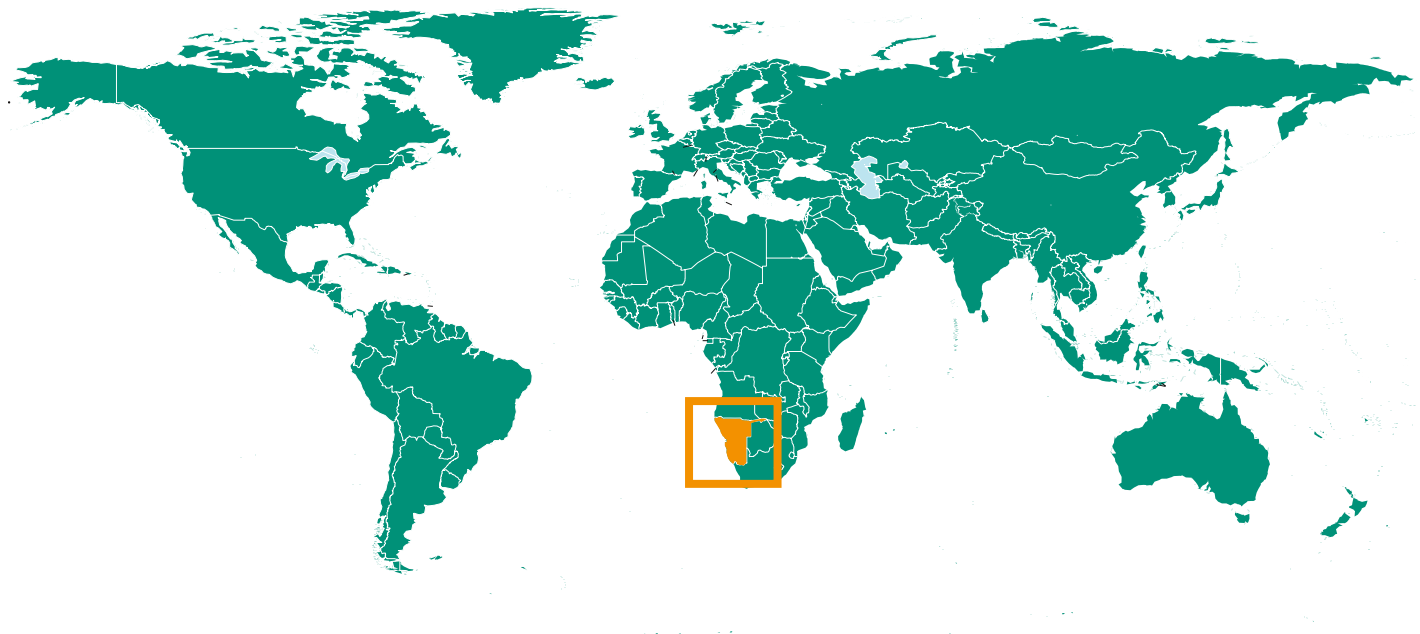


COUNTRY
PROGRAMME
DOCUMENT
2008 – 2009

NAMIBIA





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P.O.Box 30030, GPO 00100
Nairobi, Kenya

Fax: + (254 20) 762 4266/7

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FOREWORDS

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



In April 2007, the Governing Council of UN-HABITAT approved our 2008-2013 Medium-Term Strategic and Institutional Plan. This plan intends to promote the alignment of UN-HABITAT normative and operational activities at country level.

The UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents (HCPD) are tangible components of this Plan

as well as a genuine endeavour of UN-HABITAT to better coordinate normative and operational activities in a consultative and inclusive process involving UN-HABITAT's in-country focal points, UN-HABITAT Programme Managers, national governments, UN country teams, sister-UN agencies, development partners and all divisions of our Agency. The UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents are strategic tools meant as a guide for all UN-HABITAT activities over a two-year period. A major dimension of the UN-HABITAT Country Programme Document is to advocate UN-HABITAT's mandate and address the urban challenges facing the world's developing countries.

The UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents identify national urban development goals and priorities including shelter, urban governance, access to basic services and credit. Important cross-cutting issues such as the environment, gender, responses to disasters, and vulnerability reduction

are also addressed. The UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents focus on UN-HABITAT country programming. They serve as a work plan for UN-HABITAT Programme Managers and a reference tool for national and local actors involved in sustainable urban development. According to the Medium-Term Strategic and Institutional Action Plan adopted by the UN-HABITAT Committee of Permanent Representatives on 6 December 2007, twenty UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents were completed during 2008, including the One-UN Pilot countries where UN-HABITAT is active.

In line with the United Nations reform process, UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents seek to strengthen the role of the United Nations and to demonstrate our commitment. I wish to thank our UN-HABITAT Programme Managers for their input and dedication and for putting together these documents under guidance of the Regional and Technical Cooperation Division and with support from all branches and programmes of the Agency.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Anna K. Tibaijuka'. The signature is fluid and cursive.

Anna K. Tibaijuka
Executive Director, UN-HABITAT

MINISTER



The Government of the Republic of Namibia, through the Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development (MRLGHRD), appreciates UN-HABITAT's gesture of generosity through putting in place a Habitat Country Programme Document (HCPD), as approved by the Governing Council

of UNHABITAT. We are also thankful for the full funding of the Habitat Programme Manager and we appreciate the continuation of this programme as it helps Namibia to address the development of human settlements, which is a priority for the country. The Government of the Republic of Namibia would like to reaffirm its commitment to the ideals set forward in the Habitat Agenda and other international habitat declarations.

The Habitat Country Programme Document (HCPD) will help the MRLGHRD in its efforts to facilitate the addressing of housing related issues; which will in turn promote sustainable development of human settlements across Namibia; create an enabling environment in terms of the policy and legislation framework; and assist in capacity building for Regional Councils, Local Authorities and staff members of MRLGHRD with regards to human settlements.

The Namibian HCPD focuses on UN-HABITAT Country Programming. It serves as a work-plan for the Habitat Programme Manager and a reference tool for national, regional and local actors involved in sustainable urban development in line with the Medium Term Strategic Implementation Plan (MTSIP), as approved in March 2007 by Governing Council of the UN- HABITAT.

Gratefully, Namibia has been fortunate to benefit from UN-HABITAT's initiative of securing the Habitat Programme Manager. Thus, the Government of the Republic of Namibia herewith pledges its support towards the biennial implementation of the HCPD.

Hon. Jerry Ekandjo
Minister; Regional And Local Government, Housing
And Rural Development

SITUATION ANALYSIS

NATIONAL URBAN POLICY CONTEXT

Namibia has a total area of 824 268 square kilometres and it supports a small population of approximately 2.1 million people. The average annual rate of population increase is 2.96%. The distribution of this population has been determined to a large extent by the prevailing climatic conditions. About 60% of inhabitants live in the less arid northern regions, 7% in the south and approximately one third of the population live in the central regions.

Namibia gained independence in 1990, after more than a century of colonial rule. Namibia's constitution assures fundamental human rights and freedoms including the right to own property, the right to move and settle anywhere, fair trial and free speech. Four national elections have thus far been held in 1989, 1994, and 1999 and 2004.

Namibia has three levels of government: national, regional and local, whilst the country is divided into thirteen administrative regions.

Although the country is classified as lower middle-income, it is ranked 126 of 177 on the Human Development Index. According to recent data, the country has a gini coefficient of 0.65, which is regarded as one of the most skewed in the world.

Since independence, the economy has been registering positive growth. During the National Development Plan 1, between 1995 and 2000, the economy grew by 3.8% on average. The recent data during the review of National Development Plan 2 indicate that the economy grew by 4.7%.

Part one of the HCPD is divided into the mutually reinforcing focus areas of UN-HABITAT's Medium-Term Strategic Institutional Plan for 2008-2013, as approved by the Governing Council in 2007.

FOCUS AREA 2: PARTICIPATORY URBAN PLANNING, MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT REFORM

Namibia has been involved in the process of local government reform since independence. In 1992, the Namibian government passed the Regional Council's Act (Act 22 of 1992) and the Local Authorities Act (Act 23 of 1992) as the legal framework for institutionalising decentralised government through regional and local bodies.

In 1996 the Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development, engaged in a policy dialogue to assess whether or not decentralisation was meeting set expectations, and discovered that it was not delivering on several aspects due to a lack of resources.

The Decentralisation Policy was officially launched on 30th March 1998. The Policy identifies functions and powers to be devolved to regional councils and local authorities. It was designed to be phased in gradually by the local authorities. It was envisaged that by 2002, the bulk of the activities that were undertaken by national government would be decentralised to the regions and to the local authority councils. Progress during the initial phase was slow and most of the ministries that had been mandated to prepare sector devolution were not completed.

STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

Urbanisation (2008)

- Total population: 2.1m
- Urban population: 773 000 (37%)

Annual population growth rates (2005-2010)

- National: 1.3%
- Urban: 2.9%

Population of major cities (2008)

- Windhoek: 250 000
- Rundu: 58 000

Source: UN DESA/Geonames.org

Slum indicators (2000)

- Slum to urban population: 33.9%
- % urban population with access to:
 - Improved water: 98%
 - Piped water: 97.9%
 - Improved sanitation: 82.2%
 - Sufficient living area: 84.4%
 - Durable housing: 85%

Source: UN-HABITAT

FOCUS AREA 3: PRO-POOR LAND AND HOUSING

LAND REFORM

The Government of Namibia is fully committed to improving the living conditions of and extending the rights to land ownership to residents of informal settlements. Since Independence in 1990, the government has been engaged in land reform to redress historical injustices brought about by 'apartheid' and to create a more enabling policy environment to alleviate poverty.

The land reform programme initiated by the government stresses the profound connection between poor people's rights to land, services and housing. The programme is only part of a broader strategy to 'alleviate poverty'.

A key policy innovation to respond to the demand for land reform, notably within urban areas of Namibia, has been the development of a Flexible Land Tenure System (FLTS: 2004). The Flexible Land Tenure System, a component of the overall land reform programme, has three main objectives:

1. To create alternative forms of land title that are simple and cheaper to administer than the existing forms of land title.
2. To provide security of title for persons who live in informal settlements and/or who are provided with low income housing.
3. To empower the persons concerned economically by means of alternative land rights.

The Flexible Land Tenure System has not yet been promulgated. However, the new types of tenure will be introduced within the system and added to the existing freehold tenure systems, namely, starter title and the land hold title. Starter title schemes and land hold title schemes may only be established on land situated within the boundaries of a municipality, town or village council or within the boundaries of a settlement area. The Ministry of Lands & Resettlements has the overall responsibility for managing the Flexible Land Tenure System and registration of land titles.

The Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development is largely responsible for the administration of the Namibia Planning and Advisory Board and Townships Board. Namibia Planning and Advisory Board is responsible for the provision of advisory services on the overall town planning and development control measures through

the evaluation of large-scale subdivision of land and/or township establishment; the Townships Board is responsible for the evaluation of small and medium scale subdivision of land. The two pieces of legislation anchoring the activities of these institutions include the Town Planning Ordinance.

If it is an Ordinance it can be (Ordinance 18 of 1954) amended by the Town Planning Act and Town Planning Amendment Act [1993], Act 27 of 1993 and the Townships and Division of Land Ordinance, Act 11 of 1963.

The Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development has the oversight for town and regional planning, housing and municipal service delivery as well as local government administration. The delivery of land tenure needs to be articulated through decentralised planning, management and service delivery processes of local government. As a result close cooperation between the Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development and the Ministry of Lands and Resettlement is a pre-condition for the successful implementation of the new Flexible Land Tenure System.

In summary, the Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development is responsible for approving the key spatial development frameworks, in the form of urban structure plans, town planning schemes, planning layouts and subdivision applications within which all forms of planning will have to be implemented. The Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development also provides national oversight for the delivery of housing and municipal services (water, sanitation, roads, storm-water drainage and refuse collection) at the local level.

The Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development drives the National Habitat Agenda, which in a nutshell is the policy framework for the implementation of the Millennium Development Goal 7 with its focus on 'ensuring environmental sustainability', but more specifically Targets 10 (water and sanitation) 11 (achieve significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020).

The National Habitat Committee, established in 1995, provides oversight to the National Habitat Agenda. A sub-committee on secure tenure was formed subsequent to the Namibian version of the UN-Habitat Global Campaign launched in 2002 at the World Habitat Day Celebrations.



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The Habitat Agenda is relatively well integrated into the key functions of the Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development. However, training and capacity development are needed, particularly in the Habitat Division. In addition, there is a need to build the capacity of municipal authorities to improve their capability for urban management, participatory planning, and financial management.

FOCUS AREA 4: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND BASIC URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

URBAN ENVIRONMENT AND MANAGEMENT

Namibia has made significant strides with regard to the development of various environmental policies and programs. Innovative clauses in the national constitution proclaim Namibia's commitment to sustainable development at the highest level and establish the framework for environmental protection. However, modernisation of the environmental legislation has been ongoing for several years now, but its implementation is still pending.

A cornerstone in Namibia's environmental policy formulation was the Green Plan presented by the founding President to the Rio Earth Summit in June 1992. The Green Plan was the foundation of Namibia's 12 Point Plan for Sustainable Development, which in turn, fed into the First National Development Plan

(period 1995/6 – 2000/1). A wide range of actions have been taken into account, carefully designed and integrated. These include amongst others:

- (i) Environmental Management Act of December 2007, which establishes a set of fundamental environmental plans such as sustainable use of natural resources, etc.
- (ii) Draft Pollution and Waste Management Act, which adopts an integrated pollution control approach and establishes a multi-sectoral Pollution Control Board.
- (iii) A Concept note was developed for an urban Agenda 21 programme, which a phrase thereof was included in the National Vision 2030 – a detailed strategy of implementation needs to be drafted.
- (iv) A new Water Act.
- (v) State of the Environment Reports.
- (vi) Ratification of key international treaties/ conventions on the environment. (e.g. CITES, the Rio Declaration on Sustainable Development, etc.) for specific measures such as accelerating the planned construction of low income housing. However, the focus for UN System support is the provision of Basic Social Services (United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2007 – 2011) and specifically the provision of potable water and sanitation facilities to the urban poor are the main focus for UNHABITAT interventions.

FOCUS AREA 5: STRENGTHENED HUMAN SETTLEMENTS FINANCE SYSTEMS

NATIONAL HOUSING POLICY AND BASIC URBAN SERVICES

In 2003 the Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development estimated that Namibia would require a total of about 300,000 low-income housing units – in rural and urban areas - up to the year 2030. The 2001 national census ascertained that effective demand for housing continue to increase countrywide although such demand levels for housing differ from one region to another.

In political terms, Namibia does not have slums, but instead informal settlement areas. Nevertheless, the many areas administered by local authorities, and also

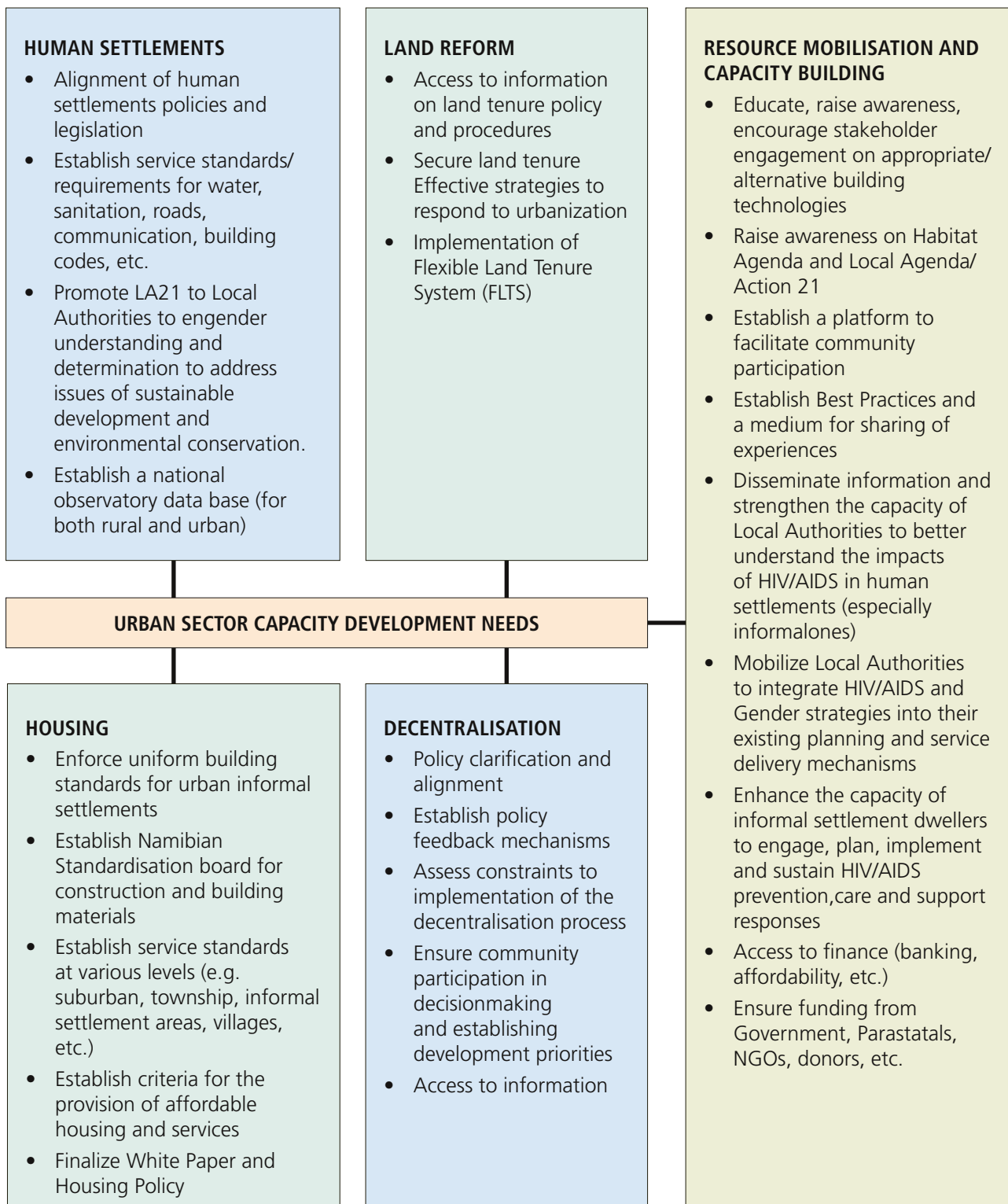
in rural areas, not many inhabitants can afford a loan to repay a house because of poverty levels caused by a lack of employment opportunities. It is also widely noted that there are numerous differences between regions and between urban and rural areas with regards to poverty levels. Many residents are either not in a position to pay off loans or are not interested in committing themselves to acquiring a house and serviced land for which they have to repay a loan.

It is generally accepted that housing can play a significant role in economic development. As such, housing is placed the fourth most important national development priority of the government, after education, health and agriculture. The provision of affordable serviced land in an environment of secure tenure for low-income household is also part of the national housing plan. Local authorities are thus encouraged to reduce the costs of developing land for housing by applying appropriate infrastructure standards and through cross subsidisation.



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URBAN SECTOR CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS



The table above presents the main capacity development needs for the following components: Human Settlements, Housing, Land Reform, Decentralisation, and Resource Mobilisation and Capacity Building. As these are cross-cutting components, they highlight capacity development priorities for all focus areas of the Namibia UN-Habitat Country Programme Document.

RECENT AND ON-GOING WORK

The tables on the next page provides an introduction to projects recently implemented or currently underway in Namibia, by UN-HABITAT and its partners. The matrix illustrates details of donors, budgets and outlines the main activities and objectives of each programme.

UN-HABITAT

Project Title	Time frame	Budget (USD)	Funding Partner(s)	Partner(s)	Main Activities / Outputs
Namibia National Habitat Committee	2007-2009	500,000	To be identified	MRLGHRD, HRDC, ALAN, ARC, NHE, MLR Donor, NP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the National Housing Policy Community empowerment through LA21 Combating HIV/AIDS in urban areas National Observatory Profiling Operationalisation of Gender policy in Habitat activities
Poverty Reduction through Alternative Land Tenure System in the Informal Settlement Area of Okahandj	2007	80,000	UNDP: DGTTF	Regional Governments OTC, MRL-GHRD, Community, HRDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out an assessment of the human settlements situation to set standards for development, clarify roles of beneficiaries, and documenting lessons learnt; Increase capacity of both the town council and residents on issues of the environment, town planning and management, gender, health, and alternative building techniques as well as income generating (e.g. from locally produced agricultural produce); and Mainstreaming Gender and HIV/AIDS in all aspects of the project.
World Habitat Day	Annual	17,000	GRN	MRLGHRD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of show house(s) in line with the project "Poverty Reduction through Alternative Land Tenure System in the Informal Settlement Area of Okahandj".

UN-HABITAT

Project Title	Time frame	Budget (USD)	Funding Partner(s)	Partner(s)	Main Activities / Outputs
Public Private Partnership for the Urban Environment (PPP-UE)	2005-2007	100,000	UNDP	MRLGHRD, and 4 Pilot Towns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop overarching policy Assist LAs to implement Tools of PPP-UE Document lessons learnt Carry out situation analysis.
Culture & Development	2008-2010	877,507	MDG-F	UNESCO, ILO, UNEP, NPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen contribution of cultural diversity, cultural heritage, tangible and intangible, and natural heritage to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals by integrating principles into sustainable national development policies and actions.

PARTNERS

Background

In Namibia, the main partner with which UN-Habitat collaborates in the urban sector is the Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development. Other stakeholders involved in the urban sector are the Habitat Research & Development Centre, Shack Dwellers Federation of Namibia, Gobabis Town Council, Okahandja Town Council, and Rehoboth Town Council. Most interventions are within informal settlements and water and sanitation. Although UN-HABITAT's partners have been working to promote gender equality, there are challenges that still must be addressed to empower women and other vulnerable groups to participate fully in service delivery and decision-making processes at local levels.

STRATEGY



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NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND PRIORITIES

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2006-2010 is the strategic response by the United Nations to the development challenge of increased household vulnerability and eroding institutional capacity caused by the impact of HIV/AIDS. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Namibia was developed during 2004 in a fully participatory process with government and civil society counterparts. Part of that process included the analysis of root causes, detailed in the Common Country Assessment, which formed the basis for the United Nations Development Assistance Framework Outcomes. The United Nations contribution towards these national priorities is clarified in this Country Programme Document under the identified urban sector priorities section.

Namibia developed and published its Vision 2030 in 2004. Vision 2030 is the country's long-term aspiration to become "A prosperous industrialised Namibia, developed by her human resources, enjoying peace, harmony and political stability, " and transforming the country into a knowledge-based society, providing the long-term development framework for the country: new ways of thinking and doing things, partnerships between different branches of the government, the private sector (the business community),

non-governmental organisations, community-based organisations and the international community; and partnerships between the urban and rural societies and, ultimately, between all members of Namibian society.

At interim periods of every five years, this Vision 2030 is supported by National Development Plans where at the moment the Third National Development Plan is in the making. In addition, Namibia uses an Integrated Results Based Management approach, which emphasises the achievement of results at every level. The Integrated Results Based Management approach is utilised in the preparation of the Third National Development Plan, incorporating the relevant elements of the Strategic Plans and the Medium Term Expenditure Framework.

UN-HABITAT'S PROPOSED STRATEGY FOR THE SECTOR

The Habitat Programme in Namibia aims to support government's efforts to: systematically analyse the human settlements situation to help deliver the conditions needed to sustain output and employment growth in the Namibian economy; to effectively help develop the capacity of local authorities and other relevant key actors through training and transfer of skills in the technical fields and financial management to adequately deliver urban services to residents; to strengthen participatory and equitable governance processes; to strengthen public-private partnerships for effective service delivery through the establishment of local urban observatory mechanisms at selected institutions such as the Habitat Research and Development Centre; and to provide technical assistance, and institutional and human capacity development aimed at empowering urban communities through the establishment of Local Agenda/Action 21.

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

The objective of the Namibia UN-Habitat Country Programme Document is to guide the work of the Habitat Programme Manager at the various country levels. The main purpose for the formulation of this Document is to provide the basis for a coordinated UN-Habitat intervention in the country, whereby all inputs from various Programmes will constitute related elements of one coherent strategy.

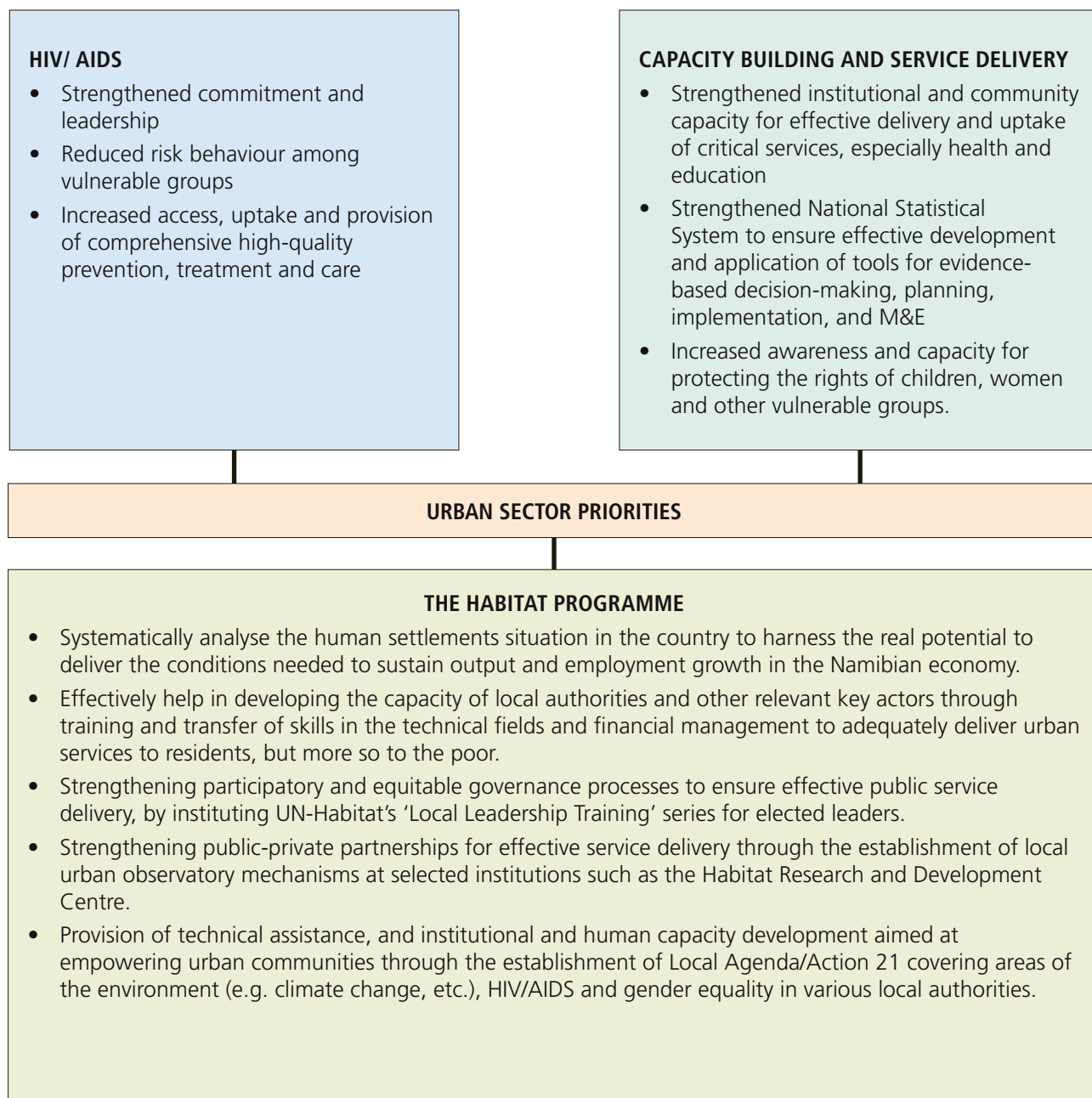
The UN-Habitat Country Programme Document is a useful tool for advocacy and serves as a strategic document for resource mobilisation.

The Namibia UN-Habitat Country Programme Document will focus solely on Outcomes 2 of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and as such the objectives that are of relevance can be listed as follows:

1. To promote gender equality and equity (National Development Plan2)
2. To promote gender equality and empower women (the Goals3)
3. To achieve economic and social development through mobilisation and sustainable utilisation of available resources (Vision 2030)
4. To have economic growth, employment creation, economic empowerment, and reduction in poverty, reduced income inequalities & regional inequalities (National Development Plan II)
5. To ensuring environmental sustainability (the Goals7)
6. To combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases (the Goals6)



URBAN SECTOR PRIORITIES



The table above organizes the sub-sectoral urban priorities of the Namibia Habitat Country Programme Document: HIV/AIDS, Capacity Building and Service Delivery. Proposed interventions to each sub-section are presented in the context of broader development goals highlighted by United Nations Development Assistance Framework and other multilateral programming instruments.

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

KEY PRINCIPLES

In accordance with the new simplified and harmonised procedures, the Country Programme Action Plan and the United Nations Development Programme National Executing Modality, final programme delivery and accountability rests with the National Planning Commission Secretariat as the Government Coordinating Authority. Actual implementation, including financial and administrative management, will rest with the respective line ministries and Civil Society Organisations and semi government institutions including: the Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development; the Namibia Housing Action Group and the Shack Dwellers Federations of Namibia; the National Housing Enterprise; the Habitat Research and Development Centre; selected autonomous local authorities (e.g. City of Windhoek, Municipality of Walvis Bay, etc.); and the Ministry of Lands and Resettlement in their capacities as implementing agencies for certain components. Other key implementing agencies within the programme might include the Association of Regional Councils, the Association of Local Authorities in Namibia, and the Urban Trust of Namibia.

In accordance with National Executing Modality and the Results Management Guide, annual work plans will be jointly developed and signed by the Resident Coordinator and the respective implementing partners. The annual work plans will describe the specific objectives and results to be achieved within the year and will form the basic agreement between UN-Habitat and each implementing partner on the use of actual resources.

A Project Management Group made up of senior representatives from the National Habitat Committee and institutions directly responsible for the implementation of their respective components will be established to ensure the implementation of agreed activities. It will also be responsible for providing up to date progress on activities to the Habitat Programme Manager on a quarterly basis. A meeting of the Programme Management Group will be called by the Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development (Directorate of Housing, Habitat and Technical Services), and the National Planning Commission Secretariat (Directorate of Development Cooperation) on a quarterly basis.

The Habitat Programme Manager shall be responsible for the overall programme implementation. The Habitat Programme Manager will have a deputy Programme Assistant Manager responsible for the management and implementation of the respective programme activities inclusive of overall

communication, monitoring, reporting and financial administration functions. Monitoring and field visits will be combined with regularly scheduled monitoring visits of government projects.

A Joint annual Programme Review based on the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, Country Programme Documents, and Country Programme Action Plans of the individual United Nations Agencies will be held. There will be a steering committee made up of Permanent Secretaries and heads of all implementing agencies and the Deputy Resident Coordinator of UNDP to provide overall guidance, leadership and support for programme implementation.

INFORMATION

Projects will have a built-in component for publication and dissemination of technical and informative material. Conventional and non-conventional tools will be produced, such as reports, publications etc. The distribution mechanism will be selected using targeted and massive distribution, community channels and others as required. UN-HABITAT websites, publications and training tools will also be used for more information.



PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK

The table shows the results framework matrix. Under each thematic component, specific programmes aligned to national development priorities, have been identified. The expected results, key indicators, main partners and the budget for each of these programmes are shown.

RESULTS/RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT

RESULTS/RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT			
Expected Results	Key Indicators	Key Partners	Resources (USD)
HIV/AIDS Thematic Area			
Programme 1: Mobilisation & Capacity Building - Transfer and Skills Training			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Resources mobilised Gender, HIV/AIDS mainstreamed Local leadership training conducted Technical assistance 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional capacity increased to mainstream HIV/AIDS, Gender, and Environment in operational objectives of 5 Local Authorities. Capacity of institutions of high learning enhanced to train local leaders in issues of humansettlements Contribution of cultural diversity strengthened to achieve MDGs Principles of sustainable development integrated into national policies and actions 	MRLGHRD, NPC, AMICAAAL, UNESCO, ILO, UNEP, CoW, MOH, MGECWH, Regional Councils, Local Communities	1,130
Governance and Capacity Building Thematic Area			
Programme 2: Formalisation of informal settlements			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Support strategy in place to formalise informal settlement drafted Urban poverty reduction strategy drafted RUSPS established 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Strategy formulated to formalise informal settlements in 5 LAs Measures for mainstreaming Gender and HIV/AIDS in strategy for formalisation of informal settlements 	MRLGHRD, NHAG/SDFN, OTC, UNDP, HRDC, NPC	50,000

RESULTS/RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT

RESULTS/RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT			
Expected Results	Key Indicators	Key Partners	Resources (USD)
Programme 3: World Habitat Day (WHD)			
1. Proper structures in place to assist stakeholders commemorative (WHD)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Best Practices identified and a Local Award system established WHD commemorated whilst demonstration house(s) constructed using alternative locally available materials 	National Habitat Committee, OTC, MRLGHRD	17,000
Programme 4: Support to Human Settlement Policies – Systematic Situation Analysis			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> National Observatory Profiles established Urban environmental management promoted through LAZ1 Land reform through FLTS implemented to address plight of the poor Community participation practices established to adequately implement Decentralisation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Increased awareness and capacity for the urban environment (Green and Brown Agenda) piloted in 4 Local Authorities. Uniform building standards for informal settlement areas designed and approved. Namibian Standardisation Board for building and building materials established and operated from HRDC Guidelines for the provision of affordable housing and services researched and established. Human settlements situation analysed through Rapid Urban Profile Studies (RUSPS) carried out in five highly urbanized regions. Mechanisms established at HRDCA to administer data on National Observatory 	MRLGHRD, HRDC, ALAN, ARC, NHE, MLR, NPCS	200,000

REQUIRED BUDGET

The table reflects the budget for the Namibia UN-HABITAT Country Programme Document. The budget presents a sum of the programme budgets for the three main thematic components covered in the Country Programme. The table displays funding over a 2-year period and highlights the secured versus the non-secured funding for each programme component presented. All sums are in US Dollars.

REQUIRED BUDGET						
Thematic Areas / Programme Components	Year 1 (USD)	Year 2 (USD)	Secured Funds (USD)	Unsecured Funds (USD)	Total (USD)	
HIV/ AIDS Thematic Area						
1. Mobilization & Capacity Building – Skills Transfer	40,000	60,000	0	100,000	100,000	
Governance and Capacity Building Thematic Area						
2. Formalization of informal settlements	25,000	25,000	0	50,000	50,000	
3. World Habitat Day	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	34,000	
4. Human settlements policies & situation analysis including RUSPS	75,000	125,000	0	200,000	200,000	
5. Culture and Development	150,000	300,000	450,000	0	500,000	
Programme Management						
Total Programme Management	5,000	5,000	0	10,000	10,000	
GRAND TOTAL	312,000	532,000	467,000	377,000	994,000	

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The UNCT in Namibia consists of UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, FAO, WHO, UNESCO, UNCHR, German and South African

ACRONYMS

ALAN	Association of Local Authorities in Namibia
ARC	Association for Regional Councils
AMICAAL	Alliance of Mayors and Municipal Leaders on HIV/AIDS in Africa
AWPs	Annual Work Plans
CPAP	Country Programme Action
DGTF	Democratic Governance Thematic Trust Fund
FLTB	Flexible Land Tenure Bill, 2004
FLTS	Flexible Land Tenure System
HCPD	Habitat Country Programme Document
HPM	Habitat Programme Manager
HRDC	Habitat Research & Development Centre
LA21	Local Agenda/Action 21
Lux-Dev	Luxembourg Development Cooperation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MGECWH	Ministry of Gender Equality, Child
MLR	Ministry of Lands & Resettlement
MOH	Ministry of Health
MRLGHRD	Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Developmenty
NAMPAB	Namibia Planning & Advisory Board
NDPs	National Development Plans
NEX	National Executing Modalities
NHAG	Namibia Housing Action Group
NHC	National Habitat Committee
NHE	National Housing Enterprise
NPC	National Planning Commission
OTC	Okahandja Town Council
PMG	Project Management Group

REDS	Regional Electricity Distributors
RMG	Results Management Guide
SDFN	Black Dwellers Federation of Namibia
TPAA	Town Planning Amendment Act, 1993
TDF	Town Development Forum
TDLO	Townships and Division of Land Ordinance, 1963
TPO	Town Planning Ordinance (Act), 1954
UNCT	United Nations Country Team in Namibia (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, FAO, WHO, UNESCO, UNCHR, German and South Africa)
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP CO	United Nations Development Programme Country Office
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UTN	Urban Trust of Namibia



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Namibia Habitat Country Programme Document is the result of a collaborative effort between various agencies in Namibia, namely, the United Nations Development Programme and UN-HABITAT, in consultation and in collaboration with the government of Namibia.

This UN-HABITAT Country Programme Document was produced after a series of consultative meetings were held with the United Nations Development Programme country office and the UN-HABITAT programme. Over a two-year period, the country programme will be implemented in conjunction with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and will coincide with the formulation of the Third National Development Plan, or National Development Plan 3.

Through concurrent implementation of the National Development Plan³, the UN-HABITAT Country Programme Document provides a unique opportunity to align the UN-HABITAT programme with national priorities: Local Government and Land Reform, Urban Environment, Housing and Basic Services.

The national priorities identified in the Namibia UNHABITAT Country Programme Document, present a comprehensive strategy for the human settlement/urban sector. It includes support for local authorities on governance, public services delivery, institutional development and human capacity development.

The Habitat Country Programme will coordinate the overall programme implementation while programme activities will be harmonised under one country action plan through the National Planning Committee Secretariat, civil society and government institutions, including the Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development, the Namibia Housing Action Group and the Shack Dwellers Federation of Namibia etc.

Annual work plans for the Habitat Country Programme will be developed jointly in accordance with the National Executing Modality and the National Results Management Guide. A project management group has been set up to ensure programme implementation with the Habitat Programme Manager and the United Nations Development Programme.



UN  **HABITAT**

Regional Office for Africa and the Arab States (ROAAS)
P.O. Box 30030, Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: (+254) 20-762 3075, www.unhabitat.org

Habitat Programme Manager in Namibia:
George Kozonguizi (George.kozonguizi@undp.org)