REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

Prosperity, Harmony, Peace and Political Stability

NAMIBIA VISION 2030
Policy Framework for Long-Term National Development
(Summary)

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Private Bag 13356
Windhoek
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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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<tr>
<td>AIDS</td>
<td>Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome</td>
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<tr>
<td>ANG</td>
<td>Angola</td>
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<td>AGOA</td>
<td>African Growth Opportunity Act</td>
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<td>AU</td>
<td>African Union</td>
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<tr>
<td>BLNS</td>
<td>Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland</td>
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<td>BOT</td>
<td>Botswana</td>
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<tr>
<td>BTP</td>
<td>Build Together Programme</td>
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<td>CBNRM</td>
<td>Community Based Natural Resource Management</td>
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<td>DWA</td>
<td>Department Water Affairs</td>
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<td>EA</td>
<td>Environmental Assessment</td>
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<td>ECOWAS</td>
<td>Economic Community of West African States</td>
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<td>GEAR</td>
<td>Growth, Employment and Redistribution</td>
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<td>GDP</td>
<td>Gross Domestic Product</td>
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<td>GRN</td>
<td>Government of the Republic of Namibia</td>
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<td>HDI</td>
<td>Human Development Index</td>
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<td>HIGCSE</td>
<td>Higher International General Certificate of Secondary Education</td>
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<td>HIV</td>
<td>Human Immunodeficiency Virus</td>
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<td>HPI</td>
<td>Human Poverty Index</td>
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<td>ICT</td>
<td>Information and Communication Technology</td>
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<td>IGCSE</td>
<td>International General Certificate of Secondary Education</td>
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<td>IT</td>
<td>Information Technology</td>
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<td>LAN</td>
<td>Local Area Network</td>
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<td>MOHSS</td>
<td>Ministry of Health and Social Services</td>
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<td>NACHE</td>
<td>National Advisory Council for Higher Education</td>
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<td>NDP</td>
<td>National Development Plan</td>
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<td>NEAB</td>
<td>National Education Advisory Board</td>
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<td>NHE</td>
<td>National Housing Enterprise</td>
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<td>National Training Authority</td>
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<td>NQA</td>
<td>Namibia Qualifications Authority</td>
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<td>PON</td>
<td>Polytechnic of Namibia</td>
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<td>RSA</td>
<td>Republic of South Africa</td>
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<td>SADC</td>
<td>Southern Africa Development Community</td>
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<td>SME</td>
<td>Small and Medium-Size Enterprises</td>
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<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
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<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
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<td>UNAM</td>
<td>University of Namibia</td>
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<td>VET</td>
<td>Vocational Education and Training</td>
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<td>VTC</td>
<td>Vocational Training Centre</td>
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<td>WASP</td>
<td>Water and Sanitation Programme</td>
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<td>ZAM</td>
<td>Zambia</td>
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FOREWORD

Dr. Sam Nujoma
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

Why Vision 2030?

A national vision is a perception of the future, which reveals and points to something new, beyond what is already available and accessible. The goal of our Vision is to improve the quality of life of the people of Namibia to the level of their counterparts in the developed world, by 2030. In order to get there, we need a framework that defines clearly where we are today as a nation, where we want to be by 2030 and how to get there. Defining this framework in operational terms is visioning. Visioning for a nation means creating multiple alternative development strategies and integrated implementation approaches, for reaching the goal of future development.

Namibia Vision 2030 presents a clear view of where we are, where we want to go from here, and over what time frame. It is a vision that will take Namibia from the present into the future; a vision that will guide us to make deliberate efforts to improve the quality of life of our people. It is designed as a broad, unifying vision which would serve to guide the country’s five-year development plans, from NDP 2 through to NDP 7 and, at the same time, provide direction to government ministries, the private sector, NGOs, civil society, regional and local Government authorities. Therefore, Namibia vision 2030 will create policy synergies, which will effectively link long-term perspectives to short-term planning.

Expected changes

Our future is about the people. Therefore, at the centre of the visioning exercise is concern for the population in relation to their social (particularly health), economic
and overall well-being. For example, how many Namibians? How well are they living? Where do they live, and what do they do for a living? All the questions about the welfare and well-being of the people of this country at any point in time, even beyond 2030, are about our population and the conditions under which they live and commonly agreed living standard at a given point in time. The Vision will transform Namibia into a healthy and food-secure nation, in which all preventable, infectious and parasitic diseases (including HIV/AIDS) are under secure control; people enjoy high standards of living, a good quality life and have access to quality education, health and other vital services. All of these aspirations translate into a long life expectancy and sustainable population growth.

The Vision is also designed to promote the creation of a diversified, open market economy, with a resource-based industrial sector and commercial agriculture, placing great emphasis on skills development. In addition, the Vision will promote competitiveness in the export sector, in terms of product quality and differentiation.

In support of the objectives of Vision 2030, capacity building will be pursued with the utmost vigour by both the private and public sectors, to facilitate the implementation of the Vision. The capacity building process (including institution restructuring and building, and human resource development) will continue to be promoted by the existence of a suitable, enabling environment in terms of political stability and freedom, a sound legal system, economic resources and opportunities, and social norms which are conducive to sustained development. All of this must be well understood by most of the population. In order to realise the objectives of capacity building in Vision 2030, human resource information management systems will be strengthened; the ultimate objective is to balance the supply and demand in the labour market and in this way achieve full employment in the economy.

As required by this Vision, the country will operate a totally integrated, unified, flexible and high quality education and training system, that prepares Namibian learners to take advantage of a rapidly changing global environment, including developments in science and technology. This, in turn, would and that contribute to the economic and social development of the citizens. There will be equal access to excellent educational and vocational training institutions and quality sports services/facilities by all, with basic education placing emphasis on Science and Mathematics. Public education, covering every area of life and living, will be an integral part of the system of continuing education, which is free and open to everyone in Namibia. Moral education will be well integrated into the school curricula. In order to meet
the exigencies of industrial transformation, Namibia will continue to monitor cross-sectoral internal and external development in the field of “knowledge, information and technology” and assesses its impact on the rights of the individual and the functioning of society and the national economy.

Arising from the overall capacity building investments, Namibia will be transformed into a knowledge-based society, and changes in production and information technology will revolutionalize all aspects of the manufacturing process. Relationships with customers and suppliers and the manner in which products are marketed and sold, would receive quality attention.

Over a decade after Independence, Namibia is yet to overcome the legacy of extreme inequalities based on race and left behind by the ‘apartheid’ regime. Vision 2030 is expected to reduce inequalities and move the nation significantly up the scale of human development, to be ranked high among the developed countries in the world. There will thus be a pervasive atmosphere of tolerance in matters relating to culture, religious practices, political preference, ethnic affiliation and differences in social background. The Vision will facilitate equity in access to social services and facilities, as well as access to productive resources such as land and capital.

Namibia will be a just, moral, tolerant and safe society with legislative, economic and social structures in place to eliminate marginalisation and ensure peace and equity between women and men, the diverse ethnic groups, and people of different ages, interests and abilities.

While Namibia enjoys internal peace and stability, numerous external threats which have the potential to disrupt and derail the country’s socio-economic progress, can be discerned. These threats do not emanate from States per se nor from the projection of State power, but from non-traditional forms of conflict and unconventional warfare. Therefore, Namibia will continue to be at the forefront of SADC efforts to create a collective security framework, based on the relevant SADC Protocols on politics, defence and security, signed by regional heads of state. While collective security offers the best and most effective instrument of national security, regional security will also serve to thwart de-stabilizing elements by denying them succour and sanctuary in member states.

One of the major principles upon which our Vision is based is ‘partnership’. Partnership is recognised as a major prerequisite for the achievement of dynamic, efficient and sustainable development in the country. This involves partnership
between government, communities and civil society; partnership between different branches of government, with the private sector (the business community), non-governmental organisations, community-based organisations and the international community; partnership between urban and rural societies and, ultimately, between all members of Namibian society.

While the principle of sustainable development is the cornerstone on which the strategies for realizing the objectives of Vision 2030 pivot, the driving force among the complex agents of our development comprises the following:

- Education, Science and Technology
- Health and Development
- Sustainable Agriculture, and
- Peace and Social Justice
- Gender Equality

The challenges

The major challenge of this Vision is for all of us (Government, private sector, civil society, as well as individuals) to make a determined effort to concentrate on resolving, not just addressing, very important national problems. This document: Namibia Vision 2030 – Policy Framework for Long-Term National Development, presents a clear view of the major national problems and how these problems can be effectively resolved by deploying to the fullest our human and natural resources.

Successful implementation of the Vision would require the existence of a conducive enabling environment, which guarantees peace and political stability. In this regard, we are challenged to continue to acknowledge the pre-eminence of the Namibian Constitution as the basic law, which contains, inter alia, all the ingredients of a democratic state including peace, security and political stability. By continuing to uphold the tenets of our Constitution, we strengthen human rights, individual freedoms, civil liberties and multi-party democracy. Our emphasis will also be on good governance, and we should continue to improve on issues relating to equity in terms of access to productive resources, including land, environmental degradation, growing poverty and economic stagnation.

The business community will be challenged to make increasing contributions to the education and training sector, since it is the major recipient of the products of the system. In addition, the business sector will be challenged to make realistic inputs into development plan formulation at national and regional levels, as well as make contributions to the implementation of such plans. In particular, Vision 2030 will
challenge the business community to enhance international trade, implement Affirmative Action, create employment opportunities for the country’s growing labour force and facilitate the expansion of small and medium scale enterprises.

Namibia’s future will also depend largely on the people themselves; much will depend on our ability and willingness to respond with innovation and commitment to new challenges. If we are to survive as a nation, perhaps the greatest challenge we face now is to eradicate HIV/AIDS, as well as all preventable infectious and parasitic diseases through healthy living. As we march forward in implementing the programmes of this Vision, we should be prepared to ask ourselves, from time to time, if we are truly on course and on time.

But the immediate challenge we face as a nation, now that we have a Vision document that defines our country’s future development possibilities, is to ensure that the Vision is translated into reality. As a step in that direction, the next Phase (Phase2) of the Vision Project should be to develop implementation strategies and integrated programmes and projects, as well as mobilizing both human and financial resources. The programmes of Vision 2030 have specific targets and periodically, through the National Development Plans, we will evaluate the Vision programme’s performance. By the year 2030, with all of us working together, we should be an industrial nation enjoying prosperity, interpersonal harmony, peace and political stability.

Sam Nujoma
President of the Republic of Namibia
1. WHAT WE CHERISH AS A NATION

1.1 Good Governance
We continue to acknowledge the pre-eminence of the Namibian Constitution as the
basic law, which contains, inter alia, all the elements deemed necessary for a demo-
ocratic state, such as peace, security and political stability. Adherence to the tenets of
our Constitution fortifies human rights, individual freedoms, civil liberties and multi-
party democracy. By emphasising good governance, we realise the need to improve
on matters pertaining to equity in access to productive resources, environmental
degradation, growing poverty and economic stagnation.

1.2 Partnership
We believe in creating a conducive environment for gender equality and working
together as the key to economic progress and social harmony. This is the principle
of partnership. It involves partnerships between government, communities and civil
society, between different branches of government, the private sector, non-govern-
mental organisations, community-based organisations, and the international com-
unity; between urban and rural societies and, ultimately, amongst members of the
Namibian society as a whole.

1.3 Capacity enhancement
The development of our country is in our hands, and our people are the most impor-
tant resource of the country; therefore, we consider investing in people and our
institutions to be a crucial precondition for the desired social and economic trans-
formation. This calls for increasing investments in institution-building, education
and training (including, promotion of science and technology), and implementing
health related programmes and policies.

1.4 Comparative advantage
We shall capitalize on Namibia’s comparative advantages and provide suitable in-
centives to use our natural resources in the most appropriate and efficient way pos-
sible. This ensures that decision-makers today will continue to create a safer, healthier
and more prosperous future for all Namibians.

1.5 Sustainable development
We fully embrace the idea of sustainable development, the type of development that
meets the needs of the present, without limiting the ability of future generations to
meet their own needs. To this end, we encourage people to take responsibility for
their own development and promote development activities that address the actual needs of the people and which require increasing community contributions to develop services and infrastructure.

1.6 Economic growth
Without doubt, we need economic growth and diversification to achieve full industrialization and sustainable development. Our emphasis is on the welfare of the people, aiming at human development, equitable and balanced growth, with a growing industrial sector, modernized agricultural sector, and an enabling macro-economic and political environment.

1.7 National sovereignty and human integrity
We cherish our national sovereignty and it must be preserved at all costs. Great value is also attached to Namibian tradition and culture, but cultural ideas and practices which tend to inhibit progress towards development targets, may be sacrificed in the interest of the nation. Whatever we do must be done with the people of Namibia in mind - healthy, brave, empowered, innovative, fully employed, confident and determined to succeed; with everyone having a role to play, and the playing ground is level and, unhindered by race, colour, gender, age, ability, ethnicity, religious affiliation or political inclination.

1.8 Environment
Our environment is clean, and we will continue to keep it clean.

1.9 Peace and security
Namibia is a peaceful country, and we shall continue to uphold the principle that domestic and regional peace and security are indispensable conditions for our country’s socio-economic development.
2. WHERE WE WANT TO BE: VISION 2030

Since Independence, the Namibian government has adopted planning as a management tool to help ensure effective decision-making. Five-year development plans, beginning with NDP I for the period 1995 - 2000, are at the heart of this strategy. VISION 2030 is a broad, unifying vision that will serve to guide the country’s five-year development plans from NDP2 through to NDP7 and, at the same time, provide direction to government ministries, the private sector, NGOs and local authorities.

2.1 Our Goal for 2030
Namibia has a population of healthy, well educated, skilled, pro-active and financially stable people with a broad range of talents, and display a positive attitude towards themselves, their fellow citizens, their country and global humanity. Global business views Namibia as a good choice for investment, given the atmosphere of peace, security and political stability, which ensures the creation of both wealth and employment. Namibia maintains a healthy, productive land and mineral cycling, leading to infrequent, low-level drought and flooding. Rivers run permanently and clear. No atmospheric pollution emanates from croplands and rangelands, and only minimal pollution from urban and industrial areas is experienced. Farms and natural ecosystems are productive, efficient, diverse, stable and sustainable - socially, economically and ecologically.

With the emphasis on the development of the people of Namibia, an environment would be nurtured that promotes confidence and the determination to succeed. Economic and social development has been achieved through the mobilization and sustainable utilization of available resources, adherence to good governance and democratic principles, and maintenance of sound international relations.

VISION 2030
A prosperous and industrialised Namibia, developed by her human resources, enjoying peace, harmony and political stability.
2.1.1 Prosperity
There is a condition of sustained high economic growth, that places Namibia in the 'high income' category of nations, eliminates duality in the economy and ensures equity in the pattern of economic growth. All Namibians, who are able and willing, have the opportunity to be gainfully employed or have access to productive resources. Namibian workers earn a decent wage that allows them a life well above the poverty level; and for the disadvantaged, the social security support guarantees them an acceptable quality of life. There is equity in income distribution across all groups, and the disparity between rural and urban living, in terms of social and economic conditions, is at a minimum.

2.1.2 Industrialised Nation
As an industrialised country, Namibia’s income per capita base had grown to be equivalent to that of the upper income countries, resulting in a change in status from a lower middle income country to a high income country. Manufacturing and the service sector constitute about 80 percent of the country’s gross domestic product. The country largely exports processed goods, which account for not less than 70 percent of total exports. This has given rise to a significant reduction in the export of raw material. Namibia has an established network modern infrastructure such as rail, road, telecommunication and port facilities. The country has a critical mass of knowledge workers and the contribution of the small and medium-size enterprises to GDP is not less than 30 percent. Unemployment has been significantly reduced to less than 5 percent of the work force.

2.1.3 Harmony
We have a multi-racial community of people living and working together in harmony, and sharing common values and aspirations as a nation, and in so doing, enjoy the fruits of unity in diversity. Men and women marry (as provided in the Constitution), reap the benefits of marital love and stability of union, and families extend compassion and love to those who are widowed or experience marital disharmony.

The family is upheld as sacred and the most fundamental institution in the society, and parents (mothers, fathers, guardians) are well aware of, and fulfill their responsibilities to their children, while children remain disciplined and have an inalienable right to survival, development, protection and effective participation in society. Families are available and willing to accommodate orphans and are being assisted, when necessary, by the government/community through a well-managed public orphan-
age programme in which such disadvantaged children are supported to live a meaningful life, that prepares them adequately for the future.

People living with disability (temporary or permanent), and other disadvantaged persons, are well integrated into the mainstream of society, and have equal rights under the law. They are encouraged and supported to participate actively in the economy and society.

Society respects and upholds the right of every person to enjoy, practise, profess, maintain and promote his/her culture, language, tradition or religion in accordance with the Constitution.

2.1.4 Peace and political stability

There exists in the country true freedom of expression, speech and association, compatible with the letter and spirit of the Constitution of Namibia; the political environment is conducive to voluntary formation or dissolution of political parties, and every individual is recognised as an important element in the system, which provides level playing field for all players. The people of Namibia make their own decisions and do so at their own level (national, regional, local, community) regarding political, cultural, economic and social development matters; they are empowered to set their own priorities, plan, implement and monitor their development programmes within the context of national development policies and programmes.

Namibia creates an enabling environment in terms of sustainable social and economic advancement which could be defined as a “total condition, free from all possible impediments to actualising development”. It embodies peace, security, democratic politics, availability of resources, appropriate legal instruments, a co-operative private sector and a supportive public service.

All people in Namibia enjoy a safe environment (as far as possible free from violence and crime), share and care for those in need and are prepared to face and respond to any man-made and or natural calamities. Namibia is a fair, gender responsive, caring and committed nation, in which all citizens are able to realize their full potential, in a safe and decent living environment.

The multi-party democratic principle of popular participation is well entrenched in the Namibian society; the opposition is strong and active; the civil society is vibrant; and media that are mature, investigative and free, are in operation. There are independent ‘watch-dog’ institutions which ensure the implementation of anti-cor-
ruption programmes, and monitor activities of government, private sector and civil society organisations and agencies.

It is the responsibility of Government to promote social welfare, social profitability and public interest; and the action of officials is constantly checked to see if they are in line with these cherished social values. Public officials maintain important ethical standards such as trust, neutrality, probity, professional honour, secrecy and fairness. There is constant surveillance to determine continued adherence to these values.

Namibia thrives in an environment of regional and international peace and security. Development cooperation with all friendly nations is strong and is based largely on trade and mutual exchange of opportunities; dependency on foreign development aid is minimal, if at all. Namibia is part and parcel of organized regional structures in which it contributes to the political, economic and social well being of the people.
3. DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND THE PEOPLE’S ASPIRATIONS

3.1 Introduction
There has been unprecedented progress on the world in the past 20 years. Human populations have more than doubled; telecommunications and information systems have expanded beyond the dreams of past generations; democracy and participatory governance has spread around the globe. The world has become a global village, and we are no longer isolated in our own corner.

The concept of sustainable development is the cornerstone on which development thinking worldwide is moving. Namibia has subscribed to this approach since the United Nations Convention on Environment and Development (the so-called Rio Convention or Earth Summit) in 1992 in Brazil, and was an active participant at the World Summit for Sustainable Development (the so-called Rio +10 summit) in Johannesburg in 2002. The conditions for sustainable development will only be met where at least the three fundamental objectives of Economic Development, Social Development and Environmental Development are adequately addressed at the same time, within politically and culturally acceptable ways.

Working to achieve Sustainable Development is a complex and challenging undertaking, but one which is essential for the future of every nation and her people. It is challenging because it requires new thinking, new integrated approaches, new partnerships, and new evaluation systems. Wealth needs to be thought of in financial terms ($, investments, capital infrastructure); in Social terms (human capital in the form of health, education, skills, innovation); and in Environmental terms (status and health of natural resources such as fish stocks, forests, rangelands, water, wildlife, soils). Only when all three forms of wealth are in stable to positive production will Sustainable Development be achieved.

This section identifies the development issues in Namibia, our vision, or the aspirations we have for the future, based on a realistic assessment of the country’s natural and human resources, and our commitment to move forward.

3.2 People’s Quality of Life

3.2.1 Population and Development
Our future is about the people. Therefore, at the centre of the visioning exercise is concern for the population in relation to their social (particularly health), economic and overall well-being. How many Namibians? How well are they living? Where do
they live, and what do they do for a living? All the questions about the welfare and well-being of the people of this country, at any point in time, even beyond 2030, are about our population in healthy condition. Our aim is to improve the standard of living and quality of life of the people of Namibia.

3.2.2 Population Dynamics

Though relatively small in size (1,826,854 in 2001), the population of Namibia experienced a high growth rate of over 3.0 per cent in the decade prior to Independence (1981 - 1991). Against the initial projections that anticipated a continuation of the growth trend well beyond 2000, the negative impact of HIV/AIDS on health and longevity of the people reduced the growth rate from the projected estimate of 3.0 percent per annum down to 2.6 percent (1991-2001).

Given the continuing negative effects of HIV/AIDS on the population in the immediate future, growth rate of the population will be further curtailed to about 1.5 percent (or lower, annually) until about 2015, when the worst impact of the epidemic will probably be seen. The overall population size will, however, not be reduced as a result of the pandemic; and even in the worst-case scenario, Namibia will have a population of about 3.0 million by 2030. For Vision 2030, the target population is derived from the ‘Medium Variant’ of the projection (see Fig. 3.2.1), which places the population total at 3.5 million.

Through the implementation of population and related social and economic policies Namibia is now a healthy and food-secured nation in which all preventable, infectious and parasitic diseases are under secure control; people enjoy a high standard of living, good quality of life and have access to quality education, health and other vital services. All of these translate into long life expectancy and sustainable population growth.

Families ensure that they produce children whom they can provide for in terms of education, food, health, clothing and accommodation. An average family is small in size, and Namibians will live a long and healthy life to the extent that life expectancy at birth-in year 2030-stands at 68 years for males and 70 years for females. Women make up over half of Namibia’s population, but their resources were poorly utilised due to certain discriminatory practices which were eliminated through the implementation of both the national Population Policy and the Gender Policy. Men and women are now on par and both are empowered to participate fully in the development process.
Young people aged 30 years and below make up the majority of the population. The young people of Namibia are educated, skilled, motivated, confident, assiduous, responsible and healthy, and are thus empowered and granted ample opportunity to play an active role in shaping a better society, which will be their inheritance and their duty to sustain and manage in the future.

The elderly citizens are acknowledged and well esteemed for their past contributions to the development of our country. In their old age they are well cared for and remain happy senior citizens in a safe and loving environment. The situation of people living with disabilities is socially acceptable since there is an enhanced recognition of their rights and abilities, through improved and expanded training and support programmes.

Most Namibians are living in urban areas, and new towns have emerged throughout the country, so that the big cities are no longer congested. Despite high growth rates, municipal governments are strong and efficient; Namibia’s urban areas provide equitable access to safety, shelter, essential services and innovative employment opportunities within an efficiently managed, clean and aesthetically pleasing environment.

The disparity between rural and urban living is minimized through the provision of essential social services (education and training, health, and security) and infra-

Figure 3.2.1: Projected Population, 1991 - 2030
(based on the 'High', 'Medium' and 'Low' Variants of the Projection Model)
structure (transport and communications network, housing, electricity, and water), as well as employment opportunities in both rural and urban areas. Hence, rural and urban linkages are functional, and serve to promote overall regional development in Namibia.

The factors affecting internal migration and urbanization remain largely unchanged over the Vision 2030 period. Namibia continues to uphold the constitutional provisions for international migration, as well as adhering to appropriate immigration policies.

3.2.3 Population Policy and Management

The National population policy is well known and understood by all, and a programme of action for its implementation has been effectively launched. The existing institutional framework for the implementation of the national population policy and the HIV/AIDS Strategic Plans, is strong and adequate resources are made available to their programmes. The programmes of population policy are implemented, jointly, at all levels (national, regional, community) by all the sectors (government, private and civil society).

3.2.4 Population information

The institutions that are responsible for generating population and socio-economic data and information (including the population and housing census; registration of births, deaths, marriages; sector specific surveys; etc) for development planning are strong and continue to operate efficiently. There is no shortage of resources (personnel, money, materials) for their operations, and they enjoy the support of the public, for their work. Namibia has up-to-date data on the population, the economy and society, for planning and programme-management.

In terms of the provision of relevant data, Namibia has a significant pool of population and development experts, utilizing the wealth of accurate, reliable and current information on aspects pertaining to its population, in relation to health and development for development planning and programme management.

Adequate capacity for training and research in population and development is created in Namibia through the tertiary institutions, undergraduate and post-graduate programmes, and through staff and student-exchange programmes, particularly with established and renowned institutions elsewhere. The national research and development programme continues to identify and fill gaps in knowledge, and provides
additional information as a basis for decision-making, policy formulation, programme development and management.

3.3 Health and Development
Health is a very important component in the formulation of a long-term national vision for Namibia. We will achieve our goal of eliminating the main causes of physical ill health, as well as mental and social ailments, in order to give the Namibian people the opportunity to lead a normal, fulfilling life. This will ensure the attainment of health and social well-being of all Namibians, which will enable them to lead an economically and socially productive life. We continue to be guided by our health principles that are based on equity of services, accessibility, affordability, sustainability, inter-sectoral collaboration and community involvement.

3.3.1 Health for all
Namibia is a healthy nation in which all preventable, infectious and parasitic diseases are under secure control; and where the people, with sound mind and body, are empowered physically and mentally to respond effectively to the continuing demands of making effective contribution to the development processes in their respective families, communities, and in the nation at large.

Namibia operates a health care system that ensures equity of access to quality health-care services by; promotes community involvement and greater citizen participation, in the provision of health services; provides affordable health services; facilitates co-operation and inter-sectoral action with all major players in the provision of health care; institutes measures to counter major health risks including the prevail-
ing communicable diseases, such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, etc; ensures the development of human resources, in sufficient numbers, for staffing various health delivery systems. In addition, the health system ensures the development of a national health-care system which is capable of providing a fully comprehensive range of preventive, curative and rehabilitative health-care that is cost-effective, sustainable and acceptable to the most disadvantaged communities, and which promotes equity and facilitates the effective implementation of defined strategies and interventions.

3.3.2 Healthy Living
Namibia is free of the diseases of poverty and inequality; and the majority of Namibians are living a healthy lifestyle, and are provided with safe drinking water and comprehensive preventive and curative health services to which all have easy access.

Namibia enjoys food security and the people have a balanced diet. The incidence of, and fatality from, curable, preventable (including HIV/AIDS) causes of death are reduced to the minimum. Causes of disability are largely under control and all those living with disability are well integrated into the mainstream of the Namibian society. Public and private support to education is extended to all children at an early age. There is access to medical personnel, health facilities and related social services by all. Leadership in combating any epidemic is exemplary at all levels of Government.

3.3.3 Healthy Human Environment
All the people of Namibia have equitable access to high quality and affordable health care services; the health infrastructure is strong, equitably distributed and supported by adequate human, material and financial resources. The health management system in the country promotes a healthy living environment for all Namibians through the elimination of vaccine-preventable diseases (tuberculosis, measles, diphtheria, pertussis, polio tetanus, and others); and pursues the attainment of the highest level of environmental sanitation, community and personal hygiene in order to eliminate air, water and vector-borne diseases. In addition, the health care programme has attained the highest level of responsible behavioural practices that eliminate sexually transmitted diseases, HIV infection, and alcohol- and substance abuse. The system also supports treatment of physical and mental illnesses.

3.4 Wealth, Livelihood and the Economy
Since Independence, Namibia achieved some notable success with regard to policy
objectives through improving access to basic social services and infrastructural provision. Its broader macro-economic policy has been supportive of ensuring a stable and improved investment climate, and moderately improved economic growth. Despite such improvements, Namibia’s economic vision still remains central to the need of its desire to enhance the standard of living and to improve the quality of life of all the Namibian people. This has been achieved through accelerated economic growth and sustainable economic development in the country.

3.4.1 Economic transformation

Namibia’s healthy economic growth and diversification have provided the fundamental basis for its industrialization and sustainable development. The implementation of sound macro-economic policies has promoted the creation of a diversified, open market economy with a resource-based industrial sector, commercial agriculture, which place great emphasis on skills development.

Our economic policies have also promoted competitiveness in the export sector, in terms of product quality and differentiation. This has been supported by a combination of high productivity; highly skilled, highly motivated labour; enterprising management; modern technology; local linkages; international partnerships; effective and comprehensive transport infrastructure; and a supportive government. Also, the economy benefits from adequate foreign exchange reserves as well as well developed offshore, international financial services in banking, insurance and other financial services.

The Namibian industrial system has become flexible, resulting in new businesses being created in the secondary and tertiary industries, and the diversification of Namibian trade leads to favourable terms of trade. Also, the Namibian society has been transformed into a knowledge-based society, and changes in production and information technology have transformed all aspects of the manufacturing process and relationships with customers and suppliers, as well as the manner in which products are marketed and sold.

In essence, Namibia operates a macroeconomic framework which has transformed the economy from a primary commodity economy to a diversified one, with manufacturing exporting industries forming the base, and supported by a well developed and modernised agricultural sector. Namibia has been transformed into an industrialized nation, with a viable natural resources export sector, increased size of a skills-based industrial and service sector, and market oriented production.
3.4.2 Macro-economic environment

Namibia’s economy is an open, dynamic, competitive and diversified, providing the basis for availing resources for the fulfilment of major national objectives like poverty-reduction, human resource development, employment creation, sustained economic growth, and the provision of adequate social services and infrastructural facilities (transport and communications network, electricity, housing, water). It is a dynamic economy in which sectoral linkages and multiplier effects in employment-generation, and agro-industry growth are strong and efficient. The inflation rate is stable and at a level which promotes economic stability. A positive, favourable balance of trade is achieved and maintained.

3.4.3 Employment

The unemployment rate is at a minimum, close to a condition of full employment. Incomes are fairly evenly distributed among all classes of workers, sufficient for each earner to respond adequately to the ordinary demands of the family for food, clothing, housing, education, health-care and general maintenance.

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<td>Employment</td>
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Table 3.4.1: NAMIBIA - SELECTED MACRO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS, 1990 - 2030
Employment and income-generating opportunities are promoted through sustainable economic growth, the country’s ability to remain internally stable and at peace with its neighbours. The Affirmative Action programme is effectively implemented, targets for racial and gender balance have been met, and the concepts of self-employment and entrepreneurship are internalised. Regional disparities are minimised and every citizen has access to the means of production; labour inputs are adequately compensated in terms of wages, salaries and emoluments.

3.4.4 Industrialisation
Namibia is an industrialised state with a significant improvement in the essential quality of life of all Namibians. Changes in information technology have transformed all aspects of the manufacturing process, including relationships with customers and suppliers, and the manner in which products are marketed and sold. Progress in the fields of knowledge, information and technology has led to economic development and, finally, to an improvement in the quality of life for Namibian citizens.

3.4.5 Transport Infrastructure
Safe and cost-effective transport infrastructure is available throughout the country, as well as specialised services, in their different modes, to balance its demand and the supply thereof, in an economically efficient way. In addition, there is freedom of participation in the provision of transport services, subject mainly to quality regulation.

The transport infrastructure which is available throughout the country, serves both rural and urban communities. Transport services (road, air and maritime) are provided in an economically efficient way.

The transport sector contributes to economic growth, employment creation, and poverty reduction in a competitive, safe, efficient, effective, reliable and affordable manner. Adequate capacity exists in support of the sector, including Civil Aviation, Meteorological Services and Maritime Affairs. Namibia is a transport hub within the Region.

3.4.6 Poverty reduction
Poverty is reduced considerably and the existing pattern of income distribution is equitable and disparity is minimised. Integrated rural and urban development is advanced, and full national coverage of infrastructure (transport, communication, water and electricity) is achieved.
There is a sound macro-economic environment that attracts and maintains private financial and real investors in the country. A condition of high economic growth exists which places Namibia in a ‘high’ income category, eliminating duality in the economy and assures equity in the pattern of economic growth. All Namibian workers earn a decent wage which allows them a life well above poverty level. We now live very well as a people.

It is imperative to seek viable options to poverty reduction and social upliftment that ensure environmental sustainability. Off-farm livelihood options are created so that subsistence agriculture is almost non-existent. Various initiatives of the poverty reduction strategy have proved to be successful in contributing towards rural upliftment, and also succeeded in reducing urban poverty.

We have achieved considerable institutional advancements, including employment creation; improved social service delivery to the poor; re-directing investment patterns to open up a greater range of more environmentally friendly economic opportunities and livelihood options for the poor; promoting entrepreneurial drive and small-scale enterprise development; de-regulating the business environment to unleash the absorptive potential of the informal sector; and, making the formal labour market more flexible in order to increase employment options and opportunities.

3.4.7 The Private Sector

Our development strategy is based on the principle of partnership. Partnership is recognised as a major prerequisite for the achievement of dynamic, efficient and sustainable development in the country. This involves partnership between government, communities and civil society; partnership between different branches of government, with the private sector (the business community), non-governmental organisations, community-based organisations, and the international community; partnership between urban and rural societies and, ultimately, between all members of Namibian society.

We, therefore, promote a system in which harmonious and effective public and private relations are preserved; and at the centre of these relations is the human resource development, resulting in a well trained and educated nation, which is innovative, self-empowered and determined to succeed. Nation-building will be both a private sector (including civil society) and public responsibility.

The business community makes increasing contributions to the education and training sector, as the major recipient of the products of the system. In addition, the
business sector responds adequately to the challenge of making realistic inputs into development plan formulation at national and regional levels, as well as making contributions to the implementation of such plans. The business community enhances international trade, in a way that benefits the national economy, implements Affirmative Action, creates employment opportunities for the country’s growing labour force and facilitates the expansion of small and medium scale enterprises.

3.4.8 Comparative advantage
In today’s overcrowded, rapidly developing world, natural environments are disappearing fast. Consequently, the solitude, silence and natural beauty that many areas in Namibia provide are becoming sought-after commodities that must be regarded as valuable natural assets. Preserving these assets is fundamental to developing tourism as a sustainable economic sector, and helping Namibia to maintain a comparative advantage within the global market. Tourism has more potential as a sustainable industry than virtually any other form of economic development in Namibia. It amounts to the same product - be it scenery, wildlife or open spaces (provided it remains unspoiled) - being sold repeatedly, without being depleted.

3.5 Developing A Knowledge-based Society
Until 1990, the education system of Namibia was shaped by the policies located within the framework of the apartheid ideology. The basic tenet of that ‘Education’ policy was the purist separation of the races in education, thereby reflecting the wider apartheid political ideology of societal separation defined according to skin pigmentation. Under that dispensation, access to education and training was limited to a privileged few, resulting in the education of an elite few, defined along colour lines. This was achieved through an assessment system that laid emphasis on selection, failure and rote-learning, and less on achievement. This system spawned two twin results. Firstly, the majority of learners progressed very slowly, or not at all, between grades and phases of schooling. Secondly, the system bred a large number of learners who were semi-literate, if at all, and who had not gained any meaningful and/or essential skills which would adequately prepare them for life. These disparities were revealed in the higher education/teacher training levels as well. Above all, the sector was fragmented and unequally resourced.

Independence, in 1990, heralded a new era in education provision and philosophy, informed by the historical inequities noted above and driven by four goals, namely, access, equity, quality and democracy. Free primary and compulsory basic education, lasting 10 years, was introduced, and which were based on these four goals.
The literacy of the adult population was recognised as a major factor, not only in the drive to achieve universal education, but also in the overall scheme of national development.

The Vision for education and training provides for a strong general education base in Science and Technology, flexible delivery of a flexible curriculum, combined with new teaching methodologies. Such a system requires people with flexible enquiring minds and critical thinking skills, capable of adapting to new situations and demands and continuously learning from own initiative.

One of the main effects of the Information explosion brought on by the ascent of ICT’s, is the fact that citizens now have access to just as much information as their governments. Learners, similarly, now may have access to as much if not more information than their teachers. This new situation requires of the education system to shift the emphasis from imparting knowledge in the form of large quantities of information to imparting learning competencies that would enable learners to cope with and take advantage of the rapidly changing world.

3.5.1 Education/Knowledge

Namibia operates a totally integrated, unified and flexible, and high quality education and training system, that prepares all Namibian learners to take advantage of a rapidly changing global environment, including developments in science and technology, and which contributes to the economic and social development of the citizens.

There exists equal access by all; to excellent educational and vocational training and quality sports facilities basic education places emphasis on technology. Namibia is competitive all sport codes, internationally.

Government assumes full responsibility for pre-primary schooling, but parents educate their children from home. Facilities for Vocational Training are adequate and equitably distributed throughout the regions of the country, and all intending candidates have access to vocational education in various professional areas.

Public education, covering every area of life and living, is an integral part of the system of continuing education and which is free and open to everyone in Namibia; the upshot is a society made up of people who are not only generally literate and largely skilled, but people who know how to live well. Moral education is well
integrated into all the school curricula. Namibia has a human resource base with adequate knowledge, skills, and experience to cater for all the needs of the nation.

There is access to life-long learning for all Namibians when and where they require it; a high rate of enrolment in Science and Technology courses at all levels; free access to education up to the end of basic education for all learners in that age group; access to Senior Secondary education for all who wish to continue.

In terms of relevance, there is a renewed focus on Science and Mathematics at basic and secondary education levels, and on Science and Technology at tertiary level, including the pre-service training of teachers. Education and training outcomes at all levels beyond basic education, relate to employment creation, assuring both the internal as well as the external efficiency of the education system. Outcomes from basic education include reading, writing, numeracy and generic competencies. In order to assure internal efficiency, drop-out rates are at a minimum, and there is a success rate of above 90% at every level of the system.

Equity is guaranteed, through the provision of resources for diversified education opportunities; equal provision in all regions and by spending the biggest part of the education dollar at the learning centre level and on the learner. A national quality assurance system is in place at all levels. The existence of a large number of accredited independent and semi-independent learning centres is evident all over the country. Facilities for Vocational Training are adequate and equitably distributed throughout the regions of the country, and all potential candidates have access to vocational education in different professional areas. Higher education of a good quality is accessible to all qualified Namibians, and its available in order to produce highly qualified people in all professions.

3.5.2 Information, Communication and Technology
Advanced microelectronics-based Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) are used to achieve social and economic transformation in Namibia; the costs of ICTs continue to fall as their capabilities increase, and they are being applied throughout all sectors of the economy and society to serve development goals. There is an integrated programme of developing, implementing and monitoring a national ICT policy, including IT training starting at the pre-primary level.
### Current Situation
- Growth and importance of ICTs in social and economic sectors worldwide.
- Persistent price reductions and improvements in quality and capabilities of ICTs worldwide.
- Lack of trained and skilled ICT human resources in Namibia.
- Dependence on imported skills and technical knowledge.
- Poor level of education in mathematics, sciences, and technological skills.
- Inadequacy of investment in ICTs.
- Lack of focus on ICT development by government.

### Things to do
- Develop and implement a comprehensive ICT policy.
- Integrate ICT education and training in school curricula.
- Invest in research for development to promote local ICT industries.
- Improve access to ICT facilities for all members of the Namibian society.

### Where we want to be (2030)
- Comprehensive national ICT policy fully implemented.
- IT training from pre-primary through secondary education.
- A university of Applied Science and Technology with adequate support established.
- Collaboration among science and technology research groups involved in ICT in developed world and Namibia entrenched.
- Internet access available to and used by most Namibians.
- Internet access costs reduced and speed improved to high level.
- Internet-based training facilities reach all Namibians.
- Wireless networks installed across the country.
- Significant local production of ICT equipment achieved.
- Incentives and subsidies for computer hardware purchase available.
- Support for entrepreneurs in ICT available.
- ICT infrastructure and services advanced.

### Things to avoid
- Government does not implement ICT policy.
- Inadequate investment into improving basic education in this area (including mathematics, IT, and natural sciences).
- Insufficient support for students in engineering, ICT and natural and applied sciences.
- No subsidies to reduce computer hardware prices.
- No support for companies providing additional Internet access services to create competition.
- No financial support for local ICT production industries.
- No investment or policy to increase Internet access across Namibia.
- No investment into improving Internet access speed in Namibia.

### Worst-case Scenario
- No ICT policy, thus leading to stagnation in ICT development.
- Basic education in mathematics, IT and science stays on current poor levels.
- Namibians remain essentially illiterate in ICT.
- Limited access to ICT facilities.
- Internet access costs remain at current high level or increase.
- Internet access speed remains at current low level or decreases.
- ICT/Internet access only available in limited urban areas.
- No investment in modern wireless communication technology.
- Dependence on imported foreign equipment, services, knowledge, and expertise in ICT.
Adequate financial support is available to students in applied sciences. There are notable investments in electrical/electronic engineering and computer science education; a well established and functioning University of Applied Science and Technology existing, with adequate financial support. Virtual Internet-based training facilities are used to reach all Namibians. Support is provided for co-operation between the Namibian institutions and international research institutions. Provision is made for benefits for PC purchase, as well as free broadband Internet access for the public. Support is given to ICT/Internet access centres in rural areas, and also to the installation of wireless LAN implementations in identified centres of the country. Companies specialising in hardware design, in combination with mechatronics, will be supported. Namibian and foreign entrepreneurs in the area of ICT are financially supported and investments in governmental ICT infrastructure and IT services realised.

3.5.3 Production Technology
Namibia is an industrialised nation, with a viable natural resources export sector, increased size of skills-based industry sector, and market oriented production. There is a high level of self-sufficiency, and reliable and competitively priced energy (meeting demand of industry). Namibia is an industrialised and technologically developed state.

The contributions of technology to national development are increasing due to the following developments: constraints are removed; finance is made available with relative ease; training programmes are being subsidised; mentorship with multinational companies; international experts is improved; an abundance of technical expertise rather than economic evaluators are available; vendor development by large industries through awarding tenders, is being aggressively promoted rather than accept importation of cheaper goods.

Mentoring within industries is a major requirement. Aid agencies and technical Institutes are involved, using untapped resources to mentor and guide new and budding entrepreneurs. Retired experts, technical education centres, VTCs, International Technical Co-operation Agencies and joint ventures - all such resources are tapped to provide this essential part of SME-development.

3.5.4 Normative Exigencies
From a scientific and technological perspective, Namibia strives to acquire adequate technical and institutional capacity not only to use and apply, but also to harness
science and technology in such a way that citizens as a whole will truly share in its progress and benefits. In order to meet the exigencies, Namibia constantly monitors cross-sectoral internal and external development in the field of “knowledge, information and technology”, and assesses its impact on the rights of the individual and the functioning of society and national economy. A monitoring system is in place and this enables society to initiate and conduct efficiently the necessary adaptations of the existing legislative and regulatory framework, timeously.

3.6 Equity: Individuals, Community and the State
No human society has succeeded in eliminating inequity altogether; but by attacking and weakening the fundamental basis of injustice and by being fair to all, many developed countries are up on the scale of human development. By 2030, Namibia has moved significantly up the scale of human development, ranking high among the developed countries in the world.

3.6.1 Gender, Age, Ethnicity and Ability
Namibia will be a just, moral, tolerant and safe society with legislative, economic and social structures in place to eliminate marginalisation, and ensure peace and equity between women and men, the diverse ethnic groups and people of different ages, interests and abilities.

Women are making great strides in all areas by 2030, especially regarding representation in the workplace at all levels including the senior management level, and in decision-making positions, including the political arena. Girls remain in school as long as boys, and girls and women are participating equally in the fields of science and technology. The elderly citizens are acknowledged and well esteemed for their past contributions to the development of our country, and in their old age they are well cared for and remain happy senior citizens in a safe and loving environment. The disabled are well integrated into the mainstream of the Namibian society.
3.6.2 Youth and Development

Young people in Namibia are both a major human resource for development and key agents for social change, economic development and technological innovation. Developing the capacity of the youth to participate in their own development and national development will not only have a major positive impact on short-term social and economic conditions, but also on the well-being and livelihood of future generations.

Therefore, Vision 2030 ensures that all young men and women in Namibia are given opportunities for development through education and training, and in this way motivate them to take up entrepreneurial opportunities ensure that they and are well equipped with appropriate skills, abilities and attitudes. Children remain disciplined and have an inalienable right to survival, development, protection and participation in the development of society.
The young people of Namibia are educated, skilled, motivated, confident, assiduous, responsible and healthy, and are thus empowered as well as given ample opportunity to play an active role in shaping a better society, which will be their inheritance and their duty to sustain and manage in the future.

Public education, covering every area of life and living, is an integral part of the national system of continuing education, and which is free, open and accessible to all. Information technology provides increased alternatives for Namibia to improve access to information; and improved transport and communications across income groups and location, throughout the country, serves to promote integrated urban and rural development.

Things to avoid
- Neglect the education and training of children.
- Marginalisation of youth.
- Discourage children from participating fully in the educational programme.
- Neglect the creation of employment opportunities for youth.

Current Situation
- High drop-out rates among children in school.
- Young people are vulnerable and often marginalized.
- High youth unemployment is a problem.
- Teenagers demonstrate a high level of negative health-related behaviours.

Where we want to be (2030)
- Young people play important roles and perform essential functions in society.
- Investments into education and health bear fruits by providing young people with diverse opportunities.
- Young people of Namibia are educated, skilled, motivated, confident, assiduous, responsible and healthy.
- The youth are empowered and given ample opportunity to play an active role in shaping a better society.

Things to do
- Provide adequate opportunities for education and training.
- Encourage parents to train their children and send them to school.
- Create adequate opportunities for the employment of youth.
- Provide recreational facilities.
- Reduce HIV/AIDS infection.

Worst-case Scenario
- Child abuse is ignored.
- Policies designed to promote the development of youth are not implemented.
- Discrimination, based on age, is prevalent in the society, and the youth are marginalised.
- Youth are not provided information on healthy lifestyles.

Youth and Development
Meeting the objective of ensuring quality services, is made possible by increased funding for social services and human resource development. Access to sanitation facilities is almost 100 percent for urban dwellers, and close to completeness for the rural population. Namibia is able to meet its housing needs. The master plan for electricity distribution, which includes a substantial annual budget, provides for almost full coverage by a decade before 2030. The general role of civic education programmes is well understood, and citizens are empowered to hold meaningful interests within public affairs.

3.6.3 Access to Natural Productive Resources

All citizens who are able have equal opportunity to access and utilise the natural resources in the country (land, minerals, water, fisheries and marine resources, forestry, and wildlife) for their own benefit and the benefit of their families, communities and the nation.

Access to land and natural resources is rationalized, with emphasis on individual tenure systems. New land continues to be opened for settlement, but land located in communal areas, for seasonal grazing, becomes increasingly restricted. Land reform has expanded access to land in the southern and central areas of the country, at the level necessary to meet the pressing needs of all rural households, since effective land use plans have been implemented throughout the country.
3.6.4 Culture, Religion, Morality and Society

There is freedom of religious association, and everyone, irrespective of religious inclination, subscribes to the moral principles of self respect, respect for others, honour to whom honour is due, and the importance of human dignity. Although Namibia remains a secular society, Christianity is the most popular religion, which holds promise for the moral upbringing of our children and shapes the moral basis of our interpersonal dynamics, harmony and peaceful co-existence. Above all, the fear of God guides decision-making in Namibia and provides the driving force for the maintenance of a just and morally upright society.

The family remains a fundamental social unit and earns its due respect. There is an increase in the number of civil marriages, and families are relatively stable and live harmoniously together. Maintenance and inheritance laws provide the maximum benefits to women and children within and outside marriage; these laws are diligently enforced, and the right of inheritance is open to both sexes within the family. Parents show concern for the moral environment in which children are raised and are themselves actively involved in the socialisation of their children. There is a pervasive atmosphere of tolerance and understanding in matters relating to culture, religious practices, political preference, ethnic affiliation and differences in social background.

3.7 Resource-Base for Development

In the past, people’s ability to alter the natural environment was limited. Nowadays, the combination of high population growth, rapid technological advancement and the ever-growing demand for raw materials are able to change the natural functioning of the planet in a dramatic and long lasting way. Consequently, our present day actions and the policies that guide them could serve to impact, both positively and negatively, the effects of which could extend well into the future.

It is our duty today to ensure that the development of our country meets the needs of the present without limiting the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Meeting this goal is not easy. All too often the rewards of economic development are accompanied by huge costs to the environment and threats to the life support systems that underpin our very survival. In the 21st century, planning for the future and ensuring strict implementation of key strategies, have become imperative.
3.7.1 Sustainable development

Namibia has healthy and productive land with effective water and mineral cycling. Conditions of low-level drought and flooding are minimal. Perennial rivers are running permanently and clear, while underground water levels are stable and no silting

- Things to do
  - Establish domestically determined procedures that integrate environment and development issues into decision-making at all levels.
  - Develop or improve mechanisms that facilitate the involvement of all concerned individuals, groups, and organisations in decision-making.
  - Namibians must work together and government should facilitate and embrace the contributions of civil society.
  - Promote actions that can effectively reverse unwelcome trends and reduce threats to Namibia’s natural resource capital.
  - Allocate more resources to the previously neglected areas as (regions).
  - Support household level income-generating, self-help projects (e.g., brick-making, sewing etc.).
  - Support and encourage diversification of agricultural projects in communal areas.
  - Encourage the establishment and provide support to agricultural cooperatives.
  - Create more credit opportunities for low income borrowers.
  - Accelerate the smooth redistribution of land.
  - Accelerate the process of removing the “Red Line”.
  - Develop aquaculture.

- Where we want to be (2030)
  - Partnership is maintained between government and the private sector and civil society.
  - Partnership is upheld between urban and rural societies and, ultimately, between all members of Namibian society.
  - All Namibians are unified around their long-term development needs and initiatives, and promote and nurture partnerships.
  - Poverty and income disparities are significantly reduced.
  - All Namibians have access to economic opportunities.
  - Land is fairly distributed.
  - Economic development is sustainable.
  - Government continues to assist the poor with a spending emphasis on the provision of public goods.
  - Healthy, productive land with effective water and mineral cycling, leading to infrequent, low-level drought and flooding.
  - Farms and natural ecosystems are productive, diverse, stable, and sustainable – socially, economically, and ecologically.
  - Forests, savannas, deserts, wetlands, coastal, and marine ecosystems are open, diverse, stable, and productive.

- Current Situation
  - Low land capability means that Namibia’s soils are easily degraded.
  - Issues of equity and transparency and the slow adoption of decentralisation are outstanding.
  - Inequalities in education levels, skills training, and capacity building still exist in Namibia, despite efforts to redress past injustices.
  - Namibia’s macro-economic environment is not yet considered stable.
  - Namibia has harsh climatic conditions, which increase vulnerability to land degradation.
  - The threat of HIV/AIDS remains.

- Things to avoid
  - Ignore the effect of population dynamics.
  - Unhealthy competition with neighbouring countries for shared natural resources.
  - Underdevelopment of human capital.
  - Poor governance.
  - Wasteful consumption patterns.
  - Land issues remain unresolved over a long period of time.

- Worst-case Scenario
  - Government acts alone without much input from private sector and non-Governmental organisations.
  - Neglect of the land issues leading to widespread public discontent and agitation.
  - Widespread environmental deterioration.
  - Highly unstable macroeconomic climate.
  - Underdeveloped human resources.
  - Increasing poverty and inequality.
of dams is evident. There is no atmospheric pollution from croplands and rangelands, and minimal pollution is experienced from urban and industrial areas. Farms and natural ecosystems are productive, diverse, stable and sustainable - socially, economically and ecologically. Forests, savannas, deserts, wetlands, coastal and marine ecosystems are open, diverse, stable and productive.

The overriding prerequisite for the achievement of dynamic, efficient and sustainable development in Namibia is partnership. Vision 2030 is an initiative that is designed to unify all Namibians around their long-term development needs and initiatives, and promote and nurture partnerships.

3.7.2 Land

Land and water management, agriculture, forestry, poverty, population growth rates and economic policies are all related to each other and, either directly or indirectly, to desertification in Namibia. Integrated, cross-sectoral planning is done to avoid the policy contradictions that threaten sustainable land use and economic development. Some of the interlinked issues that threaten sustainable development in Namibia (see Fig. 3.7) have been adequately controlled.

Equitable distribution of land among all categories of users, based on a comprehensive land redistribution and resettlement programme that avoids confrontation and conflict, prevents environmental degradation, and promotes equity and cooperation amongst all stakeholders.

Issues relating to the inequitable access to land in Namibia have been resolved in time. Also, issues regarding resettlement that could help prevent future conflict and environmental degradation, whilst maintaining equity, are resolved. We operate integrated land use planning and appropriate land-uses - those that are based on sound economic and ecological criteria, and capitalise fully on Namibia’s comparative advantages, are supported by appropriate policies.
3.7.3 Water

Namibians everywhere enjoy a steady supply of good water for direct consumption. The water supply is appropriate to the requirements of the household, agriculture and industry, while taking cognizance of the arid environment in which we live and the duty we have to conserve this scarce resource for the benefit of all.

There is continuous improvement in the management of human, agricultural and industrial water demand; this leads to access to potable water for the rural poor. In
addition, greater user participation and community level water management continue to promote rational and efficient use of water resources. The increased water supply does not threaten environmental integrity, nor limits the goods and services provided by natural wetlands and water-ways.

**Water is Life**

Water is one of our most valuable natural resource. It sustains every plant and animal and without it, there would be no life on Earth. In addition to its vital life sustaining properties freshwater is essential for cooking, maintaining personal hygiene, removal of sewerage and almost all economic activities. Consequently, the amount, availability and quality of a country’s water reserves, and how these are managed, help to determine the health of its human population and its environmental and economic characteristics. In addition to the water needed for our domestic, industrial and agricultural activities, the naturally occurring aquatic ecosystems from which all our water is derived, provide humans with many other valuable goods and services.

Namibia suffers from extreme water scarcity. The only permanently flowing rivers lie near to, or form part of, the country international boundaries. The lack of readily available freshwater in the interior of the country remains the most important limiting factor for development.

Over the Vision period, water demand in Namibia will increase rapidly in some areas (in particular, all expanding urban areas) and only moderately in others. The current problem of distributing the available water to where it will be most needed will be exacerbated and, due to full exploitation of developed resources, expensive new water sources (for example desalination plants, new dams, long pipelines and water from foreign countries) will have to be developed.

3.7.4 Agriculture

Agricultural activities are modernised and carried out appropriately, thus significantly contributing towards high incomes and food security at household and national levels, and supporting the sustainable and equitable growth of Namibia’s economy, whilst maintaining and improving land capability.
Veterinary fences ("Red Line") that prevent the spread of contagious livestock diseases, have been essential for the maintenance of livestock exports from herds south of the line, the majority of which are from freehold farms, but have limited the export marketing opportunities of communal farmers in the past. The so-called Red Line has been removed and this promotes effective integration of the domestic agricultural market. Large-scale agricultural activities focus on the cultivation of high value crops and there is improved value adding to meat and fish products. The use of dangerous pesticides which could disrupt ecological functioning and threaten to contaminate Namibia’s meat and fish products, is avoided at all costs and replaced, wherever possible, with systems of Integrated Pest Management. In addition, the development of high quality, low impact consumptive and non-consumptive tourism is encouraged.

3.7.5 Mining
Namibia’s mineral resources are strategically exploited and optimally beneficiated. This serves to provide equitable opportunities for all Namibians to participate in the industry, while ensuring that environmental impacts are minimised. Investments resulting from mining are made to develop other sustainable industries and human capital for long-term national development.

Despite possible rising costs, uncertain prices and variable labour relations, mining continues to maintain its significant contribution towards Namibia’s socio-economic development. The small-scale mining sector grows in relative terms and there is the development of "mining tourism", where operating mines provide tourism experiences, such as going underground or searching for diamonds.

In spite of rising costs, uncertain prices and variable labour relations, mining continues to maintain its significant contribution towards Namibia’s socio-economic development.

3.7.6 Fisheries and other marine resources
Namibia’s marine species and habitats significantly contribute to the economy and equitable socio-economic development, whilst maintaining biodiversity and the functioning of natural ecosystems in a dynamic external environment.

Fish harvesting enjoys good recovery of fish stocks to maximum sustainable yields, emanating from continued high growth rates experienced by the sector. The fisheries sector is well managed and, by making concerted efforts to ensure the value-
adding of harvested fish, the sector remains a high earner on a sustainable basis beyond the Vision period. The industry benefits from the increasing exports of high value fish products to overseas markets. In addition, the opening of the Trans-Caprivi and Trans-Kalahari highways has resulted in more efficient trade and profitable export of marine products to landlocked countries within the SADC region. In addition, there is considerable expansion of mariculture and diversification of the marine resources sector. In particular, nature-centred tourism activities (for example, low impact whale/seal watching and visits to the offshore islands for bird-watching) continue to provide ideal opportunities for economic growth.

3.7.7 Freshwater and freshwater resources
Freshwater resources are available to support sustainable socio-economic development for poverty eradication and improved standards of living, and to maintain natural habitats. Research is supporting more efficient freshwater fisheries to the benefit of the people.

Water continues to be supplied to Namibian consumers from groundwater reserves, perennial surface waters and storage dams on ephemeral rivers. Aquaculture, or fish farming is being supported by research, education and direct investments, providing employment and income to many. Commercial freshwater aquaculture of tilapias and catfishes is undertaken in the Hardap Dam. There are also small-scale operations raising fingerlings for sale to small-scale aquaculture ventures. Culture-based fisheries will develop to complement and enhance the production of freshwater fish. The linkage between agriculture and inland aquaculture is strengthened through research and the operation of integrated farming systems. There is a paradigm-shift regarding research and development options which embrace participatory planning and view aquaculture activities as a component of integrated farm activities. Increasing water demand in Namibia (in particular, all expanding urban areas, many of which are located far from easily available sources of water) is met through cost-effective exploitation of new water sources, including desalination plants and new dams. Water demand for irrigation is met through these alternative sources of water.

3.7.8 Biodiversity, wildlife, forestry and tourism
The integrity of ecological processes, natural habitats and wildlife populations throughout Namibia is maintained. Significant support available for national socio-economic development through sustainable low-impact, high quality consumptive and non-consumptive uses, as well as providing diversity for rural and urban livelihoods.
The contribution of the direct use of biodiversity in Namibia to the GDP continues to grow. Indirect uses associated with natural ecosystems values (e.g. ecosystem functions that provide us with clean air, water and productive soils) are of even greater value and underpin our survival. There is no conflict between using natural resources and the notion of conservation. Since resources are used sustainably and equitably. Appropriate environmental policies and programmes are implemented.

### 3.7.9 The Urban Environment

Integrated urban and rural development has been achieved, and there are opportunities for innovative and sustainable employment in rural and urban areas, with well-planned, well managed, clean, safe and aesthetically pleasing urban areas.

The urban environments play a vital role in the provision of employment, shelter and services, and as centres of education. They continue to hold promise for sustainable development because of their ability to support a large number of people, while limiting their per capita impact on the natural environment.

There has been improved access to urban land and incentives to invest in and develop land through the systematic proclamation of smaller towns, and the adoption of the National Housing Policy. The self-help BTP provides low interest rate loans to individuals. This programme has helped most families in peri-urban areas to build their own homes.

Despite high growth rates, Namibia’s urban areas provide equitable access to safety, shelter, essential services and innovative employment opportunities, within an efficiently managed, clean and aesthetically pleasing environment.

### 3.8 External Factors and Global Security

While Namibia enjoys internal peace and stability, numerous external threats that have the potential to disrupt and derail the country’s socio-economic progress are evident. These threats emanate not from the state per se, or from the projection of state power, but from non-traditional forms of conflict and unconventional warfare.

Therefore, Namibia must continue to be at the forefront of SADC efforts to create a collective security framework based on the 2001 SADC Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security and signed by regional heads of states at the Blantyre summit. While collective security offers the best and most effective instrument of national security, regional security will also serve to thwart de-stabilizing elements by denying them succour and sanctuary in member states.
3.8.1 Development cooperation
Development cooperation with all friendly nations is strong and is based largely on trade and mutual exchange of opportunities; dependency on foreign development aid is minimal, if at all.

External development assistance is guided by the national development priorities, and geared towards institutional and human resources, and capacity-building, poverty-reduction, employment creation and income-generating activities. External assistance, if needed, serves to improve the status of all groups, promotes environmental sustainability, revives and sustains economic growth and supports the development of rural areas and the provision of essential services. Development co-operation promotes democracy, human rights, good governance, participatory development, transparency and accountability.

3.8.2 Globalisation
Namibia enjoys optimal participation and integration in the global village. Appropriate response to globalisation is maintained through good governance; quality and efficiency of infrastructure; productivity improvement; and competitiveness in services and industry.

3.8.3 Regional peace and security
Relative peace and security conditions exist in the regions. Regional security arrangements continue to create a collective security framework, based on the SADC Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security. Collective security offers the most effective instrument of national security. Regional Protocols are operationalised in terms of military doctrine, sharing of intelligence information, regional security institutions and joint intervention procedures. Namibia upholds the principle that regional peace and security are an indispensable condition for a country’s socio-economic development.

3.8.4 Regionalisation
Namibia is part and parcel of organized regional structures which contribute effectively to the political, economic, and social well-being of the people. In support of regional integration, Namibia continues to subscribe to membership of the major relevant regional blocks and international organisations. The convergence of macro-economic indicators concerns inflation rates, ratio of budget deficit to GDP, the interest rates and related indicators.
3.8.5 *International relations*

Namibia’s primary political, diplomatic and security arena is the African continent. What happens in Africa would affect Namibia’s vital interest to varying degrees. Namibia operates a coherent national policy response to counteract any negative external factors and accentuate the positive factors. The ‘Foreign Policy Response Model’ presented in Fig 3.8.1 is used to illustrate how Namibia could deal with the external challenges that would impact on the country in the years up to 2030, and which will impact, to a greater or lesser degree, on the attainment of the objectives set by Vision 2030.

![Foreign Policy Response Model](image)

**Figure 3.8:** Foreign Policy Response Model
The intellectual point of departure of the model is a so-called “concentric circle of interests”. Figure 3.8.1 on page 46 illustrates the policy inter-relationships between Namibia (represented by the rectangle on the left of the model) and the rest of Africa.

The smallest (inner) circle represents the four bordering states, with which Namibia has developed bilateral security management systems in the form of Joint Commissions on Defence and Security. The middle circle represents the rest of the SADC nations not bordering on Namibia. The outer concentric circle in the model represents the rest of the African continent beyond the SADC region. Outside of the concentric circles is the rest of the world, where Namibia’s interaction would be conducted within the context of the UN and its institutions and resolutions.

Namibia will continue to play an active role in international relations. The Namibian Government will campaign for an increased role of a multilateral approach towards international relations. For this reason, Namibia will continue to pursue the reform and democratisation process of the UN system. At a continental level, Government will support the full functioning of the AU so that it can play a pivotal role in ensuring sustainable development. NEPAD will serve as a recovery development plan and an economic engine.

3.9 Enabling Environment
Creation of an enabling environment is essential for the attainment of sustainable development. Such an environment is complex, and embraces broad concepts such as democracy, respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, and effective participation by civil society. These various tenets of an enabling environment are regarded as necessary conditions for the realization of social and therefore, people-centred sustainable development.

Indeed, without an enabling environment, it would be difficult to attain sustainable development. It is, therefore, imperative for Namibia to work towards the creation and maintenance of an enabling environment for development. For this we have created an atmosphere of peace and political stability; we also ensure that there is guarantee of human rights and freedoms, as contained in our Constitution.

3.9.1 Namibia’s independence and sovereignty
Namibia enjoys independence on all fronts: free from all forms of colonial domination both political and economic, and the country lives up to the challenges faced by all sovereign and truly independent nations.
The country’s sovereignty acts as a conduit to development as investors do business only in countries that are sovereign states. Namibia continues to trade with other countries because the international community recognizes it as a state. It has also signed and continues to adhere to conventions of the United Nations. (The aim of these conventions is to ensure that countries apply uniform standards to aspects, which such conventions embrace).

3.9.2 Democracy, the Legal System and Human Rights

The Constitution of Namibia is upheld by all as the fundamental law of our Sovereign and Independent Republic, set to protect rights and guarantees the privileges of everyone.

There exists in the country true freedom of expression, freedom of speech and freedom of association, compatible with the letter and spirit of the Constitution of Namibia; the environment is conducive to voluntary association with political parties, and every individual is recognized as an important element in the system, which provides level playing field for all players.

The legal system and the entire socio-political environment guide and protect the basic tenets of human rights in the country, and as such the people in Namibia enjoy the freedoms associated with Human Rights: freedom from discrimination; freedom from poverty; freedom to realize one’s human potential; freedom from fear; freedom from injustice; freedom to have acquire work; freedom of association, participation and expression. Namibia is a peaceful and relatively crime-free country, and the law enforcement system is firm, fair and effective.

Namibia upholds a Constitution which provides clear principles that articulate how government intends to bring about particular levels of desired life quality; it effectively addresses the question of governance, and adheres to the principles of life, liberty, freedom of expression and property ownership. The Constitution comprehensively articulates the government’s approach to creating and establishing conditions for political stability, peace and development in Namibia.

There is a pervasive atmosphere of democratic participation, ownership of development initiatives and these assure sustainable development. The Namibian government enjoys a high level of legitimacy and broad acceptance by the citizens. Strict adherence to the rule of law provides Namibia with its strongest weapon to plan for future development. Democracy thrives in Namibia, and the Judiciary, Executive
### Democratic Governance

#### Things to do
- Consolidate and realize the existing constitutional principles.
- Continue to hold regular democratic elections.
- Ensure the autonomy and effectiveness of the electoral commission.
- Strengthen popular support for electoral mechanisms.
- Sustain and improve voter education programs.
- Continue to allocate funds to electoral commission for civic education.
- Encourage other participants (parties, NGOs, and others) to contribute to these efforts.
- Strengthen contributions of electronic media to these efforts.
- Continue to use local language, where necessary.

#### Where we want to be (2030)
- The Namibian people continue to actively participate in decision-making through free, fair and frequent elections, as well as through other consultative processes.
- The government operates in an effective, efficient, transparent, and accountable manner at all levels, under accepted constitutional principles.
- The Namibian people and government continue to support and actively exercise their constitutionally guaranteed political rights.
- The respect for these rights is groups in a spirit of tolerance, the whole society.
- A Namibia that enjoys a tolerant and free political environment.
- Allows and encourages people to ties of their choice in free, fair and regular elections.
- The Namibian people are continuously and effectively informed on their democratic rights.

#### Current Situation
- The Constitution is the supreme law of Namibia.
- The Namibian Constitution has in place various safeguards that ensure accountability in government.
- The freedom of speech and press is well established in our society.
- Although Namibia did not choose to deal with its past injustices in the form of a Truth Commission, the government has supported and adopted policies aimed at reconciliation. None of the previously advantaged persons were expelled from the country due to their involvement with the previous colonial government.
- The weakness of peace and political stability in Namibia lies in the economic disparities between the poor and the rich.

#### Worst-case Scenario
- Ineffective and inefficient enforcement of law at all levels of government.
- State policies do not reflect the wishes and aspirations of the people.
- The best interests of the people are disregarded.
- Namibia’s independence and sovereignty not protected.
- Abuse of human rights.

#### Things to avoid
- The independence of the judiciary is not respected.
- Legal system functions undermined.
- Disregard for the laws by all citizens.
and Legislature are accorded their constitutional roles. Sustenance of the rule of law is manifested through regular parliamentary and local elections.

Law enforcement agencies are adequately supported, and serving officers of the law are well respected by the society, and perform their duties effectively, with a high sense of responsibility. Offenders are brought to justice promptly and given fair trial; those convicted are given punishment commensurate with their crimes, exposed to opportunities for self-development while incarcerated, with the ultimate objective to rehabilitate them into the community and society, thereafter. Communities are also involved in the rehabilitation process.

3.9.3 Decentralisation
Local communities and regional bodies are empowered and are fully involved in the development process; they actually formulate and implement their respective development plans, while the national government, working hand-in-hand with civil society organisations, provides the enabling environment (laws, policies, finance, security, etc.) for the effective management of national, regional and local development efforts.

The central government empowers the regional and local authorities by providing adequate technical and financial support for regional administration. There exists a contractual relationship between the centre and councils for which the terms and conditions have been determined by the central government. For all functions, matters of operation are the responsibility of the regional councils and local authorities. Line ministries list all matters of operations in respect of the delegated functions and provide guidelines on them (including the professional technical standards to be attained) to regional councils and local authorities. The regional officer works closely with the Regional Governor and, as chief executive of the regional council, assumes the overall charge and supervision of all the line ministries’ delegated officials in the region.

3.9.4 Good governance, Transparency, Accountability
There is good governance; people are conscious of, and actually exercise their civic responsibilities; the affairs of the state as well as those of the private sector are open to public scrutiny, and agencies take full responsibility for their actions.

The multi-party democratic principle of popular participation is well entrenched in the Namibian society; the opposition is strong and active; the civil society is vi-
brant, and a mature, investigative and free media are in operation. There are independent ‘watch-dog’ institutions that ensure the implementation of anti-corruption programmes and monitor activities of government, the private sector and civil society organisations and agencies.

Public officials maintain certain ethical standards such as trust, neutrality, probity, professional honour, secrecy and fairness; there is constant checking to determine continued adherence to these values. Accountability is honoured and this helps public officials to remain focused on the goals and objectives of government.

The Public service, at regional and state levels, is well streamlined and harmonised; civil servants have adequate capacity, and discharge their duties fairly, efficiently and with a high sense of responsibility; and the general public is well served by a responsive civil service.

Corruption, tribalism, intolerance, racism, and poverty on the part of officials and the citizenry in general have virtually disappeared from the Namibian society.

3.9.5 Peace and security
Collective regional and international peace and security has been accomplished. Namibia enjoys internal peace and stability, and numerous external threats that have the potential to disrupt and derail the country’s socio-economic progress are easily identified and acted upon. There is a collective response towards stopping the illegal trafficking of small arms, money laundering, drug trafficking, human trafficking, arms smuggling and natural resource exploitation in the region. The successful implementation of Land Reform policies has contributed to the prevailing atmosphere of peace and political stability in the country. Security forces and law enforcement institutions have worked out effective mechanisms of dealing with armed conflicts and crime.

The machinery for law enforcement and security (the armed forces, police, immigration officers, rehabilitation officers) are able and effective in dealing with prevention of disorder and maintaining the security of the nation. Prison reform has contributed to the improved role of correctional services in achieving effective rehabilitation of offenders, and community participation in the process has reduced the crime rate considerably. The Police are well equipped and motivated in maintaining public security. And the national armed forces are modernised to be effective in facing the challenges of a rapidly globalising world. Immigration policy is
sensitive to regional developments and the officers are highly motivated and effective.

Namibia continues to be at the forefront of SADC efforts to create a collective security framework based on SADC Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security. Namibia considers collective security to be the best and most effective instrument of national security. The region has responded effectively to the security challenge it faces, namely, the operationalization of the Protocol in terms of military doctrine, sharing of intelligence, regional security institutions and joint intervention procedures.

3.10 Human and Institutional Capacity
Namibia’s national capacity is the combination of human resources, institutions, and practices that enable it to achieve its development goals. Capacity-building has been successfully carried out in all the sectors, contributing immensely to national development. The capacity building process (including institution-restructuring and building and human resource development) has been facilitated by the existence of a relevant enabling environment in terms of political stability and freedom, a sound legal system, economic resources and opportunities, and social norms which are conducive to sustained development, and which are well understood by most of the population.

3.10.1 Human capacity
In support of the process of capacity-building, the nation’s education system consists of public and private initiatives that, together, respond adequately to the challenges of modern technologically developed and industrial society, by producing all the required managerial, technical and professional personnel. Government implements a comprehensive human resource development plan, with full involvement of the private sector.

The labour force is made up of an appropriate and technically skilled workforce, geared towards the expanding economy. Namibia has a work force with appropriate levels of competence and productive capacity, that attract investments and promote economic growth.

Human capacities are well developed, thereby responding adequately to the demands of the labour market. The economic environment is suitable for all citizens who are able and willing to work, and there is full employment in the economy, with
a well-established and functioning Labour Market Information System for the effective management of the dynamics of the labour force.

3.10.2 Institutional capacity
Namibia has well-established democratic institutions that provide the enabling environment for effective participation of all citizens in modern, social and economic development. Public and private institutions offer services appropriate to customer needs, giving value for money through a competitive process.

Namibia has well-managed public and private institutions that deliver goods and services that the public need, in a manner and at prices that are acceptable to the consumers. Facilities are established in all the regions, and are well managed and deliver quality services that are affordable and satisfy the needs of the customers. Staff members at Public/Private institutions are motivated and a climate of collaboration is created where everyone assists in teamwork and harmony and where staff are eager to go to their places of work with a focus on success for the whole sector, thus eradicating incompetence. Public and private institutions cooperate and improve their performance on the following variables: sound judgment; planning / organizing; interpersonal skills; customer care/follow up; technical knowledge; sense of responsibility/reliability; creativity/initiative; appropriate staff development and placement.
**Things to avoid**
- Approach capacity-building as a government initiative, with or without private and Civil Society participation.
- Allow training and educational institutions to pursue their programmes independently, without reference to national development priorities.
- Pursue institution and human capacity-building without a comprehensive national policy and programme.

**Current Situation**
- Namibia has established a multi-party democratic system, and there is a good measure of racial and political tolerance.
- Namibia is yet to achieve the objective of equipping and empowering all her citizens to contribute effectively to the modern economic sector and challenge of nation building.
- The education system is battling with capacity gaps in the general level of education of the black (majority) population, created by colonial legacy and a relative short age of indigenous professional and technical personnel.
- The infrastructure is well developed to attract private investment, but there is a need to create conditions more favourable to efficiency, profitability and value-addition.

**Things to do**
- Adopt and implement appropriate national capacity-building strategy for sustained political, social and economic development.
- The public sector, private sector and Civil Society must work together to implement the national capacity-building strategy.
- Government should continue to create the enabling environment for all actors in development to operate effectively. Undertake comprehensive institutional restructuring. Reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS.

**Where we want to be (2030)**
- Well established democratic institutions that provide the enabling environment for effective participation of all citizens in social and economic development.
- Education and training institutions that respond effectively to the challenge of modern industrial society by producing all the required managerial, technical and professional personnel.

**Worst-case Scenario**
- Poor management and debasement of democratic institutions lead to decay of institutions and under-utilised capacities.
- Uncoordinated educational policies cause over-production of graduates in disciplines that do not respond to the labour market signals regarding capacity.
4. IMPORTANT MILESTONES ON THE ROAD TO 2030

4.1 Forecasting Future Development

The basic challenge in vision formulation is the perception of the future. The future can only be imagined; and quite often the imagined future is different from reality whenever it unfolds. Therefore, the targets set for Vision 2030 should not be seen as a pre-destined reality, but rather as a possibility in which several other alternative futures can be true. This view increases flexibility in making choices between strategies, and this makes it possible for the planner to be prepared, at the same time, for many different future options.

The aim of this Vision is to produce forecasts about future development possibilities for Namibia up to 2030. Planners are, therefore, faced with the challenge to see how some assumed future state would develop step by step. To facilitate such a monitoring process, the forecasts have come up in some cases with milestones, or five-yearly targets, in consonance with the conventional medium-term planning strategy that has been in operation since 1995. At the end of each National Development Plan cycle of five years, all implementers of Vision 2030 should be able to answer two related questions, namely (i) are we on course with Vision 2030? (ii) what are the alternative strategies are in place to divert, facilitate or stop this development?

Continuing dialogue must continue between mission and vision, because the unfolding reality of the world is dynamic and flexible. The mission provides a road map which leads towards the state expressed in the vision. The mission defines the necessary actions and decisions that would lead to the achievement of the vision. The dialogue enables the mission to adopt emerging and useful tools in addressing the future. While the overall vision should not be changed or manipulated, the scenarios being used for strategic planning should be subject to ongoing review, as new techniques become available, fresh data are produced and the reality of the future unfolds in ways different from the interim targets.

Implementation of scenarios involves constant monitoring of the outcomes and the pertinent assessment of whether new scenarios should be constructed and whether resources should be re-allocated. Like the conventional scientific research process, scenario implementation calls for recapping on the first step in order to sharpen our understanding of the emerging realities.
It is anticipated that the vision-management and the institutions responsible for national and regional planning in Namibia, will initiate and continue the dialogue, utilizing the medium-term plans (the NDP series) to monitor the plausibility, if not relevance, of the scenarios guiding vision-implementation. The monitoring and evaluation process might generate outcomes that require that the most important scenarios be up-dated in for the vision to remain abreast of time.

4.2 Milestones
Milestones are interval targets or indicators, and are very useful for monitoring progress towards the achievement of a desired objective. Following the approval of Vision 2030, it is planned that a national strategy implementation workshop will be convened to reach an agreement on the way forward in terms of translating the objectives of the Vision into reality. This will set the stage for the formulation of an Action Plan for Vision Implementation, including the determination of programme targets.

For now, milestones are provided in this Vision document to give an overall impression of where we are going, and how the assumed future state would develop step by step. It is, however, difficult to construct quantitative indicators for some of the objectives of the Vision such as peace and political stability; good governance; popular participation; and a knowledge-based society; etc. In such cases, as illustrated with aspects of IT and Natural Resources/Environment, simple descriptions are provided to indicate the anticipated direction of progress. (The scenario box for each Sub-Vision provides information on “Where we want to be in 2030”). At a later stage, when programming for Vision-implementation, each objective will have corresponding programme targets, including interval targets, namely milestones. The milestones for the attainment of the major objectives of Vision 2030 are presented in the sections that follow, based on the major issues for the Vision.

4.3 Inequalities and Social Welfare
4.3.1 Access to Water
Progress regarding water supply coverage has been made since Independence, and the targets seem reasonable, based on current progress. If the implementation continues at the current rate with steady financial and human resources backing the programme, it is predicted that 100 percent coverage for both urban and rural areas can be achieved by the year 2030.
Selected Targets for the Water Sector

• Increase water provision from 75% (2000) of the rural population to 80% by 2006; 85% by 2010; 90% by 2015; 95% by 2020; and to cover 100% of the rural population by 2030.

• Maintain the current levels of access (95%) to potable water in urban areas till 2006; and achieve 100% coverage by 2010.

• Ensure that 50% of all water supplied achieves full cost recovery by 2006; increasing to 60% by 2010; 70% by 2015; 80% by 2020; 90% by 2025; and to 100% by 2030.

• Decentralise 95% of regional rural water supply resources to the regional councils by 2006; and 100% by 2010.

• Implement gender policy with respect to the water sector by 2006.

4.3.2 Sanitation

Figure 4.3.1 depicts the trends in sanitation coverage urban areas, for rural areas and nationally (e.g. total). For urban areas, during the first few years after Independence, urban sanitation services were considered “generally good, with an estimated coverage ranging from 95 percent in municipalities, to about 60 percent in communal towns” (DWA 1993). However, the WASP Committee was concerned about the
magnitude of the backlog, especially in light of increased urbanisation and the corresponding high population density, which is conducive to the transmission of infectious diseases. Regarding rural areas, while the number of human waste disposal facilities has expanded since Independence, the majority of rural Namibians continue to rely on the bush/veld for human waste disposal. As can be seen in Figure 4.3.1 availability and access to toilets in rural areas are far below the population coverage for urban areas. It should be also noted that, based on the trend to date, the target of 60 percent coverage in rural areas by 2006 seems to be overly optimistic.

Figure 4.3.2, using an estimated 1,500 houses being built each year, and assuming a backlog of 37,000 houses by projecting in five year intervals to the year 2030, indicates that Namibia may be able to meet its housing needs by the year 2025. This is based on the assumption that the country can keep up with any increased urbanisation and population growth rates. However, using a backlog figure of 80,000 houses, Namibia would have provided for only just over half of the population’s housing needs by the year 2030, if it builds 1,500 houses each year. If 3,000 houses are built each year, the housing needs might be met by the year 2020.

Figure 4.3.2: Housing Coverage 1990 to 2030 Based on Three Projections for Construction
Selected Housing Sector Targets

i. To facilitate access to adequate shelter for 60% of the low-income population by 2006.
ii. To build 9,590 houses until 2006 under the decentralised BTP.
iii. To put in place operational revolving credit funds with all local authorities and regional councils, by 2005.
iv. NHE to construct 7,937 houses at a value of N$419 million.
v. NHE to develop 3,371 plots at an estimated cost of N$143 million.
vi. Land is secured and improved for 3,000 households in urban areas.

Selected Targets for the Social Welfare Sector

i. Achieve full social integration for 10,000 people with disabilities, by 2006.
iii. By 2006 establish the National Council on Disability.
iv. Develop and implement plans that meet the needs of people with disabilities in at least six of the Regional Councils, by 2006.

Selected Youth and Sports Sector Targets

i. Reach 90% of youth to ensure correct sexual and reproductive health information for protection from HIV/AIDS by 2005.
ii. Ensure that 90% of young people have the opportunity to acquire appropriate skills for HIV prevention, by 2005.
iii. Ensure that 90% of young people have free and convenient access to quality condoms.
iv. Reduce the number of youth offenders by 10%, by 2005.
v. Reduce the number of youth repeat offenders by 20% by 2005.
vi. Reduce the number of substance use/abuse-related cases by 40%, by 2004.
vii. Provide basic sport facilities in all 13 regions, by 2006.
viii. Win at least four gold medals in international competitions yearly in the sports codes of boxing, cycling, swimming and marathon, as well as medals in other codes, from 2004.
ix. Win at least three gold medals at the Olympic Summer Games, 2004.
4.4 Human Resources Development

4.4.1 Education and Training

i. Expand access to secondary schools for the target age group by 2006.

ii. Provide all schools with drinking water and electricity, where the necessary infrastructure will be supplied by 2006.

iii. Equip all schools with school furniture by 2006.

iv. By 2015, there should be at least one teacher for every 35 learners in primary school, and 30 learners per teacher in secondary schools. Government is working towards having 90% of the structures permanent by 2015 as opposed to the current 84% permanent and 16% non-permanent structures.

v. By 2010 no more unqualified or under qualified teachers in Namibian schools.

vi. Minimum qualification to be appointed as a teacher is the Basic Education Teacher Diploma, for Primary Schools and Bachelor of Education Degree for Secondary Schools.

vii. By 2005, a coherent Vocational Education and Training Policy Framework is in place.

viii. By 2005, the National Examination, Assessment and Certification Board is established, and has localized the IGSCE and HIGSE Examination System.

ix. By 2003, Vocational Training Centres are established in all regions.

x. The literacy education rate for adults was 80% in 2001, and is expected to increase to 90% in 2015, and ultimately stand at 100% by the year 2030.

xi. Achieving a 50% improvement in levels of adult literacy by 2015, especially for women, and equitable access to basic and continuing education for all adults.

xii. Eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005, and achieving gender equality in education by 2015, with the focus on ensuring girls’ full and equal access to and achievement in Basic education of good quality.

xiii. Provide those who live with disabilities, access to life-long learning, by 2030.

xiv. Encourage the development of life-long learning in Namibia through institutional and staff development, by 2006.
4.4.2 Building and Restructuring National Institutions for Posterity

Since the end of 2002, the regulations, policies, directives and guidelines provided for in the recently (2001) promulgated Education Act, have been in place. Also, the National Education Advisory Board, which serves as a statutory mechanism for education stakeholders at large, to discuss basic education policy development with government authorities in a formalized and authorized manner, has been established in terms of the Act.

By 2005, the NEAB, established by the Education Act and which broadly confirmed the role and mandates of the pre-independence ‘Examination Board,’ has localized the IGSCE and HIGSCE examination system. The NQA, being responsible for overall quality assurance for education and training, is assuring the moderation of the primary, secondary and vocational education and training national examinations.

NIED is transformed into an autonomous institution, in order to serve the two Education ministries’ portfolio objectively in terms of teacher education, development and support at colleges of education under the Ministry of Higher Education, and curriculum development for basic education which resorts under the Ministry of Basic Education.

The VET system is reformed and transformed, and is administered by an autonomous NTA, providing for a greater involvement of the commercial and industrial sectors in the development of the VET system, which is being financed through a Training Levy. VTCs and other training providers have been transformed into autonomous institutions.

The Higher Education Act is passed by parliament, serving as an umbrella to the existing UNAM and PON Acts, and which defines the role of the Ministry of Higher Education and other stakeholders in higher education. This Act also established NACHE, to advise the Ministry of Higher Education on the strategic requirements of the higher education system; the budgetary procedures for the higher education system as a whole, recommending priorities on competing claims for resources; the development, coordination, productivity, efficiency and accountability of higher educations institutions; the monitoring and evaluation of staff development and management policies of higher education institutions; and the administration of subsidies to higher education institutions in accordance with the proposed funding formula.
4.4.3 Supply of Human Resources
In drawing up human resource supply projections by professional category for the period 2001-2030, the year 2000 is taken as the base year. It is then assumed that the growth rates derived will remain the same over the entire projection period, except for (a) Medical Doctors, who are expected to increase at the rate of 2.0 percent per year; (b) Engineers, who are also expected to increase at 2.0 percent per year; (c) Non-technical secondary staff, who are expected to decline at 0.4 percent per year; and (d) Unskilled and semi-skilled primary workers, who are expected to decline at 1.4 percent per year. The results of these projections are illustrated in Fig. 4.4.1 below.

Financial, Real Estate and Business
According to all the three economic growth scenarios, demand for the professional category of labour used in the delivery of financial, real estate and business services, will exceed supply throughout the period 2001 - 2030. The pace of production of this professional category of labour should be stepped up both at UNAM and at the PON. Scholarships should also be sought to facilitate the training of people in this professional category at the Masters and Ph.D levels, in the SADC Region and further a field, to produce highly specialised people who can handle more complex situations relating to the delivery of these services.

Natural Science
According to the three economic growth scenarios, demand for this professional category of labour will be more than ten times greater than supply over the entire period 2001-2030. There will be a need for very rapid increase in numbers of students pursuing natural science courses at UNAM and at the PON.

Social Science
According to the three economic growth scenarios, demand for this professional category of labour will be at least four times higher than supply. Institutions which facilitate and ensure this category of labour need to increase their intakes significantly, for supply to catch up with demand.

Medical Doctors
Demand for medical doctors will be significantly higher than supply over the entire period 2001 - 2030. It is high time that Namibia started producing medical doctors within various areas of specializations. The pre-medicine programme started at UNAM, is therefore, a step in the right direction, towards the establishment of a medical school.
**Agro and Natural Resources**
With diversification of agriculture and further development of the tourism industry, demand for this professional category will be far in excess of supply.

**Engineers**
Demand for engineers already exceeds supply, and will continue to be increasingly greater than supply unless immediate measures are taken to step up the pace of production of engineers. Plans to establish the PON as a University of Applied Sciences and Technology, are plans in the right direction, which should be given support.

**Technicians**
The high demand for technicians calls for the expansion of the Diploma programmes of the PON and those of the other vocational training institutions in the country. Well-defined systems of accreditation should be designed to enable Diploma graduates to move on to Degree programmes in technology.

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![Figure 4.4.1: Human Resource Supply by Profession](image)

Figure 4.4.1: Human Resource Supply by Profession
Nurses
At the current population:nurse ratio, demand for nurses will exceed supply throughout the entire period 2001 - 2030. Institutions producing nurses should step up their rates of production so as to reconcile supply with demand and, possibly, to reduce the population:nurse ratio.

Teachers
At the current rate of production of teachers, supply already exceeds demand. However, full employment will still be achievable by reducing student/teacher ratio, although this would call for more financial resources for the education sector.

Technically Skilled
This is the professional category which will absorb most of those who will be moving out of the categories of non-technical secondary, unskilled and semi-skilled primary. VTCs and community skills development centres need to be expanded to absorb those who will be graduating at the primary and secondary school levels. Also, vocational education should be incorporated into the school system so that some students who leave school will already have technical skills which can make them competitive in the labour market.

Non-Technical Secondary
Full employment for this category of labour will be attained by around the year 2010, after which demand will exceed supply. It should be a deliberate strategy to reduce the number of people who enter the labour market in this category.

Unskilled and Semi-Skilled Primary
This is another category of labour whose size in the labour force should be reduced. Full employment will be achieved around the year 2015, after which demand will exceed supply.
4.4.4 Selected Human Resource Development Targets

i. By 2006, a minimum of 10% increase in the Global Human Development Index (HDI)

ii. Minimum of 5% increase in the HDI for each region, and for urban and rural areas by 2006

iii. By 2006, equal HDI for females and males

iv. Minimum of 10% increase in the HPI by 2006

v. Minimum of 5% increase in the HPI for each region, and for rural and urban areas by 2006

vi. Equal HPI for females and males by 2006

4.5 Information and Communication Technology

The future deployment and use of ICTs in Namibia, with the objective to provide economic benefit for all members of the Namibian society, requires at least the implementation of the following strategies:

- Developing, implementing and monitoring a national ICT policy;
- IT training to be introduced from pre-primary education, and high financial support for students in applied sciences;
• Investments in electrical/electronic engineering and computer science education; establishment of a University of Applied Science and Technology, with high financial support; and virtual Internet-based training facilities to be used to reach all Namibians;
• Support of co-operation of Namibian institutions with international research institutions;
• Provisions of benefits for PC purchase, and free broadband Internet access for the public;
• Support shown for ICT/Internet access centres in rural areas, and installation of wireless LAN implementations in identified centres of the country;
• Support of companies specialising in hardware design, in conjunction with mechatronics;
• Namibian and foreign entrepreneurs in the areas of ICT are supported, financially; and
• Investments in governmental ICT infrastructure and IT services.

Priority must be given to the development, implementation and monitoring of a comprehensive ICT policy for Namibia. After the successful implementation of the policy, which must have the support of all sections of the population, the industries and the government, we can expect the following development:

2005:
• PC prices in Namibia are one of the lowest in the world due to financial support and reduced taxes;
• Small companies assemble PCs and equipment in Namibia;
• Telecentres are active in several rural centres in Namibia;
• The connection bandwidth of Namibia to the Internet backbone is increased by the factor 100 compared to the value in 2001;
• Wireless high-speed networks are implemented in all larger cities in Namibia;
• Due to massive advertisement campaigns, financial benefits, and world class curricula and lecturers, 50% of all Namibian students study at the University for Applied Science in the areas of electrical, and electronic engineering, and computer science;
• Virtual learning programmes and facilities - in collaboration with the Telecentres - allow all Namibians access to further training and education;
• Selected governmental institutions provide e-business services to the Namibian public and to foreign investors.
2010:

- The ICT graduates establish a large number of small companies supported with foreign capital;
- Namibia has the largest wireless high-speed network in the world, and foreign companies invest in research institutions in Namibia;
- Due to the low prices for IT equipment and the local production of solar-supported power supplies, in combination with wireless LAN technology people, in nearly all rural areas in Namibia have access to the Internet;
- The virtual learning programmes developed in Namibia are used worldwide;
- Media technology is another area which benefits from ICT know-how available in Namibia;
- The increased use of ICT in production and service industry makes the Namibian industry competitive on the world market;
- All governmental institutions provide e-business services to the Namibian public and to foreign investors.

2020:

- ICT companies in Namibia generate a significant amount of tax income and employment opportunities;
- Media technology services are another growing industry segment targeting worldwide export markets;
- Namibian ICT experts are working in neighbouring African countries and gain worldwide experience;
- Namibia exports more and more knowledge and knowledge-based products to the world markets.

2030:

- The ICT sector is, economically the most important sector in Namibia;
- Namibian-based ICT service companies are competitive players on international markets;
- Namibia is exporting, to a large extent, tailor-made hard- and software to the worldwide market, using e-business.
Initial estimates based on the 1991 census indicate that the population of Namibia would continue to increase, from 1.4 million in 1991 to 1.63 million in 1996, to 1.9 in 2001 and 3.5 million in 2021, based on an anticipated annual population growth rate of slightly over 3%. These projections were based on the high fertility rates prevailing at that time. However, because of HIV/AIDS, these initial assumptions needed to be reconsidered. The following scenarios were considered, and the ‘Medium Variant’ scenario was chosen for Vision 2030.

**High Variant: Without AIDS** - A high population growth variant using the 1991 census figures as the base-year, and projecting forward to 2030 using DemProj, and assuming a total absence of AIDS. Obviously, this projection can only be used for comparative purposes, as a without-AIDS scenario. This projection uses the same assumptions as the MOHSS did in 1999, but extends the projection for a further nine-year period. Given the extent of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Namibia (and even if halted now), the demographic structure of the population will be altered for the foreseeable future.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population growth#</th>
<th>Real GDP</th>
<th>Real GDP per capita</th>
<th>Real Fixed formation growth</th>
<th>Real Consumption growth</th>
<th>Inflation</th>
<th>Gini Coefficient</th>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>Trade Balance (%GDP)</th>
<th>Budget Deficit (%GDP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001-2005</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>-0.9</td>
<td>-3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-2010</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
<td>-3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-2015</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>-4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-2020</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>-5.9</td>
<td>-1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021-2025</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>-5.9</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2026-2030</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>-5.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>-3.6</td>
<td>-0.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Medium Variant: With AIDS but with a significantly reduced HIV-prevalence rate - A medium variant projection, which assumes a reduced HIV-prevalence rate of 10% total (e.g., if the rate is 22.3%, the optimistic rate would be 12.3%) of that established by official MOHSS prevalence surveillance. This projection will use the same base data as that above, with changed and lowered HIV-prevalence rates. This projection is not considered to be realistic, since it would require major behavioural change associated with massive interventions.

Low Variant: With AIDS, based on the most likely scenario - A low, and most likely variant, extending the MOHSS 1999 population projections under the ‘with AIDS’ scenario. As the figure shows, without AIDS, Namibia’s population by 2030 would be over four million. If HIV incidence is reduced by almost half, ten percentage points lower in terms of incidence, the population would be in the order of 3.5 million. However, with the ‘realistic’ scenario, the population would be in the order of 3 million by 2030 (of course, provisos about having to project population with

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Indicators</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population size, million (end-of-period)</td>
<td>2.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Urban (%)</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality Rate/1,000 live births</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal Mortality Rate/100,000</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life-Expectancy at Birth (both sexes), Yrs.</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Fertility Rate/Woman</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full immunization coverage (%)</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)</td>
<td>37.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.5.2: Population & Health Indicators
AIDS beyond 20 years, noted above, apply. Projections by 5-yearly intervals for the three scenarios are contained in the following figure:

Figure 4.5.1: Projected Population, 1991 - 2030 (High, Medium and Low Scenarios)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Low Variant</th>
<th>Medium Variant</th>
<th>High Variant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>1.83</td>
<td>1.83</td>
<td>1.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2.02</td>
<td>2.14</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2.19</td>
<td>2.39</td>
<td>2.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>2.39</td>
<td>2.66</td>
<td>3.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>2.57</td>
<td>2.88</td>
<td>3.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2026</td>
<td>2.78</td>
<td>3.23</td>
<td>3.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>2.98</td>
<td>3.49</td>
<td>4.27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.5.3: Population Projections (5-yearly intervals) (low, medium and high variant projections) (in millions)
4.6 Natural Resources and Environment

4.6.1 Marine Resources: Potential scenario to 2030

One optimistic scenario for fish harvesting predicts good recovery of fish stocks to maximum sustainable yields by 2016. On the basis of this scenario, the fisheries sector could experience a growth rate of 6 - 9% between 1998 and 2017.
Once maximum sustainable yields are reached, no further growth in harvesting can be expected, but if managed properly, and concerted efforts are made to ensure the value adding of harvested fish, this sector could remain a high earner on a sustainable basis beyond 2030.

It is important to note that Namibia’s post Independence marine fisheries management policies have been commended internationally for their effectiveness and efficiency.
4.6.2 Future water demand and freshwater depletion

While high rainfall variability and the accompanying threat of drought are the most critical constraints facing Namibia’s water resources, water demand continues to rise. As a consequence, water scarcity has become a problem for all areas that are placed geographically far from the perennial water sources. The DWA has estimated that the country’s developed water sources are able to supply a total of 600mm3 per annum. Based on projections for future water demand (estimated to grow at 2.2% per annum) these developed sources are likely to be fully exploited by 2016. Even if stricter Water Demand Management practices are enforced, the central areas of Namibia (in particular the high growth points in the Khomas Region) are expected to experience full use of currently developed sources by 2012.

Over the next 30 years, water demand in Namibia will increase rapidly in some areas (in particular, all expanding urban areas) and only moderately in others. The current problem of distributing the available water to where it will be most needed, will be exacerbated and, due to full exploitation of developed resources, expensive new water sources (for example desalination plants, new dams, long pipelines and water from foreign countries) will have to be developed.

The quantity of water used for high value uses, e.g. tourism (N$ 574/ m3), other service sectors and high value crops (e.g. grapes and dates), should increase relative to the quantity used for low values uses, e.g. irrigation of low value crops (N$7.2/ m3), (e.g. maize).

- By 2030, equitable access to water should be supported by water pricing that reflects the cost of water supply, with subsidies being fully transparent and mainly restricted to lifeline amounts for low income users.
- Greater dissemination and use are made of Namibia’s Natural Resource Accounting programme, to inform policies and future development.
- The proportion of water reused and recycled is increased.
- The proportion of water derived from alternative water sources, e.g. desalination, has increased.
- Number of basin management committees that are established and functioning, has increased.
- Number of Water Point Committees that are established and functioning, has increased.
4.6.3 Community-Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM)

Figure 4.6.1 sets out the expected future growth and development of the CBNRM programme under two different scenarios. In the first, the programme remains focused largely on wildlife and tourism. In the second, the programme provides for a holistic, integrated approach to renewable natural resources, with conservancies being empowered to manage and hold group tenure over also their rangeland, woodland, water, freshwater fish and the land itself. Both scenarios show excellent results and returns, but the integrated and holistic approach offers far greater opportunities, and provides the basis for a truly innovative, empowering and appropriate form of sustainable rural development. The financial benefits to conservancies, from just the wildlife and tourism components of CBNRM, projected to 2030 and calculated on conservative figures, are shown in figure 4.6.2 below.

Figure 4.6.2: Projected conservancy benefits to 2030
### KEY INDICATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>2001 Current Situation</strong></th>
<th><strong>2030 Scenario No. 1:</strong> Conservancy legislation primarily supports development of wildlife and tourism resources</th>
<th><strong>2030 Scenario No. 2:</strong> Conservancy legislation expanded to allow management of other common resources (i.e., rangelands, community forests, water, etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of registered conservancies</td>
<td>A total of 15 communal area conservancies have been registered as of December, 2001, while an additional 33 are at various stages of formation.</td>
<td>It is estimated that approximately 65 communal area conservancies could be registered for the specific purposes of developing and managing wildlife and tourism resources. Should the GRN recognise conservancies as a common property management mechanism for other communal resources (i.e., rangelands, community forests, water, fresh water fisheries, etc.), then it is estimated that more than 160 conservancies could be formed on communal lands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of hectares of land and natural resources managed through communal conservancies</td>
<td>4,080,224 hectares</td>
<td>It is estimated that 15,000,000 hectares of communal area would be suitable for management of wildlife and tourism resources. This is equivalent to 18.2% of Namibia’s land mass (or 44% of communal lands). It is estimated that a total of 24,000,000 hectares would be suitable for a conservancy common property management mechanism if rangelands and community forests were managed by conservancies. This is equivalent to 29.2% of Namibia’s land mass (or 71% of communal lands).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people benefiting from conservancies</td>
<td>32,088 are presently benefiting in registered conservancies, while more than 75,000 people are currently participating in the communal area conservancy movement.</td>
<td>Given a conservative population growth rate of 2.0% per annum (taking into consideration the impact of HIV/AIDS) and expansion of the conservancy movement to other parts of the country, it is estimated that over 250,000 communal area residents would benefit from conservancies by 2030 under the current legislation. Given the same projected growth rate, and should the legislation be expanded to include other common property resources, then it is conceivable that more than 900,000 communal area residents could benefit from better managed natural resources by 2030.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Continued on page 78
| Expansion of conservancy programme and wildlife habitats | Currently, conservancies are predominantly forming in parts of the Kunene, Erongo, Caprivi, Omusati and Otjozondjupa regions. | Given the sparse settlement patterns and potential wildlife habitats, conservancies should cover many portions of the Oshikoto, Ohangwena, Kavango, Hardap, Karas, and Omaheke regions as well. As a consequence, wildlife (as an income generator and drawcard for tourism) will be more widely dispersed and supported throughout all of these regions. | Conservancies would be established in all regions under this scenario. |
| Links and partnerships between communal and freehold conservancies | Very limited contact, with freehold conservancies now covering some 4 million ha and expressing an interest in closer collaboration. | Close links and cooperation, resulting in sharing of expertise, translocation of wildlife, partnerships around trophy-hunting, capture and live sale, cropping and tourism, linked marketing, joint training, etc. | Expansion of natural resource management and enterprises to all natural resources. Close cooperation around agriculture, marketing, tourism, wildlife and forestry management, significant sharing of skills and opportunities, etc. |
| Income and benefits being generated in communal areas through tourism activities. | Presently, it is estimated that tourism enterprises in communal areas are generating approximately N$582,333,000 in gross revenues, of which only N$4,732,885 are documented as returning to community members. | Given the anticipated growth of the tourism industry (which is very conservatively calculated in the attached Annex), the anticipated increase in the number of joint ventures and community tourism enterprises, it is estimated that employment and cash benefits from tourism will exceed N$3,978,450,000 by year 2030, of which more than N$795,691,000 will be directly benefiting communities. | In addition to the massive benefits reflected in the previous column, the subsistence benefits to community members from better managed resources will be reflected in improved livelihoods and reduced support costs to the GRN, in managing its national resource base and the people dependent upon it. |

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4.7 The External Environment

The approach to forecasting the future external environment and possible impact on Namibia is to sub-divide the 29-year time-frame of Vision 2030 into 5-yearly intervals. The assumption is that the present events in the external environment shall play out mutatis mutandis from their present forms till approximately 2005, hence the selection the 2006-2010 as the point of departure of the model. Within these 5-yearly periods, the external environment has been forecast using scenario techniques based on best case, and worst case scenarios. The best case scenario is chosen for Vision 2030, as follows:

2006 - 2010

- UNITA has laid down arms and is now part of the civil political landscape of Angola. The Angolan government continues with the implementation of a multi-billion dollar reconstruction and development plan, with support from the international community. An important component is a national re-integration scheme and small-arms buyback programme, supported by the UN, AU and SADC.
• The Inter-Congolese Dialogue has culminated in a new democratic constitution and free and fair elections. The new democratically elected president is committed to national reconciliation, unity and economic reconstruction. The international community, in exchange for wide-ranging economic reforms, cancels Mobuto-era debts.

• Zimbabwe is on a steady course of economic development. The land reform exercise is completed to the satisfaction of all stakeholders, and significant foreign investment is flowing into the country.

• South Africa’s third democratically elected president has been sworn in, and the results of the GEAR policy are being manifested through higher GDP growth rates, increased foreign direct investment and significant job creation in the economy.

• Stronger regional institutions have been created that are better able to help member states resolve internal conflicts, and plans are under consideration for supra-national institutions like the SADC Court of Appeal, SADC Court of Arbitration, SADC Monetary Policy Commission, etc.

• SACU Secretariat is established, with a Council of Ministers, a Commission composed of senior officials as an advisory body to the Council, Technical Committees, and as a sanctioning authority.

• Namibia has implemented the visa requirements for AGOA and enjoys the benefit of access to the United States of America market. Namibia reaps the benefits of AGOA by exporting its goods (textiles) to the United States free of ‘duties’. This will contribute to the diversification of the Namibian exports away from the traditional mineral exports.

• More countries implement the SADC Trade Protocol. Member countries start reducing tariffs among each other. Category A product tariffs are immediately phased out, while those on products in category B are gradually removed.

• Namibia continues to enjoy non-reciprocal access to the EU markets, thus increasing its beef and grape exports to the Union.
• Debt-relief has been affected in a significant number of AU member states, including Nigeria, Algeria and Kenya, allowing previously highly indebted poor countries to undertake comprehensive economic reforms with a “clean slate”.

• A joint AU-UN-EU-World Bank conflict-resolution frame-work is created to provide an effective African conflict early-warning system, conflict resolution framework and inter-vention procedures/mechanisms/capabilities.

• Namibia and its relevant neighbouring SADC states have reached a binding agreement on their mutual borders, both on land and maritime.

• Namibia has become actively involved in the implementation of EPAD and has been invited to become part of its steering mechanism.

2010 - 2015

• Regional institutions are being strengthened. A common regional currency and central bank is in the process of being created. Several accruements of national sovereignty and state power are transferred to SADC, and a SADC Constitution that overrides or supersedes national constitutions, is agreed upon. More SADC countries begin to converge their macro-economic indicators.

• Angola proceeds on a path of democratic governance, reconstruction and development. New oil discoveries are made in deep-water areas, providing an impetus to further economic recovery. Anti-bandit operations are finally concluded with the surrender of the last armed bandit gangs.

• The UN Security Council is reformed with the status of permanent member state being enlarged to include one regional power from each of the continents. This provides for a more democratic form of regional representation. The powers of the reformed Security Council in terms of international peace and security are increased.

• Two major transmission systems, from Grand Inga in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, are to deliver cheap power to Southern Africa and Europe, one line down through Angola and Namibia to South Africa and another north through the Sahara, to Western Europe.
• Conflict resolution mechanisms are firmly in place at the regional and continental levels, allowing for effective rapid response to emerging conflicts in or between member states of the AU.

• SADC Trade Protocol ratified and implemented by all member states, which leads to the expansion of intra-SADC trade.

• SACU renegotiations have been completed and relevant institutions solving disputes and determining common external tariffs, have been set up. The BLNS countries reviewed their taxation base in order to forestall themselves from the effect of the EU-South African Free Trade agreement.

• SADC establishes a common external tariff, a move that will lead to the formation of the customs union.

2015 - 2020

• A regional central bank is fully established and a core group of states, including Namibia, introduce the new regional currency. The SADC central bank is responsible for the monetary policy in the SADC monetary area, covering the initial core states.

• A directly elected SADC regional parliament is established with powers to review, harmonise and veto national legislation.

• The AU continues with efforts at continental unity through the creation of various supra-national political, economic, judicial and legislative bodies.

• SADC member states implement policies that will lead to convergence in macro-economic indicators, as an important criterion for monetary integration.

• SACU renegotiations completed, and relevant institutions established. These are Boards of Trade and Tariffs to set up the common external tariffs for SACU. The South Africa Board of Trade and Tariffs is no longer the sole institution to set up the common external tariff. The revenue sharing formula of SACU is revisited to give a fair share of revenue to the BLNS.
2020 - 2025

• SADC Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security is upgraded to the SADC Mutual Defence Treaty.

• All SADC member states adopt a common regional constitution, with key provisions such as abolishing the death penalty, protection of human rights and democratic governance.

• A common regional foreign policy framework and institutions are created, allowing the member states to better meet the challenges and uncertainties of an evolving world order.

• More states adopt the common currency, after meeting macro-economic eligibility criteria.

2025 - 2030

• Concrete steps are taken by the regional bodies (SADC, ECOWAS, Maghreb Union, and East-African Community) to harmonise political, economic and institutional arrangements, as the precursor to continental unity.

• The AU establishes the African Monetary Stabilisation Fund, with the assistance of the Bretton Woods institutions, to provide balance of payments and macro-economic stabilisation support to AU member states in need.

• More legislative powers are devolved by member states to the SADC regional parliament.
• Namibia’s development co-operation relationship with its international collaboration partners shifts from the weighted association of donor/recipient towards the balanced connection between sovereign trading partners.

• Achievement of regional peace and stability in the region.

• Regular democratic, free and fair elections are held throughout the Southern African Region.

• Land in the Southern African Region is equitably redistributed.

• Absence of crime in Namibia and armed conflicts in the region.
• The Southern African Region has established a collective response towards bringing to an end the illegal trafficking of small arms.

• Namibia contributes actively towards the attainment of strengthened regional organisations and democratised international institutions;

• Namibia continues to serve, both regionally and inter nationally, as an example of a strong democracy and a model of good governance.

• Namibia continues to further the strides towards African unification.

• Namibia benefits significantly from investments in economic and infrastructural development in order to compete globally.

• Namibia is fully integrated into the global trading and financial system.

• The Namibian economy becomes lucrative, to such an extent that there is net inflow of capital from other countries into Namibia’s economy.
5. THE CHALLENGES WE FACE

Namibia is faced with a multitude of problems and challenges. These range from poverty, inequity, under-development, disease and environmental disasters, to pollution, overexploitation of natural resources and a partly dysfunctional policy environment. At the same time, Namibia has some of the greatest potentials and opportunities for development of any country in the world. The challenge is how to optimise these opportunities and, in so doing, resolve the problems.

Namibia is changing and developing faster than ever before. This speed of development presents the country with new challenges. Challenges to ensure it achieves real benefits for the people, and that these benefits are spread equitably across society. Challenges to ensure that development does not undermine the country’s future potential and life-support systems, but rather that it builds national and local capital at three levels: economic and financial capital, human and social capital, ecological and environmental capital. Challenges to make optimal and efficient use of resources, opportunities and Namibia’s comparative advantages - both short and long-term.

In order to achieve our aim for the future, we must all work together to resolve the problems that confront us as a nation. A national long-term vision provides the direction in which all partners should be moving, including government, NGOs, private sector, universities, communities, and civil society as a whole, as well as the support from international development partners. A vision provides a strong framework for collaboration and cooperation.

5.1 New Ways of Thinking

A national long-term vision provides the direction in which all partners should be moving, including government, private sector, NGOs, universities, communities, and civil society as a whole, as well as the support from international development partners. A vision provides a strong framework for collaboration and cooperation. Achieving Vision 2030 requires a paradigm-shift from sector development to integrated approaches through strategic partnerships. This means that some structural changes may be required, and certainly some new ways of thinking.

The following “new ways” of thinking and working are important:

- Move from developing and implementing a fixed plan, which gets increasingly out of date, towards operating an adaptive, dynamic system or process that can continuously improve. Vision 2030 is thus a process, not a plan;
• Move from a view that it is the state or government alone that is responsible for sustainable development, towards one that sees responsibility with society as a whole - a full partnership, where the state helps create the enabling environment for sustainable development and society makes its contribution through private investments, support to cost recovery, and similar initiatives;
• Move from centralised and controlled decision-making towards sharing results and opportunities, transparent negotiations, cooperation and concerted actions;
• Move from a focus on outputs (e.g. projects and laws) towards a focus on outcomes (e.g. impacts) that actually contribute to achieving goals and visions, which require good quality participation and process management;
• Move from sectoral planning towards integrated planning, within and between sectors and institutions; and
• Move from stereotyping on the basis of ethnicity, colour, gender, civil affiliation or ability towards appreciation of a multi-racial community of people living and working together in harmony, and sharing common values and aspirations as a nation, while enjoying the fruits of unity in diversity.

5.2 Leadership Commitment and Political Will
To implement these approaches obviously requires effective leadership and strong political will by the Government, complemented by unwavering support from all sectors of society, ranging from the local to national levels. Namibia must strive to become integrated into the global village.

For this and the achievement of social and economic transformation, the Government must strengthen the provision of the enabling environment for development, based on the principle of sustainability: institutional and human capacity-building; good governance (efficiency, accountability, transparency), democracy (strict adherence to all the letter and spirit of the Constitution), peace and security, justice and human rights, equity and social harmony.

All the outstanding enabling processes and legislation (the land issue; Affirmative Action; decentralisation process; HIV/AIDS; unemployment; poverty eradication) that may threaten the existing atmosphere of peace, security and political stability must be resolved without delay.

5.3 Ensuring Development is Sustainable
Sustainable development within the context of Namibia involves - apart from creat-
ing an enabling environment already addressed above - sound financial management, sustainable use of the resources of the environment and the integration of population factors in development planning and management.

Sound financial management calls for the formulation and maintenance of prudent policies on macro-economic management, borrowing and external assistance to ensure the economic and financial sustainability of programmes and projects in the development plan. The lack of experienced professionals in macro-economics, particularly in the NPCS, imposes a constraint on policy formulation without considerable external assistance.

In order to ensure the sustainable use of environmental resources, it is necessary to strike a proper balance between short-term needs and long-term sustainability and, thereby, give priority to a more environment-friendly form of growth. However, Namibia’s resource base is weak, given the rather fragile ecological system, scant and highly variable precipitation and poor soils for agriculture. In addition, population pressure, poverty and related economic pressure have forced people to settle on marginal land, and degrade the environment through overgrazing, widespread cutting of vegetation for fuel-wood and fencing. Water has become increasingly scarce and costly for farming, industrial use and domestic consumption.

Integration of population factors in development calls for a careful consideration of population size, growth rate, projected future size and distribution, as well as the age and sex characteristics of the population, in planning for social and economic development, particularly in designing programmes of poverty alleviation, reduction in unemployment rates, improved nutrition, and accessibility of people to the supply of social services and infrastructural facilities (such as education, health, potable water, sanitation, housing, transport, communication, security). To this end, Namibia has a comprehensive population policy, as well as other social policies on gender, health, poverty and related matters. The Vision is about the people; therefore, all these policies should be synchronised and implemented through a well-coordinated programme.

5.4 Process Management

To get a whole country to work constructively and effectively together in the way described above requires a clear National Strategy to give guidance and direction - a National Strategy that has been developed by a broad partnership of stakeholders that want to see their country develop - for both present and future generations. In short, it requires this long-term Vision, or Vision 2030.
The immediate challenge is the implementation of the strategic elements of the Vision and Sub-Visions as articulated in the Vision 2030 Strategic Framework. This requires harmonisation of all Government policies and their implementation through comprehensive and well-coordinated sectoral, regional and community programmes. Programme management (including monitoring and evaluation) should be effectively institutionalised.

The report of the Mid-Term review of NDP1 records the following constraints against effective implementation of the programmes of NDP1: inadequate adherence to some of the fundamental principles of planning and plan implementation; poor co-ordination and co-operation among the institutions responsible for planning and plan implementation; shortage of skills in some critical areas of planning and project execution in most of the sectors; inadequate implementation of Cabinet decisions; and inadequate financial resources. These obstacles must be overcome if Vision 2030 is to be realised.

Some public servants are discouraged from working in remote rural areas because of a lack of appropriate infrastructure (water, housing, roads, transportation, communication and electricity), and no incentives. The modality of integrated rural and urban development, implicit in the Vision strategies, suggest that workers should be more than willing to be located anywhere in the country, and this will facilitate the implementation of the Decentralisation Policy.

The Vision is expected to promote the creation of a diversified, open market economy with a resource-based industrial sector, commercial agriculture, placing great emphasis on skills development. In addition, the Vision hopes to promote competitiveness in the export sector, in terms of product quality and differentiation. All these will require a combination of high productivity; highly skilled, highly motivated labour; enterprising management; modern technology; local linkages; international partnerships; effective infrastructure; and supportive government. Also, the economy will need adequate foreign exchange reserves as well as well-developed offshore international financial services in banking, insurance and other financial services.

The Namibian industrial system must become flexible, such that new businesses are created in the secondary and tertiary industries, and the diversification of Namibian trade will lead to favourable terms of trade. Therefore, a thriving and successful industrial strategy, with the expansion of the manufacturing base, development of knowledge intensive service industries, as well as agricultural modernisation, is the cornerstone of the strategy for Vision 2030.
5.5 Private Sector Participation
Namibia Vision 2030 is based on the principle of partnership. Partnership is recognised as a major prerequisite for the achievement of dynamic, efficient and sustainable development in the country. This involves partnership between government, communities and civil society; partnership between different branches of government, with the private sector (the business community), non-governmental organisations, community-based organisations, and the international community; partnership between urban and rural societies, and, ultimately, between all members of Namibian society.

Vision 2030 will, therefore, promote a system in which harmonious and effective public and private relations are preserved; and at the centre of these relations is the human resource development, resulting in a well trained and educated nation, that is innovative, self-empowered and determined to succeed. Nation-building will be both private- (including civil society) and public-sector responsibility.

The business community will be expected to make increasing contributions to the education and training sector, as the major recipient of the products of the system. In addition, the business sector is challenged to make realistic inputs into development plan formulation at national and regional levels, as well as make contributions to the implementation of such plans. In particular, Vision 2030 places additional challenge on the business community to enhance international trade; implement Affirmative Action; create employment opportunities for the country’s growing labour force; and facilitate the expansion of small-and medium scale enterprises.

If Namibia is to improve its long-term economic performance, the private sector must take the lead in becoming more competitive, productive and innovative. Economic success will depend on the ability of Namibia’s private sector to modernise and streamline the way it does business. Namibian producers that adapt and become more innovative and competitive, will be rewarded not only in the Namibian domestic market, but also in the export markets. Their success will create new jobs and new export industries.

5.6 Civil Society and its Organisations
Namibia’s future will also depend upon the ability of the people (the general public) to respond, with innovation and commitment, to new challenges. If we are to survive as a nation, perhaps the greatest challenge we face now is to eradicate HIV/AIDS, as well as all preventable, infectious and parasitic diseases from the population, through healthy living. This calls for behavioural change by all. There is little that Government intervention can do to get people to change their habits.
NGO should work in close partnership with Government in planning and plan implementation at national, local and community levels. The NGOs must enhance their capacities and use their comparative advantage fully in their advocacy for the people, and through networking, they should be able to resolve pressing development problems in the community.

Most of the NGOs do not have income-generating activities, and they depend on foreign donors. Heavy dependence on foreign funding is not sustainable and tends to make NGO interventions largely donor-driven. Therefore, NGOs should adopt appropriate strategies to diversify their sources of income, such as diversification of donor funding, valuation of activities, cost recovery and membership contribution, corporate funding, local fundraising and income-generation, market investments and loan schemes.