

Ministry of Environment and Tourism



**Annual Report of the Sustainable Development Advisory Council
Financial Year 2013/14**

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After independence in 1990, Namibia became one of the first countries worldwide to incorporate environmental and sustainable development clauses within its National Constitution (Articles 95(l) and 91(c)). Sustainable development is further recognized as the cornerstone of Namibia's national development framework, which comprises of the Green Plan (1992), Vision 2030 (adopted in 2004) and the medium term five-year National Development Plans.

Vision 2030 defines sustainable development as development that meets the needs of the present without limiting the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Most practically, this is concerned with taking and implementing decisions, which balance the three dimensions of sustainable development — economic, environmental and social.



The establishment of the Sustainable Development (SD) Advisory Council, as stipulated by the Environmental Management Act of 2007, marks an important milestone towards promoting improved cooperation and co-ordination for sustainable development in Namibia.

The Ministry of Environment and Tourism officially inaugurated the SD Advisory Council in January 2013, and its publicly nominated and seconded senior government officials, civil society and private sector representatives represent a broad cross-section of Namibian society.

I am confident that their range of expertise and knowledge will support the Ministry and the Government at large, to take decisions in the interests of the long-term sustainability of the nation.

Uahekua U. Herunga

Hon. Minister of Environment and Tourism, MP

PREFACE



This report presents the activities of the SD Advisory Council during the 2013/14 financial year. Given that this was its first year of operations, the SD Advisory Council has concentrated mainly on establishing its administrative and operational procedures, and laying the groundwork for its future interventions.

The members of the SD Advisory Council have decided to follow a prudent approach in which interventions are guided and informed by the best available information. This is essential for the SD Advisory Council to add value to existing good practices and to tackle the critical challenges the nation is facing in terms of trade-offs for ensuring environmental, social and economic viability in the pursuit of sustainable development.

There is an impressive range of experience and expertise among the SD Advisory Council members on many aspects vital to sustainable development including environmental management, development and land-use planning, mining, tourism, agriculture, project design and implementation, research, poverty alleviation, trade and economics.

I am therefore confident that the SD Advisory Council will be able to effectively advise the Government and encourage integrated approaches on environmental matters. This will be vital to influence and accelerate evidence-based strategic policy realignments and decision-making to facilitate Namibia's future trajectory towards sustainable development.

The SD Advisory Council identified a number of strategic intervention areas during its first year of operation including the

- 1) Promotion of sustainable tourism and Community-Based Natural Resource Management;
- 2) Enhancement of Namibia's energy security;
- 3) Regular production of Integrated State of the Environment Reports (ISOERs);
- 4) water resources management;
- 5) Enhanced drought and flood preparedness; and
- 6) Domestic funding and investment mechanisms for community-led conservation.

The SD Advisory Council is now looking forward to engaging other stakeholders to position itself and to fulfill its mandate in terms of promoting co-operation and co-ordination and advising the Government on critical environmental matters for sustainable development.

Dr. Malan Lindeque

Chairperson of the SD Advisory Council

INTRODUCTION

2.1 BACKGROUND TO THE COUNCIL

The establishment of the SD Advisory Council is mandated under Article 6 of the Environmental Management Act of 2007, with the Minister of Environment and Tourism mandated to appoint its eight members. Four of the members must represent the interests of the State, while the other four members must represent the interests of organizations, associations or institutions concerned with environmental matters. Members are appointed to serve for an initial period of three years.

The Environmental Commissioner is an *ex officio* member, but may not vote in meetings. Staff members from the Ministry of Environment and Tourism are mandated to provide clerical and secretarial services to the SD Advisory Council.

2.2 FUNCTIONS OF THE SD ADVISORY COUNCIL

The functions of the SD Advisory Council, outlined in Article 7 of the Environmental Management Act of 2007, are:

- (a) To promote co-operation and co-ordination between organs of state, non- governmental organisations, community based organisations, the private sector and funding agencies, on environmental issues relating to sustainable development;
- (b) To advise the Minister -
 - (i) on the development of a policy and strategy for the management, protection and use of the environment;
 - (ii) on the conservation of biological diversity, access to genetic resources in Namibia and the use of components of the environment in a way and at a rate that does not lead to the long-term decline of the environment, thereby maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations;
 - (iii) on appropriate methods of monitoring compliance with the principles set out in section 3 of the Environmental Management Act (see text box below);
 - (iv) on the need for, and initiation or amendment of legislation, on matters relating to the environment;
- (c) To perform other functions assigned to it by the Minister.

The Council is expected to advise on appropriate methods of monitoring compliance to the following 12 principles:

1. Renewable resources must be used on a sustainable basis for the benefit of present and future generations;
2. Community involvement in natural resources management and the sharing of benefits arising from the use of the resources, must be promoted and facilitated;
3. The participation of all interested and affected parties must be promoted and decisions must take into account the interest, needs and values of interested and affected parties;
4. Equitable access to environmental resources must be promoted and the functional integrity of ecological systems must be taken into account to ensure the sustainability of the systems and to prevent harmful effects;
5. Assessments must be undertaken for activities which may have a significant effects on the environment or the use of natural resources;
6. Sustainable development must be promoted in all aspects relating to the environment;
7. Namibia's cultural and natural heritage including, its biological diversity, must be protected and respected for the benefit of present and future generations;
8. The option that provides the most benefit or causes the least damage to the environment as a whole, at a cost acceptable to society, in the long term as well as in the short term must be adopted to reduce the generation of waste and polluting substances at source;
9. The reduction, re-use and recycling of waste must be promoted;
10. A person who causes damage to the environment must pay the costs associated with rehabilitation of damage to the environment and to human health caused by pollution, including costs for measures as are reasonably required to be implemented to prevent further environmental damage;
11. Where there is sufficient evidence which establishes that there are threats of serious or irreversible damage to the environment, lack of full scientific certainty may not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation; and
12. Damage to the environment must be prevented and activities which cause such damage must be reduced, limited or controlled.

2.3 INAUGURATION OF THE COUNCIL

Notification of the appointment of the SD Advisory Council members was made in Government Gazette No. 5109 on the 31st December 2012. Hon. Pohamba Shifeta, the Deputy Minister of Environment and Tourism, formally inaugurated the Council on the 28th January 2013. He called on the SD Advisory Council to provide innovative and robust advice to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism so that the wise management of natural resources can drive poverty alleviation in the country.



Members of the SD Advisory Council at its inauguration with Deputy Minister of Environment and Tourism, Hon. Pohamba Shifeta (seated right) and former Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Ms. Erica Akuenje (far left).

2.4 Members of the Council

The following individuals are members of the Sustainable Development Advisory Council:

Dr. Malan Lindeque



Dr. Lindeque serves as the Chairperson of the Council and has been the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Trade and Industry of Namibia since August 2007. He oversees amongst others Namibia's international trade agenda, resource-based industrial development programme, domestic market development and investment facilitation services. He is a former Permanent Secretary of Environment and Tourism (2003 to 2007), Chief: Scientific Coordination Unit, Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora (CITES), United Nations Environment Programme, (1999 to 2003), Deputy Director:

Specialist Support Services, Ministry of Environment and Tourism (1994-1999) and Chief Ecologist, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, and Head of the Etosha Ecological Institute, Etosha National Park (1988-1994). He has extensive working knowledge and experience in natural resource management, biodiversity conservation, wildlife trade and the sustainable use of wildlife resources and developing and managing protected areas, biological research and monitoring.

Ms. Martha Talamondjila Naanda



Ms. Naanda was elected as the Deputy Chairperson of the Council during its first meeting. She worked with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Namibia for more than 10 years, leading development activities in the fields of climate change adaptation; renewable energy; protected areas; sustainable land management; international and transboundary water management; and capacity development. Prior to UNDP, she had five years as a researcher with the University of Namibia. Ms. Naanda holds a Masters Degree from the University College London, United Kingdom, with specialization in environment and sustainable development. She also has a BSc, majoring in Botany, Zoology, and Psychology. In 2014, she joined the Department of Environmental Sciences at the University of Basel, Switzerland, as Research Fellow for 2014-2015, and will be soon conducting

her PhD Studies at the same institution.

Ms. Anna Shiweda



Ms. Shiweda is the Deputy Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, and has worked on agricultural issues since 1991. She completed her tertiary education in the German Democratic Republic, where she graduated with a Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Engineering and a Master of Science Degree, *cum laude* in Agriculture, with special focus on Soil Science, from 1980 — 1988. Ms. Shiweda is also the Deputy Chairperson of the SWAPO Party Think Tank and serves on various Boards and Trusts / Foundations of Private and Public Enterprises

Ms. Annely Haiphene



Ms. Haiphene is currently the Deputy Chief National Development Advisor in the Department of Regional and Sectoral Planning and Policy Coordination at the National Planning Commission. She has worked for the previous 19 years with both the National Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance. In 2006, she completed her Masters Degree in Public Policy and Administration from the University of Namibia and the Netherlands Institute of Social Studies.

Dr. Gabriele Schneider



Dr. Schneider joined the Geological Survey of Namibia in 1985, and served as the Director of Mines in 1995, before being appointed Director of the Geological Survey of Namibia in 1996. Her professional experience covers economic and exploration geology, mineralogy and geochemistry as well as management and administration. Dr. Schneider graduated in 1980 with a Master of Science in Economic Geology, and obtained her PhD in 1984.

Mr. Sioni likela



Mr. likela has served as SWAPO Party Youth League Secretary for Health, Population and Environment since 2012, and is a member of the SWAPO Youth League National Executive Committee and Central Committee. Mr. likela is a Founding Director of Namibia Environmental Protection, which supports conservation, sustainable development and the wise utilization of natural resources. His professional experience also covers research in marine resources and the management of communal conservancies. Mr. likela possesses a Bachelor of Technology in Nature Conservation and is currently undertaking a Masters in Integrated Water Resources Management at the Polytechnic of Namibia.

Dr. Chris Brown



Dr. Brown serves as the Executive Director of Sustainable Solutions Trust and is also a Director of the Gondwana Collection, Namibia. He has also previously served as the Executive Director of the Namibia Nature Foundation for 12 years and as the Director of Environmental Affairs for 6 years. With a PhD in Zoology and over 30 years experience in research and a wide variety of fields linked to environmental management in the SADC region, Dr. Brown is one of Namibia's foremost experts on environmental issues.

Dr. Michael Humavindu



Dr. Humavindu is the Assistant Secretary of Research and Development at the Namibian Competition Commission. As former head of research at the Development Bank of Namibia, he established and managed the research department of the bank. His core areas of experience include environmental economics and natural resource economics; economic research and analysis; strategic planning; and policy development and implementation. Dr. Humavindu has a PhD in Economics, as well as a MSc in Finance and Investments and a MA in Economics.

Mr. Teofilus Nghitila



As the Environmental Commissioner, Mr. Nghitila is an ex-officio member of the Council. Mr. Nghitila served as the Director of Environmental Affairs from 2002-2012. His core areas of experience are natural resource management; environmental policy and legislation development; environmental assessments; strategic analysis and land use planning. He holds a MBA in Strategic Planning; Master of Science in Environmental Engineering and Sustainable Infrastructure; and a Bachelor of Science in Chemistry and Geography.

REPORT ON ACTIVITIES DURING 2013/14

During the 2013/14 financial year, the SD Advisory Council concentrated largely on establishing its administrative and operational arrangements and procedures. There were also considerable discussions to clarify the mandate of the SD Advisory Council, to identify priority actions and intervention areas, as well as modalities for providing effective advisory services.

3.1 GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF THE COUNCIL

The SD Advisory Council adopted a number of principles to guide its mode of operations and interventions. In this regard, it shall:

- Identify and concentrate on strategic issues, particularly those of an economic nature;
- Ensure that its programme of work does not duplicate the work of other state agencies, but that it facilitates cooperation and coordination between stakeholders in different sectors, enhances collaboration and synergy, and adds value in the interests of promoting sustainable development;
- Seek buy-in from key line ministries and agencies and not duplicate existing line ministry and agency functions but add value to the policy environment and execution of programmes relating to sustainable development;
- Seek to influence strategic decisions and accelerate decisions critical to sustainable development;
- Engage pro-actively with other high-level Advisory Councils such as the Presidential Economic Advisory Council;
- Maintain an open-door policy with respect to communications with senior decision-makers, organs of state, the private sector, non-governmental organisations, community-based organisations, academia, the media and the general public.

3.2 DEVELOPMENT OF STANDARD OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES MANUAL

A Standard Operational Procedures Manual was developed as a founding document to guide the operations of the SD Advisory Council. The manual covers 13 clauses including:

1. Establishment of the Advisory Council
2. Functions of the Advisory Council
3. Composition of the Advisory Council
4. Terms of Office of Members of the Advisory Council
5. Vacation of Office and filling of Vacancies
6. Meetings of the Advisory Council
7. Administration of the Advisory Council
8. Programme of Work of the Advisory Council
9. External Communications
10. Disclosure of Interest
11. Annual Reports
12. Amendment of the Standard Operational Procedures
13. Indemnity

The manual also includes a Declaration Form in which all members must declare the institutions and organizations on which they serve as an office bearer.

3.3 COMPILATION OF INVENTORY OF FILES RELEVANT TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The Secretariat compiled an inventory of national legislative instruments, policies, strategies, reports and studies, to serve as reference materials for each Council member. The updatable living inventory contains over 3,000 files, systematically split into sub-folders relating to different aspects of sustainable development. The SD Advisory Council plans to promote public access to the file through its own website.

3.4 BRIEFING ON CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

During the second meeting of the Council, held on the 30th July 2013, a comprehensive presentation was provided to the SD Advisory Council members on the critical environmental issues facing Namibia with particular focus on challenges and possible entry points and areas for the SDAC.

The presentation covered the following areas and issues:

- i. Water resources;
- ii. Energy and maximizing the exploitation of renewable energy;
- iii. Climate change adaptation and mitigation;
- iv. Biodiversity and livelihood issues including biotrade and access and benefit sharing;
- v. Coastal and marine environmental protection;
- vi. Brown environmental issues and implementation of the Environmental Management (compliance, enforcement and auditing);
- vii. Sustainable land management with emphasis on the drivers and pressures of land degradation and deforestation;
- viii. Land use planning in rural, urban and peri-urban areas;
- ix. Biosafety; and
- x. Statistics, data and environmental monitoring and reporting

3.5 PROVIDING EFFECTIVE ADVISORY SERVICES THROUGH TECHNICAL SESSIONS

In its first meeting, the SD Advisory Council identified the areas of tourism, the Community-Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) programme and environmental funding mechanisms as integrated areas in which it could provide strategic advice to the Minister of Environment and Tourism. A technical session on the tourism growth strategy and domestic environmental funding mechanisms was held as part of the 2nd SD Advisory Council meeting.

The technical session on the benefits, impacts and sustainability of the CBNRM Programme was deferred to the 4th meeting of the Advisory Council in 2014.

3.5.1 Tourism Growth Strategy

The Director of Tourism presented the draft tourism growth strategy to the Council members, which is under development and is geared to achieve Desired Outcome seven of the 4th National Development Plan, which is for Namibia to be the most competitive tourist destination in Africa by 2017, as measured by the World Economic Forum Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index. The strategy also seeks to overcome the challenges facing the tourism sector as outlined in NDP4 including:

- Lack of service culture;
- Non-conducive legal and economic environment for tourism investment on communal lands;
- Low awareness of Namibia as a tourist destination;
- Insufficient GRN budget for maintaining and developing national parks; and
- Insufficient skills to run tourism activities competitively.

Although sustainability is a key guiding principle of the growth strategy, the SD Advisory Council members recommended that this principle needed to be operationalized practically during the implementation of the growth strategy. It was suggested that, in addition to making use of international standards for benchmarking, the Directorate of Tourism could explicitly embrace for instance the Eco Awards Namibia programme as its core implementing mechanism to deliver measurable performance-based progress against its policy statements on sustainability.

It was further suggested to make the policy environment more favorable for potential investors in communal areas. Even though communal areas cover 41% of Namibia (including some of its most scenic and wildlife rich areas), only about 4% of tourism beds are found there. Finding a sustainable solution to this regional imbalance would improve beneficiation from Namibia's thriving tourism industry.



The need to stimulate increased investment in tourism infrastructure in scenic communal areas was highlighted in the second meeting of the SD Advisory Council.

It was agreed that there is a need for greater innovation to further develop and diversify the tourism sector to capitalize on other areas of opportunity such as cultural, business, photo and film tourism. The need for innovative and environmentally-friendly approaches to waste management in national parks was also highlighted.

3.5.2 Environmental Funding Mechanisms

The Chairperson of the Board of the Game Products Trust Fund (GPTF), and the Chief Executive Officer of the Environmental Investment Fund (EIF), provided presentations to the Council members on Namibia's two most eminent environmental funding mechanisms.

With regard to the GPTF, members raised concerns and deliberated about its shrinking revenue streams, the increasing demands for its services (given the rapid growth in number and extent of communal conservancies), and the management of the GPTF, which was considered to be ad-hoc in nature and not guided by business principles.

It was suggested that the GPTF should be managed in a more strategic manner guided by a comprehensive business plan against which its performance, delivery targets and management objectives could be measured. It was reported that a dedicated fund manager was in the process of being appointed and that the business plan would be developed thereafter. The Council members expressed their intention and willingness to actively contribute to and guide the development of this plan.

The GPTF currently allocates N\$60,000 to each communal conservancy as part of its human wildlife compensation scheme. The Council members suggested that it would be better if these amounts were allocated on a needs basis taking into account the financial self-sufficiency of the individual conservancies, and the costs they carry, for example from human wildlife conflict. It was also suggested that insurance companies could be approached on this issue, especially with regard to the damage caused to water infrastructure.



Elephants are a major cause of human wildlife conflict in Namibia's communal conservancy areas.

It was recommended that the GPTF establish an endowment fund to secure its long term financial sustainability and reduce its dependence on treasury allocations. It was felt that the GPTF could also better link up with the Directorate of Tourism to catalyze bigger growth and to serve as a sustainable support mechanism for wildlife and community-based tourism enterprises.

With regard to the Environmental Investment Fund, a number of strategic intervention areas were identified in which the EIF could maximize its impacts and benefits to broader society.



Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hon. Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah, and Queen Mwadinomho of Oukwanyama Kingdom, and interested onlookers examine an Ezystove in Ohangwena Region.

It was recommended that the EIF should liaise with ministries including Agriculture, Water and Forestry; Finance; Mines and Energy; and Trade and Industry to conduct an analysis on whether import tax exemptions and / or reductions should be applied for water or energy saving technologies or whether mechanisms should be put in place to promote local assembly of these technologies. Affordability, accessibility and employment creation were emphasized as crucial matters to be considered in this analysis.

It was suggested that the EIF should establish a revolving fund to support emerging Small and Medium Enterprises (eSMEs), which need to undertake Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs). If the business idea of the eSME was sustainable, then it was recommended that the EIF could provide a loan for the expenses directly related to the EIA that would be repaid over time. This advice was to strengthen the implementation of the Environmental Management Act and to address barriers to compliance with the Act.

It was noted that there was a strong need to improve the regulation of the EIA industry, in terms of performance standards, quality and pricing. The possibility for the EIF to support the development of an accredited pool of Namibian EIA practitioners was raised, through one of its financing instruments, albeit on concessionary terms. The EIF was encouraged to accelerate and upscale interventions known to have positive social and environmental benefits. The development and distribution of the Ezystove was highlighted as an entry point, given its role in decreasing deforestation and in generating benefits such as reduced emissions and reduced exposure to harmful fumes.

It was further resolved that the EIF and the SDAC would pursue the initiation of an annual Sustainable Development Awards Programme.

FUTURE PRIORITIES OF THE SD ADVISORY COUNCIL

With its operational and administrative procedures in place, the key future priorities for the SD Advisory Council are to position itself on critical issues and to make an impact by providing effective advisory services to the Minister of Environment and Tourism.

4.1 ENHANCING VISIBILITY OF THE SD ADVISORY COUNCIL

As with any new institution, efforts and resources need to be put towards raising public awareness to build trust and for better public acceptability of the ultimate results achieved through the SD Advisory Council. This will be done through promoting, communicating and informing the public about the existence and mandate of the Advisory Council. For this reason, it was decided to establish a dedicated sub-committee on the issue of public awareness raising. The sub-committee was specifically assigned to tackle the following issues:

- Development of a logo and identity for the SDAC;
- Establishment and maintenance of a website, either linked to the MET homepage or independent;
- Development of SDAC awareness materials; and
- Elaboration of a Sustainable Development Awards Programme in collaboration with the EIF.

Section 9.1 of the Operational Procedures Manual also makes provision for the SD Advisory Council to:

- Produce newsletters and other forms of communication materials;
- Give specialised and general SD-related presentations;
- Make media releases and hold media conferences;
- Place commissioned and internal reports in the public domain; and
- Promote information sharing in other forms and through other media in the interests of transparency and good governance.

4.2 IDENTIFICATION OF SD ADVISORY COUNCIL INTERVENTION AREAS

Based on the comprehensive briefing on environmental issues facing Namibia (as described in section 3.4), the SD Advisory Council members identified a number of critical intervention areas where it could make the greatest impact and add value to existing good practices and initiatives. The SD Advisory Council is not limiting itself to specific intervention areas, but has identified five initial areas as priorities for action. These intervention areas and the rationale for their prioritization are described below.

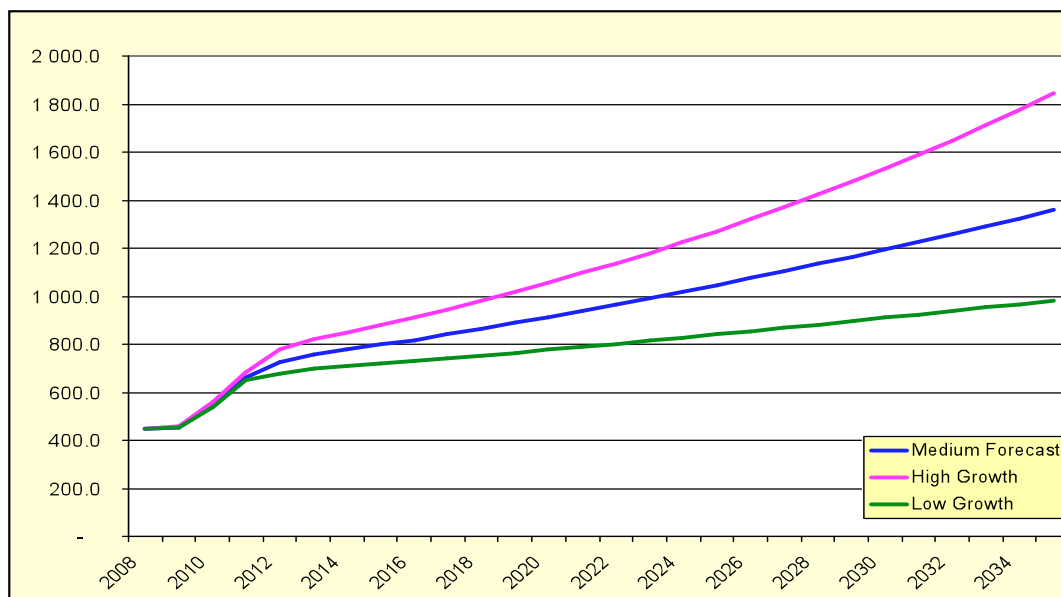
In line with its guiding principles, the SD Advisory Council identifies its precise intervention based on the best available information and the needs as identified by experts in the given intervention area. The SD Advisory Council has also identified different modalities of intervention including:

- **Strategic high level working sessions** involving high level stakeholders and other advisory councils in focused working sessions;
- **Commissioning of consultancies** to carry out specialized services; and
- **Formulation of SD Advisory Council position papers** on issues and policies critical to sustainable development.

4.2.1 Sustainable energy with a view to enhancing Namibia's energy access and security

Namibia's energy insecurity is a critical constraint to sustainable development in the country. Approximately 75% of the rural population does not have access to electricity, while the country's generation capacity typically

meets only around 40% of total demand. In 2011, the demand for electrical energy was around 500 megawatts (MW). This is set to increase further with improved standards of living, increased levels of industrialization and increased population growth. The Ministry of Mines and Energy estimates that demand will have risen to 1,000-1,800MW by 2036.



Projections for growth in electrical energy demand up to 2036 (Source: Ministry of Mines and Energy).

This calls for urgent and innovative solutions to ensure that Namibia achieves sustainable energy for all in line with the United Nations *Global Initiative on Sustainable Energy for All by 2030* to which it has joined. A strategic high level working session to focus on this issue is currently being planned through the SD Advisory Council. A SD Advisory Council sub-committee has been set-up to specifically lead the preparations for this working session.



A variety of organizations including private sector companies and the Ministry of Environment and Tourism are now making use of solar power to meet their operating electricity demands (Source: www.solarage.com).

4.2.2 Regular production of the Integrated State of the Environment Report (ISOER)

ISOERs are a potentially useful tool to improve decision making as they seek to communicate credible, timely and accessible information about the condition of the environment to decision makers and the community. ISOERs also make proposals, recommendations and strategies on how to deal with identified issues of concern and can thus become important environmental policy documents with direct linkages to sustainability strategies.

This will be an important output contributing to the function of the SD Advisory Council to advise the Minister “on the development of a policy and strategy for the management, protection and use of the environment”, as per section 7b(i) of the Environmental Management Act.

Namibia’s only previous ISOER was produced in 2006, and its regular production will be reactivated through the Advisory Council.

4.2.3 Environmentally sustainable urban expansion



Expanding informal settlements in Windhoek and other urban areas represent a critical challenge to sustainable development in Namibia.

The SD Advisory Council is concerned with the perceived rapidly deteriorating environmental situation in urban areas, and the inability of Local Authorities to cope with this situation. Concentration of industrialization, inadequate public transportation systems, increasing informal settlements, outdated power plants, increasing air, land and water pollution, and ill-equipped waste disposal sites have been highlighted as key concerns. The SD Advisory Council is still considering how best it can offer support in this area.

4.2.4 Water resources management



Irrigation is the largest water user in Namibia and its share is projected to increase further in the coming years.

The SD Advisory Council has recognized water as a critical limiting factor to economic and social development. Water demand is expected to increase by 143% between 2008 and 2030 (as per the table below). Recent research indicates that the country's developed water sources are likely to be fully exploited by 2020. Climate change is further expected to reduce the availability of water through increased variability of rainfall, temperature increases, prolonged and more severe droughts, declining soil moisture levels and increased evaporation and evapo-transpiration.

Sector	Demand (m ³ , 000s) In 2008	Demand (%) in 2008	Projected Demand in 2030 (m ³ , 000s)	Projected Demand in 2030 (%)
Urban	66.0	19.7	117.2	15.2
Rural Domestic	10.3	3.1	11.4	1.4
Livestock	86.8	26	86.8	11.2
Irrigation	135.3	40.4	497.2	64.4
Mining	16.1	4.8	60.3	2.6
Tourism	19.6	5.9	38.9	5
	334.1	100	811.7	100

Table: Total water demand for Namibia in 2008 and envisaged demand in 2030, broken down per sector.

The SD Advisory Council is planning a strategic high level working session to deliberate on how best to manage water resources in Namibia with a view to ensuring water security into the future.

4.2.5 Drought and flood preparedness

An increased number of severe drought and flooding events, as predicted by climate change models, has been witnessed in recent years with severe floods taking place in 2008, 2009 and 2010 and the worst drought in some 30 years taking place in 2013. Namibia's vulnerability to these events has been exposed and the

associated social and economic costs undermine the path of the country towards sustainable development. The Advisory Council is planning to support a more pro-active approach towards improving our preparedness to be able to cope with the impacts from drought and flood events.



FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Expenditure Overview (2013-2014) and Projection (2014-2015)

Item	2013-14	2014-2015 *Projected
SDAC standard meetings	3,600	16,000
Advertising	-	30,000
Strategic High Level Working Sessions	-	50,000
Sustainable Development Awards Programme	-	500,000
Integrated State of the Environment Report (Consultancy)	-	250,000
SEA for the North Central Area (Consultancy)	-	250,000
Awareness Materials		
• SDAC website	-	25,000
• SDAC Annual Report (design and printing)	-	20,000
• SDAC identity and logo	-	10,000
Exchange visit to the German Sustainable Development Advisory Council	-	400,000
Sitting allowance	-	60,000
Total	3,600	1,611,000

For further information on the Sustainable Development Advisory Council
Please contact the Secretariat at the following details:

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