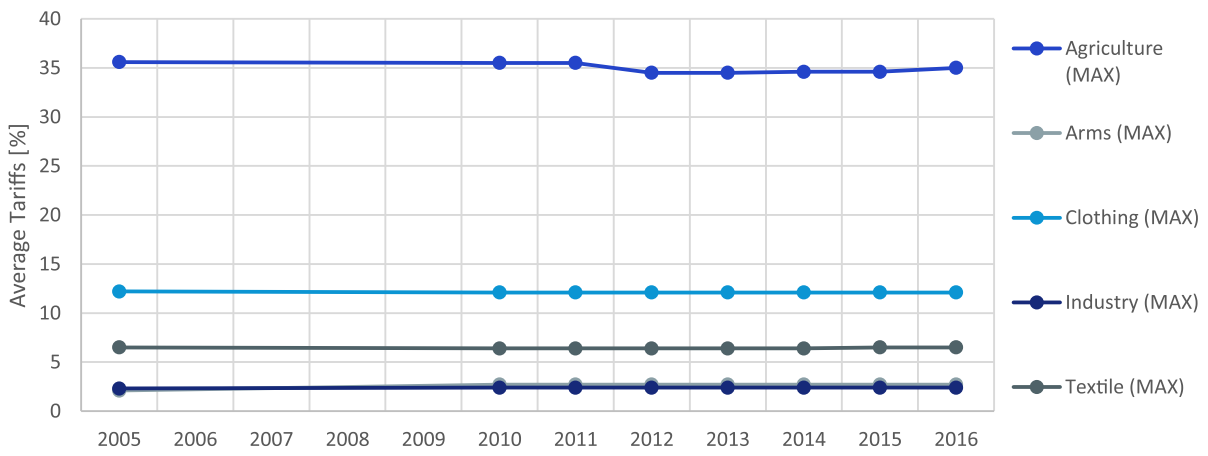


Figure 7.162 – Indicator 17.12.1 - Average Tariffs faced by Namibia - Country Levels

Table 7.140 – Indicator 17.12.1 - Average Tariffs faced by Namibia - Country Levels

[%]	Agriculture (MAX)	Agriculture (MIN)	Arms (MAX)	Arms (MIN)	Clothing (MAX)	Clothing (MIN)	Industry (MAX)	Industry (MIN)	Textile (MAX)	Textile (MIN)
2005	35.6		2.1	0.2	12.2	2.2	2.3	0.4	6.5	2.6
2010	35.5	7.5	2.7	0.5	12.1	2.2	2.4	0.4	6.4	2.4
2011	35.5	7.5	2.7	0.5	12.1	2.2	2.4	0.4	6.4	2.5
2012	34.5	7.3	2.7	0.5	12.1	2.1	2.4	0.5	6.4	2.5
2013	34.5	7.3	2.7	0.5	12.1	2.1	2.4	0.5	6.4	2.5
2014	34.6	7.3	2.7	0.5	12.1	2.1	2.4	0.5	6.4	2.5
2015	34.6	7.3	2.7	0.5	12.1	2.0	2.4	0.5	6.5	2.6
2016	35.0	7.4	2.7	0.5	12.1	2.0	2.4	0.5	6.5	2.6

The average tariffs faced by Namibia have remained stable since **2005**. The highest level is visible for agriculture while the lowest tariffs exist for industrial products.

Target 17.17 - Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.

Indicator 17.17.1

Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships.

National Definition

Investment commitments in infrastructure involving private participation.

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	WB	**Source**	WB Web Database[6])
Frequency	-	**Tier III**	

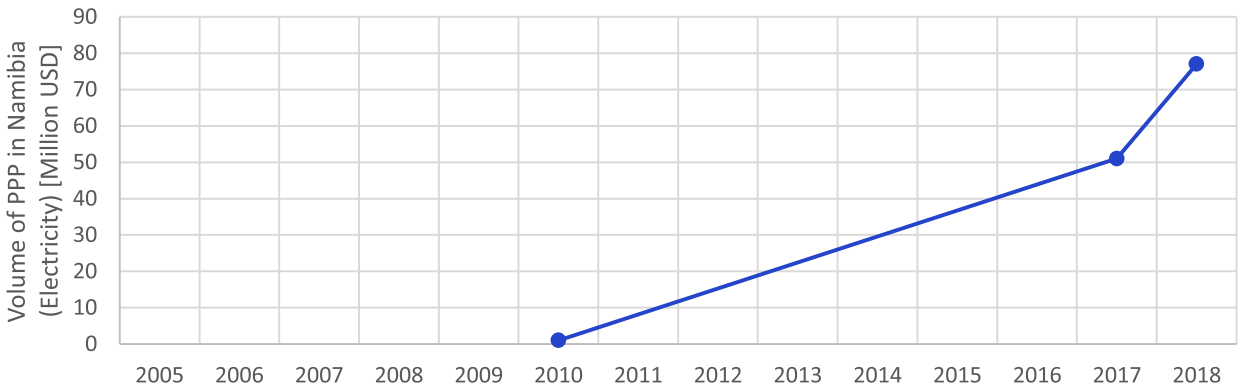


Figure 7.163 – Indicator 17.17.1 - Volume of PPP in Namibia - Country Levels

Table 7.141 – Indicator 17.17.1 - Volume of PPP in Namibia - Country Levels

Year	Total [Million USD]	Electricity [Million USD]
2010	1.0	1.0
2017	51.0	51.0
2018	77.0	77.0

[6] https://ppi.worldbank.org/snapshots/country/namibia

Target 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.

Indicator 17.18.1

Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.

National Definition

National SDGs Indicators regularly covered a) whole SDG indicator framework b) percentage of potentially disaggregated indicators.

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	NSA	**Source**	NSA Calculation
Frequency	Annual	**Tier III**	

Details on Namibia's current monitoring capacity regarding the Sustainable Development Goals Indicators is presented in chapter 5.

Target 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.

Indicator 17.19.1

Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries.

National Definition

Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in Namibia.

Origin	International	**Disaggregation**	-
Data Provider	OECD, Paris 21	**Source**	UN SDG Global Database
Frequency	Annual	**Tier I**	

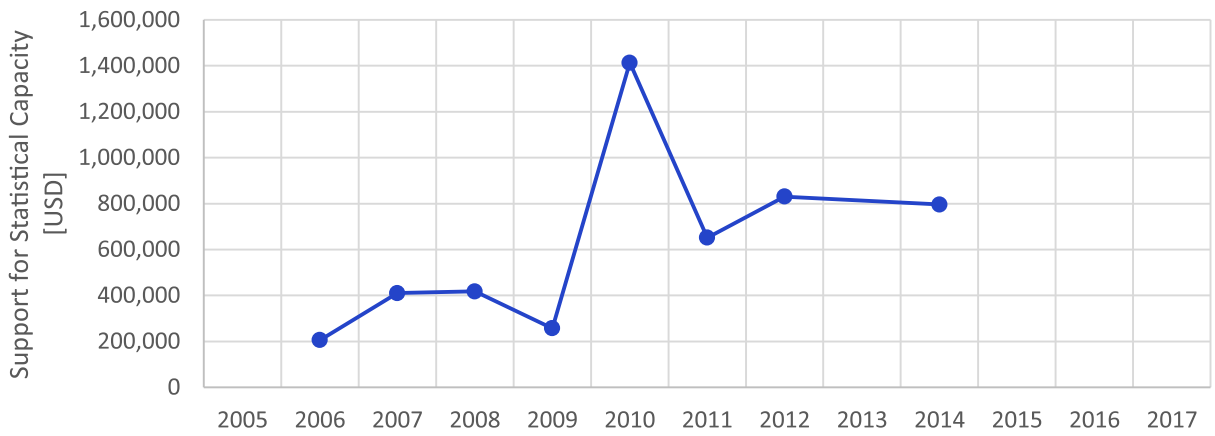


Figure 7.164 – Indicator 17.19.1 - Support for Statistical Capacity - Country Levels

Table 7.142 – Indicator 17.19.1 - Support for Statistical Capacity - Country Levels

Year	Total [USD]
2006	206017
2007	410402
2008	417427
2009	257030
2010	1413530
2011	651389
2012	830483
2014	796265

The support for statistical capacity building went up from around **0.2** Million USD in **2006** to **0.8** Million USD in **2014**. However, the levels were even higher in **2010** with a support of around **1.4** Million USD.

Indicator 17.19.2

Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration.

National Definition

Proportion of Population with Namibian or Non-Namibian Birth Certificate.

Origin	National	**Disaggregation**	U, R, Region
Data Provider	NSA	**Source**	PHC, NIDS
Frequency	5 years	**Tier I**	

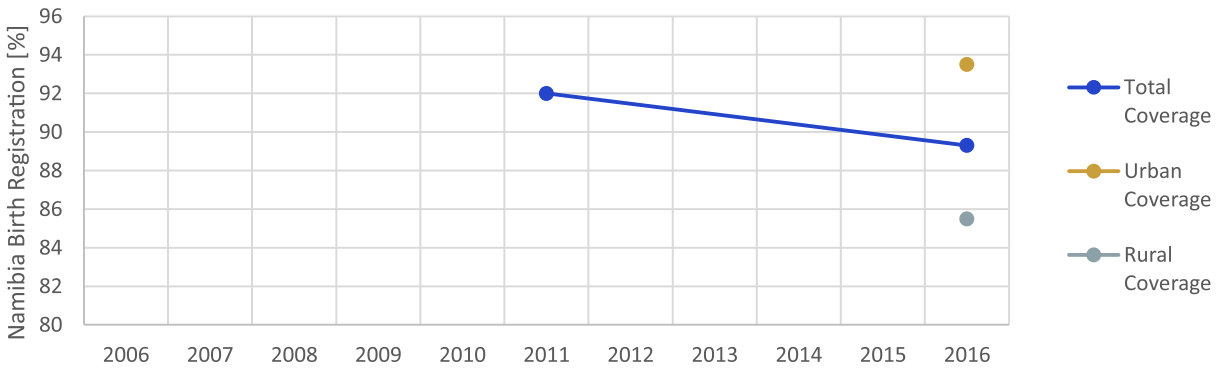


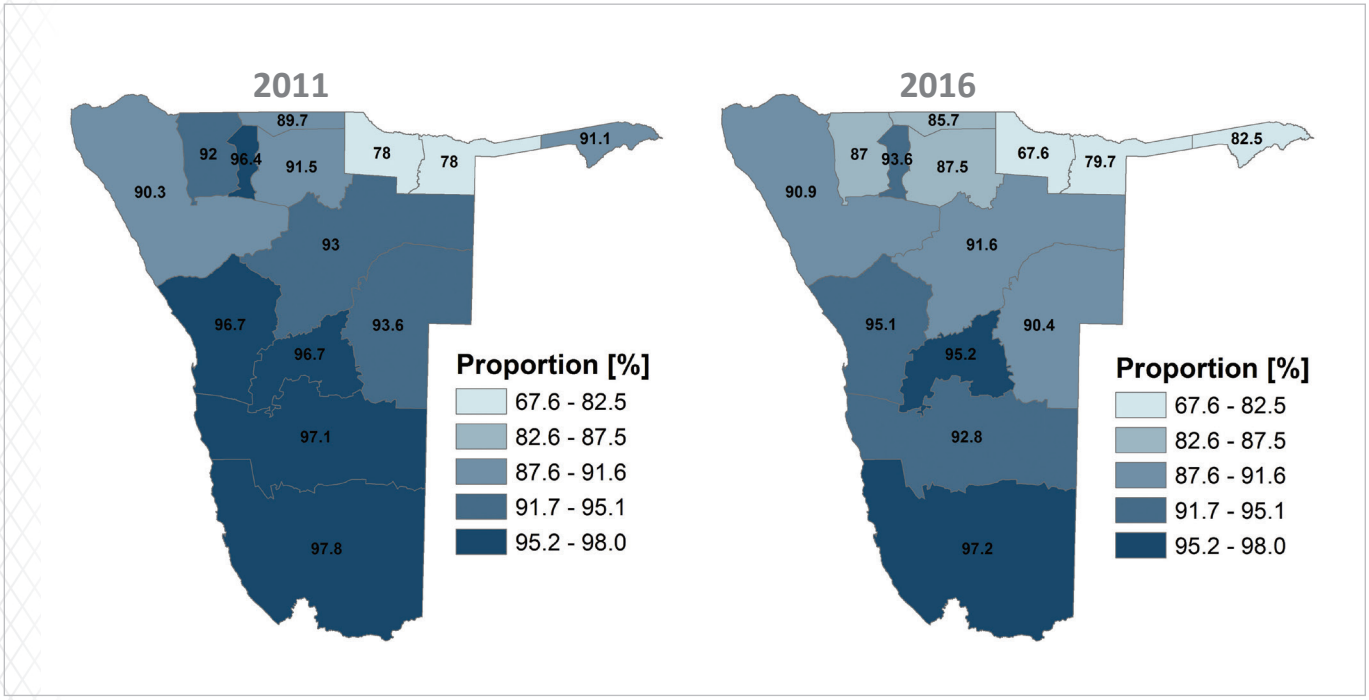
Figure 7.165 – Indicator 17.19.2 - Namibia Birth Registration - Country Levels

Table 7.143 – Indicator 17.19.2 - Namibia Birth Registration - Country Levels

Year	Total Coverage [%]	Urban Coverage [%]	Rural Coverage [%]
2011	92.0		
2016	89.3	93.5	85.5

Geographic Presentation of Indicator 17.19.2 – Birth Registration

Source: PHC, NIDS



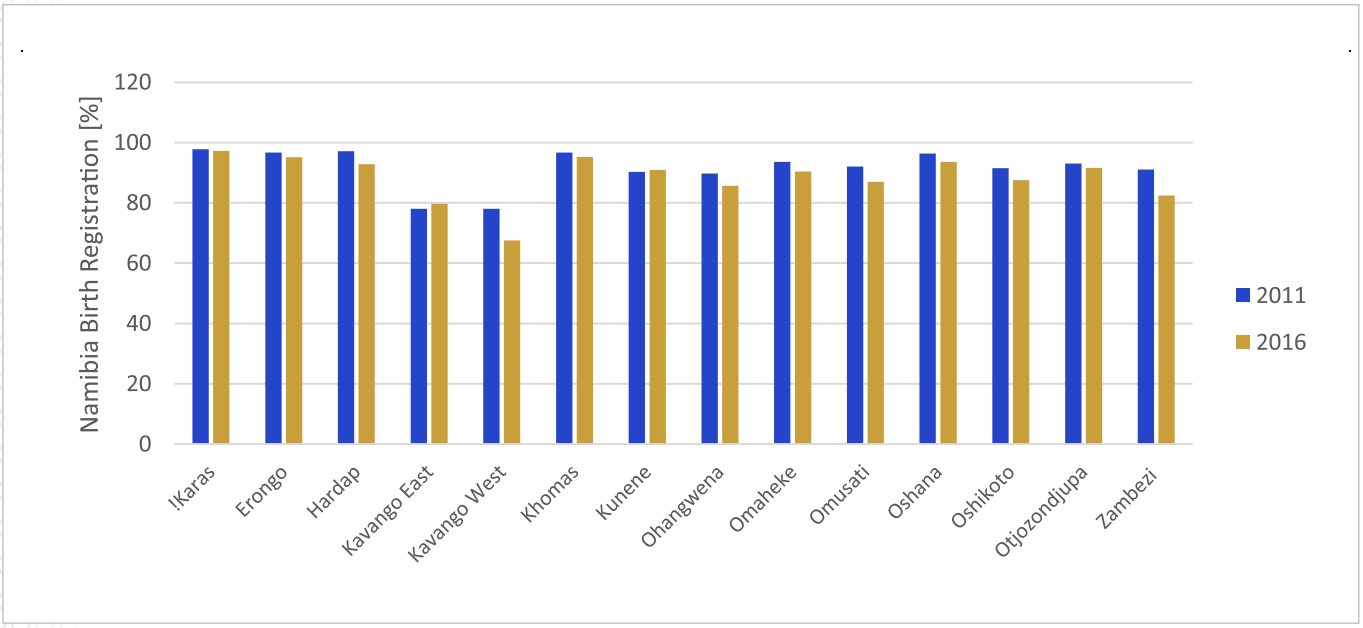


Figure 7.166 – Indicator 17.19.2 - Namibia Birth Registration 2011-2016 – Regions

POLICY INDICATORS UNDER GOAL 17

Target 17.13 - Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence.

Table 7.144 – Means of Implementation Indicators under Target 17.13

Indicator	Classification	National Definition	Status 2015
17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard	Tier III	Existence of frequently updated Macroeconomic Dashboard	Yes

The website[7] of the NSA provides a frequently updated Macroeconomic Dashboard containing information on Trade, Inflation, GDP development and Government Accounts.

Target 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.

Table 7.145 – Means of Implementation Indicators under Target 17.18

Indicator	Classification	National Definition	Status 2015
17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Tier III	National statistical legislation in place that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Yes
17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	Tier I	Namibia Statistics Agency Strategic Plan in place that consists of the development and maintenance of National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS), National Statistics System (NSS), National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI)	Yes

The national legislation for official statistics has been established with the promulgation of Statistics Act no. 9 of 2011 (Parliament of the Republic of Namibia, 2011) that seeks to:

I. promote the development of the National Statistics System and provide for its components and objectives;
II. establish the Namibia Statistics Agency and the Board of the Namibia Statistics Agency and provide for their powers and functions;
III. establish the National Spatial Data Infrastructure and provide for its objectives,
IV. establish the Committee for Spatial Data and provide for its functions; and to provide for incidental matters.

The implementation of the NSS and the NSDI through the development of standards and policy frameworks is described in more detail in the NSA Strategic Plan (Namibia Statistics Agency, 2017).

[7]https://namibia.opendataforafrica.org/gallery/Economics

UNREPORTED INDICATORS UNDER GOAL 17

Table 7.146 – Unreported Indicators under Goal 17

Target	Indicator	Tier
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1 Foreign direct investment (FDI), official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	Tier I
17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	Tier III
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	17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation	Tier III
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	17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	Tier III
17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Tier III
17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation	Tier II
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	17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Tier II

8. Conclusions & Recommendations

The extensive SDGs monitoring framework is difficult to narrow down to distinct conclusions. Hence, the evaluation of, and to which extent the country is moving towards the achievement of Agenda 2030 is challenging. Despite this, and even though diverging trends are visible within almost all Goals, some common conclusions can be drawn from the findings in this report. Ideally, these findings serve as a starting point for future trend assessments and facilitate an evidence-based discussion on policy prioritization in the country.

8.1. MONITORING CAPACITY

a) In general, substantial data speaking to the SDGs indicators is produced in Namibia. However, if data is evaluated in more detail as in section 5.5 it can be concluded that the quality of the information to serve as input for a continuous and consistent monitoring system is still limited.

b) The localization of data is remarkably high in Namibia and almost the same proportion, around 50 percent, of the national sources provide updated values compared to the updates coming from international sources.

c) Overall, the timeliness of information is low, placing obstacles in the way of a responsive iterative planning process. This can be seen by the fact that only 57 percent of validated indicators have been updated since 2015 and even a slightly lower number, 54 percent of the validated indicators, are produced on an annual basis. Due to this, the impact of the recent downturn in the economy cannot be evaluated for many related indicators.

d) It became visible that the monitoring system is more elaborated within the "classical" development fields such as poverty, health, nutrition, natural conservation or gender. However, information dealing with "new" fields such as sustainable consumption, international cooperation, peace or urban development is more difficult to collect.

e) The data production system is widespread with more than 20 different data providers at national level and a similar number of data providers at the international level. A clear counting of data providers is difficult; since sometimes multiple sources have been used for the production of one indicator.

f) Generally, the data production in the country is very good. Unfortunately, as of now, the challenge remains the accessibility and compilation of the raw data that is already generated. This is largely due to the poor or non-responsiveness of data providers. As a result, detailed investigation of what information is or could be available and even the release or confirmation of existing information is thus very low. In the six months of the data compilation period of this baseline report, sending official requests to Ministries, only a fraction of around 10 percent have been answered.

8.2. PROGRESS

a) The overall trends regarding Agenda 2030 in Namibia appear promising since twice the number of indicators are showing a positive trend compared to the ones showing negative trends.

b) Concerns originate from the negative trends among Goal 8 for decent work and economic growth and Goal 16 to promote peace, justice and strong institutions.

c) Declining trends are also visible in the provision of services for houses in the urban sector. In contrast, in rural areas access to electricity, sanitation and water is improving. Furthermore, the increasing population living in improvised houses is a major concern for an inclusive development.

8.3. WAY FORWARD

a) Most of the information coming from international sources is produced at the national level but not released for public consumption on the national level. In the future, it is highly recommended to publish more information at national level to increase control and independence over the data processing in the country and avoid multiple reporting channels.

b) As the rollout of specific SDG data production is just starting, it is recommended to integrate more and more indicators in the current data production system by expanding the frame of regular surveys or the census.

c) Existing data gap cannot be quantified at this stage in terms of new data sets for collection due to low sector response rate to requested data. As a result, it is recommended that data producers timely provide the NSA with all available data in line with a specific requests.

d) Data exchange between national stakeholders should be formalized to ensure a continuous and standardized process to monitor Agenda 2030 in Namibia.

e) It is considered beneficial to directly produce more information at the NSA as the main data provider to reduce complexity of the data production system.

f) More emphasis should be placed on the disaggregation of the data at all levels to ensure the 'leave no one behind' principle is comprehensively covered.

g) New technologies such as Earth Observation solutions can support attempt to reduce costs and variation in the data production by direct remote sensing of the state of the country.

h) Experience in the data mining of existing data has shown that large raw data sets are available. An investigation on findings from research in other countries and contexts could be useful to explore the opportunity to use proxy indicators from existing raw data to further close the data gaps of missing SDGs indicators.

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