



collaboration  
is everything

## **Scaling sustainable use of the Cuvelai-Etosha Basin resources through collaboration**

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“If you want to walk fast, walk alone. If you want to walk far, walk together”.

African proverb

# Scaling and the GAP

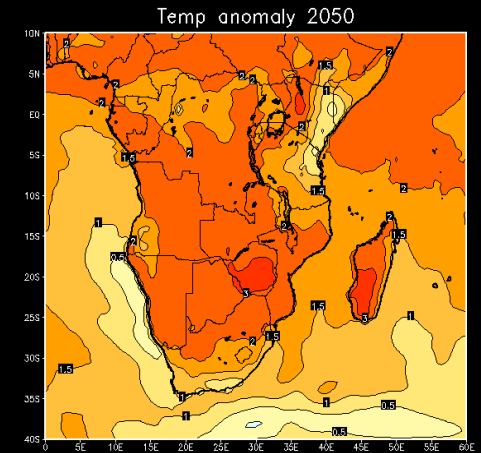
“ ... to generate and scale up action in all levels and areas of education and learning to accelerate progress towards sustainable development”

(UNESCO, 2015)

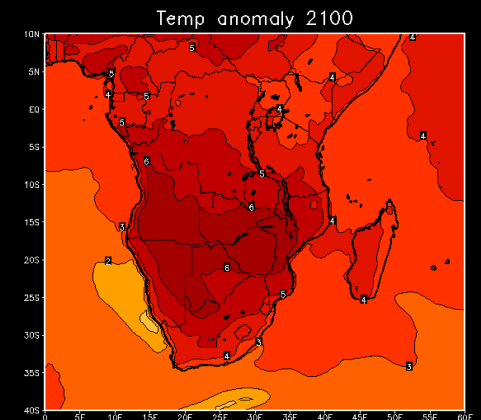
# SDGs and water sustainability

- MDGs aimed to address poverty, environmental health, instability, development and to halve the number of people without access to safe drinking water by 2015 – these are not adequately achieved - basic human right to safe drinking water is still not met for over a billion people.
- SDGs – aims to address unfinished business from the MDGs including issues of public good, climate change, inequalities and natural resources management.
- For example:
  - SDG 12 - Ensure sustainable consumption
  - SDG 13 - Take action for climate change
  - SDG 14 & 15 - Sustain life in water and on land
  - SDG 6 - *Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all*

Temperature anomaly 2050



Temperature anomaly 2100



# Global water challenges

- Every human being have a right to clean water.
- Water
  - Is necessary to sustain human life.
  - Is vital for economic development.
  - Is a basic requirement for the healthy functioning of the world's ecosystems.
  - Together with sanitation, is necessary to ensure good health and human dignity.
- Over 1.1 billion individuals lack access to clean water - of these, the majority are people living in rural areas.
- This is projected to increase with the rise of global temperatures as a consequence of climate change.



# Namibia water challenges

- Namibia is the most arid country in sub-Saharan Africa.
- The country has:
  - High evaporation rate - up to 3,000 mm per annum in the north.
  - High precipitation variability that ranges from 50 to 990 mm per year.
  - Unpredictable rainfall - the average annual rainfall is about 470 mm per year.
- The absence of perennial rivers and the salinity of groundwater aquifers in large parts of the country are serious problems.
- Supplying water is challenging because demand greatly exceeds the supply from available water resources.
- These water challenges affect the Cuvelai - Etosha Basin.



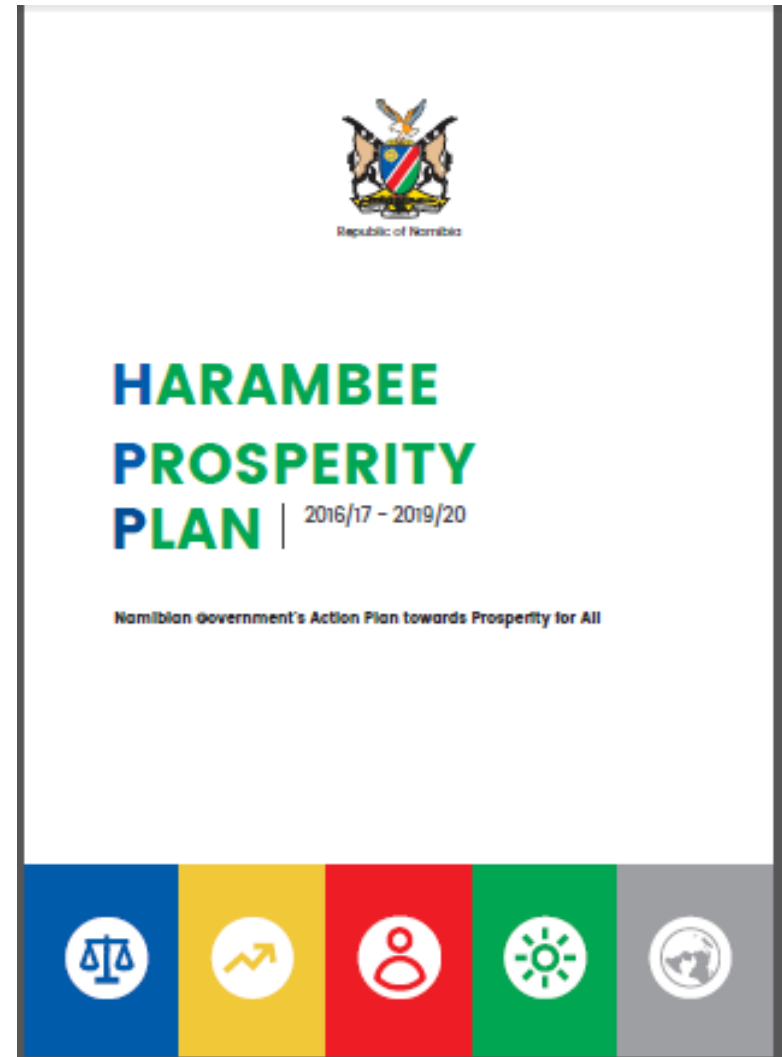


# **Responses to the water challenges in Namibia/ Cuvelai-Etосha Basin**



# Policies and acts

- Article 100 of the Namibian Constitution is the primary law for sustainable resource management and equal distribution of water to the people.
- Vision 2030 and its short term plans fully embraces the idea of sustainable development/ consumption.
- Harambee desired outcome number 12 with respect to water security: To increase access to water for human consumption [that is safe potable water] from 50% to 100% of the population by 2020.
- Namibia Water Cooperation Act, Act No.12 - imposes on the corporation a duty to conserve and protect water resources and to take a long term view on the management of catchments and water.
- Other policy acts in Namibia that also takes into account the use and management of water are: the Namibia Water Resources Management Act 2004, Water Supply and Sanitation Policy 1993, Environmental Assessment Policy , Minerals Act 33 of 1992, Local Authorities Act 23 of 1992 etc.
- *Integrated in different mandates i.e. Ombudsman, different ministries .i.e. Water , Agriculture and Forestry and Health, Municipalities and Nam Water.*



# School curriculum

One of the aims of basic education is to develop an **environmentally sustainable society** - to provide the scientific knowledge and skills, and attitudes and values needed to ensure that the environment is respected and sustained ...

## Geography 11-12

- Develop an appreciation for sustainable utilisation and management of water resources in Namibia.

## Entrepreneurship 8 - 10

- Develop a sense of responsibility for restoring and maintaining ecological balances through the sustainable management of natural resources.

## Social studies 4 - 7

- Understand the importance of the sustainability of natural resources.

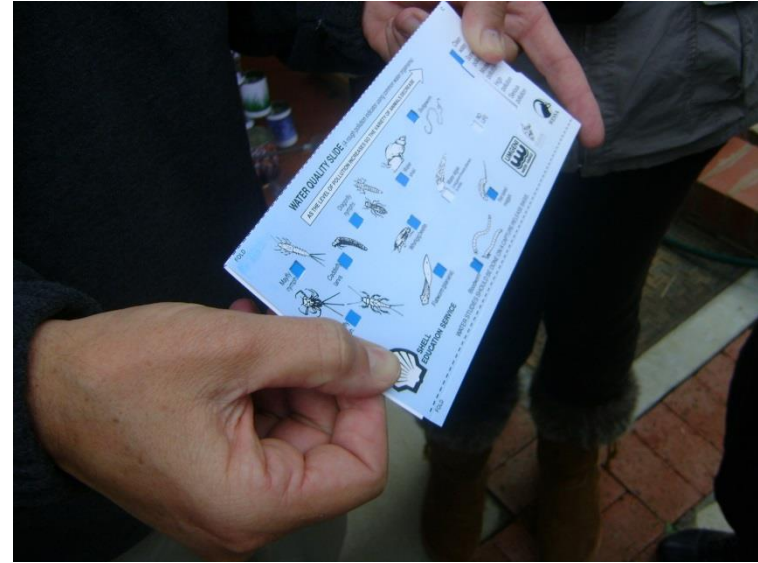
## Life Skills 4 -7

- Understand the challenges and risks we face if we do not care for and manage our natural resources.



# Tertiary curriculum

- **Courses like Nature conservation, environmental health science, agricultural management, nature conservation**
- **EE 2 (Pre- and Lower Primary)** - This course develops a student's understanding, skills, dispositions, theoretical understanding, practical dimensions, values and competencies regarding teaching issues in the Pre- and Lower Primary phase of the social environment such as: plants, animals, weather and climate, water and sustainable development.
- **Conservation biology and biodiversity** - This module demonstrates how humans impact on ecosystems and expose students to issues of conservation and biodiversity. Students will be made aware of the integrated nature of ecosystems and the need for sustainable utilization of natural resources.
- **Integrated natural resources management** - This module aims to prepare students to obtain in-depth understanding of natural resources management in specific sectors such as forestry, fisheries, game, etc.



# Informal education

- Community programmes -NGOs
- Youth programmes i.e. Ohangwena environmental youth club, Okatjali youth group.
- Environmental youth club - Maria Mwengere SSS environmental club, Okalumbu Combined school.
- Edu-ventures – focus areas: Biodiversity, climate change, sustainable development
- Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) – implemented at basin level so that users can understand the interactions between resource use, economic value and conservation – as well as impacts of human activities on the ecosystems.



# What did we learn?

- There are many policies and initiatives responding to the water challenges of the Cuvelai- Etosha Basin.
- Forms of water knowledge and practices being promoted is inadequate.
- Lack of monitoring and evaluation for impacts and implementation of policies and interventions.
- None of the policies and interventions in isolation will enable the sustainable use of the Cuvelai-Etosha Basin water resources.
- Evidence is in the water challenges and unsustainable use of water resources in the Cuvelai - Etosha Basin.

*Scaling of the different responses through collaboration might be a solution*

- Sustainable development requires networking and collaboration for a common good.

# Scaling through collaboration

- **Collaboration:**

Collaboration is a joint effort of multiple individuals or work groups to accomplish a task or a project.

- **Scaling:**

Scaling is deliberate efforts to increase the impact of successfully tested pilot or experimental projects so as to benefit more people and to foster policy and programme development on a lasting basis.

(WHO, 2007)

We have to discover how we move from our feel-good successes, how to scale up these initiatives so that we can really have an impact where we can achieve the SDGs.



# Scaling for the sustainable use of the Cuvelai- Etosha Basin water resources through collaboration requires:

- Develop a shared vision (perhaps strategy on Cuvelai-Etosha Basin).
- Implementation of policy (further integration into different mandates).
- Empower and capacitate responsible stakeholders for monitoring and evaluation of implementation of policies and strategies for the sustainable use of water resources.
- Strong sustainability programmes for youth, communities and educators - give communities and individuals capabilities to respond and adapt while minimising threats.
- Rethink education and learning in context.
- Use research as a tool to understand issues in the Cuvelai-Etosha Basin – findings should be articulated with diverse stakeholders.
- **All the above in collaboration – we can meet the SDG goals and promote sustainable use of the Cuvelai- Etosha Basin water resources.**

- **Sustainable development requires changes in the way we think and act (UNESCO, 2015: 32)**

Hydrologists

Students/learners

Cultural village

School principals

Biologists

NEEN

Environmental commissioner

HEI

Nurses- Ministry of health

Special advisor to oshana governor

Teachers

Environmental scientists

Industrialisation

Journalists

Ombudsman

Water Basin

Town council

NamWater

Ministry of Water, Agriculture and Forestry

Env clubs

Environmental consultancies

Farmers

Environmental women group

**Therefore ... we all need to scale up our practices, change behaviour, consume sustainably, TAKE ACTION and to rethink actions about the use of the Cuvelai- Etosha Basin water resources.**





**Thank you**