



Namibia

Country Fact Sheet

The MDG-F in Namibia	
Joint Programmes: 2	Total Budget: USD 13,865,599
Joint Programmes Information	
Joint Programme	<i>Sustainable Cultural Tourism in Namibia (MDGF- 1799)</i>
Thematic Window	Culture and Development
Budget	USD 5,976,934
Participating Agencies	UNESCO, UNEP, ILO, UN-Habitat
Participating Government Agencies	Ministry of Youth, National Service Sports and Culture (lead Government Ministry), Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Regional Local Government Housing and Rural Development, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ministry of Mines and Energy
Dates	20 February 2009 – 18 February 2013
Regions of Intervention	Omusati, Omaheke, Kunene, Kavango, Caprivi, Erongo, Hardap regions
<p>Programme in Brief: Namibia's richness in cultural and natural heritage represents the basis for the development of cultural tourism. Focusing on national ownership and participation, and in line with the National Development Plan, CCA and UNDAF, the program supported the Government of Namibia to more effectively integrate cultural diversity and heritage into national development policies and programs through: a) the development of a national knowledge base and tools, b) strengthening of capacity, and c) raising awareness on the mutually reinforcing capabilities of sustainable development and cultural diversity. Program activities particularly targeted and empowered disadvantaged indigenous groups, local communities and cultural practitioners.</p>	
<p>Key Achievements¹</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The programme achieved a substantial strengthening of the enabling environment for cultural heritage utilization and created the platform to ensure such benefits crystallize in the future. 	

¹ EHR (2013) Independent Joint Programme Final Evaluation: *Sustainable Cultural Tourism in Namibia*.

- The concept of Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) was formally operationalized through the establishment of a system to capture and record ICH. Formats, storage and logistics were pioneered for the first time. The website of the NHC forms a good data-base and marketing tool for heritage utilization. Several publications on cultural heritage have been produced and the expansion of the Heritage Hunt inventory has produced a detailed, practical document that basically identifies sites for development replication and diversification.
- Advanced skills were developed through formal training efforts for some 10 senior technical individuals in the cultural sector of the country. The 'Start Your Cultural Business' trainings have exposed over 300 individuals to the entrepreneurial opportunities around cultural heritage utilization across the country.
- Environmental Impact Assessments were carried out at all pilot sites at the initial planning stage and updated based on detailed project plans in cooperation with all relevant stakeholders enhancing the EIA process on regional level.
- Three, of the ten pilot projects in support of cultural tourism enterprise creation have reached physical completion that enables actual operation.
- With cultural stakeholders predominantly found at national (head office) level, the JP managed to put cultural heritage utilization on the development agenda of regional & local stakeholders, including communities who were also exposed to practical income generating opportunities.

More information	http://www.mdgfund.org/content/cultureanddevelopment
Joint Programme	“Setting things right -towards equality and equity (MDGF- 1710)”
Thematic Window	Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment
Budget	USD 7,888,665
Participating Agencies	UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, FAO, UNDP
Participating Government Agencies	Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry; Ministry of Youth National Service Sports & Culture, Ministry of Safety and Security; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Home Affairs; Ministry of Regional Local Government and Housing and Rural Development, National Planning Commission, Ministry of Education
Dates	20 February 2009 – 12 July 2012
Regions of Intervention	7 focus regions: Caprivi, Karas, Kunene, Ohanhwena, Omusati, Kavango and Omaheke.

Programme in Brief:

The JP was designed to improve the welfare of women, children, youths and vulnerable groups in Namibia in a sustainable and significant manner, through the following of mutually supportive strategic and practical gender interventions: (i) increasing awareness and capacity for protecting the rights of women, children, youth and vulnerable groups (ii) enhancing institutional capacity for integrating and monitoring implementation of gender equitable policies and programmes as well as gender responsive and holistic planning at local and national levels; and lastly (iii) improving food security, nutrition and incomes of women, children, youths and vulnerable groups.

The JP was built on the gender programme of the Government of Namibia and was firmly rooted in the national development frameworks of the country, primarily the Vision 2030, which is the overarching development framework in Namibia, and the National Development Plan 3 (NDP3) 2008-2012.

Key Achievements²

- The programme was successful in contributing to increase mainstreaming of gender issues in national development policies and framework through the development of key guiding instruments, gender responsiveness assessments of four sub sectors and gender budgeting analysis of a further five ministries. In particular, the National Gender Policy (NGP) was reviewed and approved and the National Gender Plan of Action was developed and approved.
- The programme supported the generation of sex disaggregated data for planning and policy making. A total of 130 staff were trained in GBV data capturing and analysis.
- The programme contributed to a higher reporting of GBV cases through the Woman and Child Protection Units (WACPU), as a result of the combined activities on GBV and the location of new user friendly structures and accessibility of the WACPU services to communities.
- Increase and improvement of access to Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH), HIV/AIDS and other health services with Namibia Planned Parenthood Association (NAPPA) at women friendly centres. The education trainings that reached 76,494 people during the JP contributed significantly to increase knowledge about SRH and HIV and AIDS issues, including access to prevention and treatment. Child Mortality was dealt in conjunction with Improving Maternal Health and Combating HIV and AIDS by integrating SRH and HIV and AIDS education.
- The JP supported the strengthening of law enforcement in the country: capacity of the Ministry of Safety and Security (MoSS) to provide protection to women and children was strengthened by equipping the WACPU and by providing paralegal training in gender responsive laws and data capturing to WACPU officers. Also, support was provided to MoSS to investigate sexual assault offenders by revision of Rape Kits for the Forensic Department and training health service providers in their use, and for the review of the Police Curriculum.
- Poor Female Head Households (FHH) and vulnerable communities received trainings on how to produce food and generate income, and provided with productive assets. The final evaluation reports improved livelihoods of communities that had successfully implemented the food security and livelihoods projects. In Ongha, Ohangwena and members of the Community Garden reported an increase in the number of meals they were having from 1/2

² Mwetwa (2012) Independent Joint Programme Final Evaluation: *Settings things right towards Gender Equality and Equity*.

meals a day to 3 meals a day as a result of the fruit and vegetable gardens and the Ovatu community in Otjomuru, and the community in Otjiahandjesemo, Kunene reported improved health and diet from goat milk. Income generating activities (IGAs) beneficiaries also reported improvement in quality of life from increased incomes.

- A number of interventions were undertaken to increase awareness and capacity for protecting the rights of women and girls: a) Development of the capacity for gender training in the country through the development of gender syllabi for tertiary institutions (University of Namibia (UNAM), Polytechnic of Namibia (PON) and International University of Management (IUM), a gender toolkit and assessment of media houses and institutions, (including community media), training toolkits in gender based violence and male involvement manual and training of trainers; b) Establishment of a platform for engagement in Gender Based Violence through the development of the GBV Plan of Action and training of service providers.

More information

<http://www.mdgfund.org/program/settingthingsrighttowardsequalityandequity>