SDG Baseline Report Namibia
- Tracking Agenda 2030 -

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Overview
Methodology
Monitoring Capacity
Goal by Goal Assessment
Innovations
Challenges
Successes
Way Forward
Overview

The Global 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

✓ Adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015
✓ Build upon unfinished business of MDG’s
✓ Provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet
✓ They are an urgent call for action by all countries - developed and developing - in a global partnership.
✓ Commits to “leave no one behind”

17 Goals
169 Targets
244 Indicators
Namibia was a member of the High-Level Committee that developed a Common Africa position on Post 2015 Development Agenda

SDGs are adopted through domestication in NDP5

Coordinated via the Development Partners Forum, Multi-Stakeholders National Steering Committee and NPC

Presented its first Voluntary National Review (VNR) at the HLPF at the UN, New York in July 2018.

NSA is contributing to that effort by setting up a national SDG Monitoring System

Financial and Technical supported by GRN, GIZ and UNDP
The Purpose is to present:

- Baseline condition and recent trends
- Current monitoring capacity and limitations

Scope:

- Data collection was limited to 8 months in the second half of 2018
- Covers all goals and indicators
- Complemented by the SDG-NDP5 Indicator Framework
Finding the Data

Level 1: Indicator available in the Public Domain

Level 2: Data available in the Public Domain

Level 3: Data exists but is not accessible

Level 4: Data does not exist – Data Gap

Collection Procedures

✓ Desktop
✓ Data Mining
✓ Official request to OMAS

 ✓ Direct follow ups
 ✓ Final validation
Methodology

Evaluating the sources

Handling data sources

National & International → National source
International → International
Web-based data → Only validated once
Methodology

Rating the Quality of Data

- Relevance
- Disaggregation level
- Timeliness
- Frequency of updates
- Accuracy
- Indicator definition
- Accessibility
- Public domain
Overall Global Indicator Coverage

- Out of 244 SDG Indicators
  - 162 Validated
  - 129 National definitions
  - 33 International definitions
  - 34 Data, no clear definitions
Monitoring Capacity

Data Source

International - National 24%
National 59%
International 17%

Tier Coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tier</th>
<th>Number of Indicators</th>
<th>Namibia</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tier I</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tier II</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tier III</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composite</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>83 %</td>
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</table>
**Main National Data Providers**

- NSA: 38%
- MOHSS: 17%
- MET: 14%
- OPM: 6%
- MEAC: 5%
- MFMR: 3%
- Others: 17%

**Disaggregation per Indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Potential</th>
<th>Validated</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M, F</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>47.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regions</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>34.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U, R</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>27.1%</td>
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**Frequency in years**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not regular</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
End hunger in all its forms everywhere

Target 1.1 - By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere

1.1.1 - Population below International Poverty Line

Source: Global SDG Database
**Target 1.2** - By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

**SDG 1.2.1 - Proportion of population living below the national poverty line**

- Total Pop (poor)
- Total Pop (severely poor)
- F Pop (head of HH, poor)
- M Pop (head of HH, poor)
- Urban Pop (poor)
- Urban Pop (severely poor)
- Rural Pop (poor)
- Rural Pop (severely poor)

Yearly data from 2004 to 2019:
- NDP5 (poor), 13%
- NDP5 (sev. poor), 7%
Regional distribution of the proportion of population living below the national poverty line.

b) Poor: UBPL (Upper bound poverty line)

2004

2010

2016

Proportion [%]
- 4.4 - 12.1
- 12.2 - 19.8
- 19.9 - 27.4
- 27.5 - 35.1
- 35.2 - 65.0
End hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

**Target 2.1** - By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.

**2.1.1 - Prevalence of Undernourishment**

- Angola
- Zambia
- Mozambique
- Botswana
- Sub-Saharan Africa
- Namibia
- South Africa

Source: Global SDG Database
**Target 2.2** - By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age.

![Graph showing trends in stunting and wasting percentages from 2000 to 2018.](image)

- **Stunting [Total]**
- **Stunting [Male]**
- **Stunting [Female]**
- **Wasting [Total]**
- **Wasting [Male]**

**2.2.1 Stunting & 2.2.2 Wasting**

Proportion [%]

- Stunting [Total]:
  - Male
  - Female
- Wasting [Total]:
  - Male
- NDP Target: Stunting, 22%
Regional distribution of the prevalence of stunting and wasting

b) Wasting

- **2000**
  - Proportion [%]
    - 3.2 - 4.8
    - 4.9 - 6.4
    - 6.5 - 8.0
    - 8.1 - 9.6
    - 9.7 - 15.0

- **2006**
  - Proportion [%]
    - 3.2 - 4.8
    - 4.9 - 6.4
    - 6.5 - 8.0
    - 8.1 - 9.6
    - 9.7 - 15.0

- **2013**
  - Proportion [%]
    - 3.2 - 4.8
    - 4.9 - 6.4
    - 6.5 - 8.0
    - 8.1 - 9.6
    - 9.7 - 15.0
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

3.1.1 - Maternal Mortality Ratio

- Angola
- Mozambique
- Sub-Saharan Africa
- Zimbabwe
- Zambia
- Botswana
- Namibia
- South Africa

Source: Global SDG Database
Target 3.2 - By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.

SDG 3.2.1 Under 5y Mortality & SDG 3.2.2 Neonatal Mortality

NDP5, <5 y Mortality, 48
**Target 3.3** - By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

### 3.3.1 - HIV Incidence

- **Namibia**
- **South Africa**
- **Lesotho**
- **Eswatini**

**Incidence [per 1000]**

**Year**

Source: Global SDG Database
Target **6.1** - By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

Target **6.2** - By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
Regional distribution of the proportion of the population with access to safe water and sanitation.

b) Access to sanitation

![Map showing regional distribution of water access and sanitation](image-url)
Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

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

**7.1.1 - Access to Electricity**

Source: Global SDG Database
Target 7.1 - By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.
Promotes sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

**Target 8.1** - Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7% GDP growth per annum in the least developed countries.

8.1.1 - Economic Growth per capita

Source: NSA National Accounts, Global SDG Database
Target 8.2 - Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labor-intensive sectors.
**Target 8.5** - By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.
Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

**Target 11.1** - By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.

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**11.1.1 - Urban Population Living in Informal Settlements**

- Angola
- Mozambique
- Sub-Saharan Africa
- Zambia
- South Africa
- Zimbabwe

Proportion [%]

Year

Source: PHC, NIDS, Global SDG Database
Regional distribution of the proportion of improvised houses (shack)/overall houses

2011

Proportion [%]
- 1.1 - 7.4
- 7.5 - 13.7
- 13.8 - 19.9
- 20.0 - 26.2
- 26.3 - 53.0

2016

Proportion [%]
- 1.1 - 7.4
- 7.5 - 13.7
- 13.8 - 19.9
- 20.0 - 26.2
- 26.3 - 53.0
Earth Observation (EO) in support of the SDGs

- EO is a science of obtaining information about objects from satellites or aircrafts.
- 24% (40/169 targets) and 12% (30/244 indicators) can be supported by EO.

**Benefits:**
- Frequency of update
- Global coverage
- National monitoring
- Low data collection

**Limitations:**
- Lack of ground-truth
- Lack of local capacity
- Data which is free

![Visual Assessment of which Goals are supported by EO](chart.png)
Global initiatives for national data integration

Global Statistical Geospatial Framework

Figure: National information system with data inputs, data integration and reporting.
Credit: UN- GGIM
Target 6.6: by 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.

Indicator 6.6.1: Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time (Zambezi)
Challenges

- Quality of information for a continuous and consistent monitoring system is limited.

- The timeliness of information is low
  - Only 57% of validated indicators updated since 2015
  - Only 54% of validated indicators produced annually

- Poverty, health, nutrition, natural conservation or gender well covered.

- Information on “new” fields i.e. sustainable consumption, international cooperation, peace or urban development is more difficult to collect.
Accessibility of the raw data is a challenge
    ✓ low response rate, 10% official requests answered.

Existing data gap cannot be quantified at this stage

Declining trends in the provision of services for houses in the urban sector, increasing population in improvised houses
Generally, data production in the country is very good (162 indicators) compared to other countries.

Localization of data is remarkably high in Namibia. Around 50% of national sources provide updated values.

Overall SDGs trend in Namibia appear promising.
- Twice the number of indicators are showing positive trends.

Access to electricity, sanitation and water in rural areas is improving.
✓ Data collection and mining is continuing
✓ Nationalization of data production is continuing
✓ Integrate more SDGs indicators into regular surveys, census and admin records
✓ Formalization of data exchange between national stakeholders
✓ NSA should play key role in data production
✓ Enhanced data disaggregation at all levels to ensure the ‘leave no one behind’ principle is comprehensively covered.
NSA Mobile Application.

[Images of mobile application with statistics]

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